THE

U.S. War Dept.

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
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PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART II.—VOL. XXXIX.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA (THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN EXCEPTED), FROM MAY 1, 1864, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

NASHVILLE, *May 1, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Chattanooga:

I have referred the matter of the pilots to Admiral Porter, but there is a committee here now to see you about it. I think it will not prejudice the service to suspend the operation of Orders, No. 4, until we can hear from Admiral Porter. I do so.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Tell the committee of pilots that I do not propose to know anything of the laws and customs regulating pilots; that I cannot reverse or suspend an order of my predecessor until I can make a better; that I am willing to let Admiral Porter regulate the whole business. If Admiral Porter be absent up Red River, refer the matter to him, but send it to Captain Pennock, Cairo, saying that if he thinks the present rules too severe that he might dispatch a message to the admiral or act in his name.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 1, 1864.*

Major-General HURLBUT,
Cairo, Ill.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs me to say that Special Orders, No. 150, of War Department,† was intended to, and does, relieve you from

* For Correspondence, etc., from October 1, 1864, to November 13, 1864, see Part III.
†See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 397.

all military command; that you were ordered to Cairo to report, by letter, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, but were not authorized to assume command of that place or any other.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CAIRO, ILL., *May 1, 1864—11.15 p. m.*

General LEGGETT:

Telegraphic information just received is that Paducah will probably be attacked in force in the morning. The Sunshine or some other boat with troops must go to-night, and you should push forward quickly all you can.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cairo, Ill., May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Commanding Cavalry Bureau, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Sherman (by telegraph) to direct that all the cavalry regiments at Saint Louis belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps be sent forward without any delay to Memphis.* He is of the opinion that until they obtain horses they can be of good service as garrison, and that the horses can follow as soon as practicable.

You will please cause the necessary orders to be given and have the men, both those now at Saint Louis and who may arrive, forwarded with all possible dispatch.

I again urge the controlling necessity for pushing forward horses as soon as practicable.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Cairo, Ill., May 1, 1864.*

I. The troops composing the Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps will rendezvous at Columbus, Ky., and will be under the command of the senior officer present. The troops composing the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will rendezvous at Memphis, and will in like manner be commanded by the senior officer present.

II. For any exigency which may arise these troops will be subject to the orders of the commanding officers of the Districts of Columbus and Memphis, respectively, but will not be considered as garrison, nor as having been detached from their divisions in the field.

III. All detachments from the regiments composing the First and Third Divisions within this corps will at once be sent forward to their respective places of rendezvous above named.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

D. J. BENNER,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

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* See Sherman to Hurlbut, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 536.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
Cairo, Ill., May 1, 1864.

Cairo, Ill.:	
122d Illinois infantry	615
Paducah, Ky.:	
7th Minnesota Infantry	551
1st Kentucky Heavy Artillery (colored)	317
Staff	8
Total	876
Columbus, Ky.:	
Staff	
34th New Jersey Volunteers	187
10th Minnesota Infantry	473
Total infantry	660
3d U. S. Artillery (colored)	736
Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery	85
Total artillery	821
Island No. 10, Tenn.:	
34th New Jersey Volunteers	90
Grand total	3,062

The above is a statement of the troops of my command and numbers "for duty."

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *May 2, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The difficulty with the cavalry regiments is settled to universal satisfaction by consolidating the mounted men, leaving the others to serve as infantry, till the Government can provide horses. The consolidation will be made at Nashville. The five regiments, 5,500 strong, number 1,200 mounted men. These will be organized either as three detached battalions or as one regiment, as may prove expedient. Two regiments have left and one (the Thirteenth) reached Nashville this morning. Two more leave to-morrow, the last leaves Thursday. The footmen are armed with Enfield rifles, mounted men with sabers only. The latter expect to receive carbines and pistols at Nashville. I return immediately.

C. A. DANA.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., May 2, 1864.

Captain PENNOCK, U. S. Navy,
Cairo, Ill.:

SIR: Some days since a remonstrance made by the river pilots against the operations of General Orders, No. 4* (from these headquarters,

* See Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 346.

dated February 6, 1864, General Grant then commanding), was referred here from the headquarters of the Armies of the United States. The major-general commanding this division being on the eve of departure for the field it was suggested that the subject of the remonstration might naturally be considered as coming under the jurisdiction of your department, and I was accordingly directed to refer the papers to Admiral Porter, which was done by letter, a copy of which is inclosed marked A. On yesterday a committee came here on behalf of the pilots to lay the subject before the general commanding. Under existing instructions they could not be allowed to go to the front to see him, and I communicated with him by telegraph, and have this day (morning) received a reply, a copy of which I inclose, marked B,* requesting particular attention to the last paragraph. The committee of pilots will be informed of this reference of the subject to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

A.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, April 28, 1864.

Admiral PORTER:

The accompanying communications, in reference to orders affecting the pilots on the rivers in this military division, were received by Major-General Sherman on the eve of his departure for the field, and, by his direction, I beg leave to refer them to you, with the request that you will give the subject such consideration, and propose such orders and regulations in regard to it as you may deem necessary and proper. The facts necessary to be ascertained as a basis of a right conclusion are within your knowledge, and the whole matter seems to fall naturally within your jurisdiction. A copy of General Orders, No. 4, referred to in the remonstrances, is included for your information.

I have the honor to be, admiral, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

BULL'S GAP, *May 2, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

From the best information that can be obtained there are no rebels but small roving parties this side of Jonesborough or within fifty miles of here. Longstreet's whole force is beyond the Holston. They took the telegraph wire and insulators with them. All bridges and trestle-works have been destroyed. The bridge across Lick Creek was quite extensive, resting on seventeen stone piers. The long trestle-work this side of Greeneville is completely destroyed. What they have destroyed will take a long time to rebuild. Has any move been made in the direction of Rogersville? What do you think of the expediency of organizing the people of this region into home guards, and furnishing them with arms?

GEO. STONEMAN,
Major-General.

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* See p. 3.

KNOXVILLE, *May 2, 1864.*

Major WHERRY,
Charleston:

One of General Carter's scouts reports that all of Longstreet's forces have gone to Richmond except Buckner's division, four brigades of infantry, and one of cavalry, the infantry at Saltville, Va., and the cavalry at Pound Gap. All the transportation, forage, &c., has been sent out of Tennessee. Rebels claim Buckner has 6,000 men.

J. A. CAMPBELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, May 2, 1864.*

I. In obedience to orders from headquarters Department of the Ohio, the circulation of a book entitled "Life, services, and campaigns of Stonewall Jackson, from official papers, contemporary narratives and acquaintance, by a Virginian," is interdicted within the limits of this command, and the publication and circulation of all other books of a similar character, put forth for similar purposes, are likewise interdicted.

II. The object of such books is not to afford the people correct information regarding the history of the rebellion and its leaders, but are put forth by the traitors themselves, and republished in the loyal States for the purpose of stirring up discontent and sedition, and encouraging treasonable practices and treasonable conversation by representing the crime of treason in false and alluring colors, and should no more be tolerated than an emissary sent direct by the revolted States to advocate the justice of the rebellion publicly before the people. Any one found with copies of such books in his possession, offering or intending to offer them for sale, is either a traitor or one who loves money better than his country, and his right to the book is declared forfeited, and the same is ordered to be seized and destroyed.

III. Any one found selling or attempting to sell said book after the publication of this order, besides having his stock confiscated, will be arrested and reported to these headquarters, to be dealt with for uttering treasonable publications.

IV. All officers of this command, the provost-marshal-general, provost-marshals, and deputy provost-marshals are enjoined to permit no violation of this order, and are stringently in all cases to enforce it.

By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-sixth Kentucky Vet. Vols., and A. A. A. G.

CAIRO, ILL., *May 2, 1864.*
(Received 8.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch of yesterday received. Corps headquarters, under General Sherman's orders, will be here to-night or to-morrow. I ask leave to await orders at Belvidere, Ill., and request the answer sent by telegraph.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cairo, Ill., May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of Memphis:

GENERAL: By telegraphic orders received from Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, this day, I am relieved from all military command. No person has been designated to command the corps. Corps headquarters were ordered here under telegraphic communication from Major-General Sherman.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General.

CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, *May 2, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

General Prince's command embraces all troops in the Department of the Tennessee north of New Madrid.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General

(Same to Brigadier-General Prince, Cairo, Ill.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 2, 1864.

Captain HARPER,
Commanding on Train:

I received a dispatch during the night from General Sturgis, in which he says he has information of a large force of Forrest's men near Oakland. If Colonel McMillen has not communicated with General Sturgis he will do so with the least possible delay wherever Sturgis may be. You will cause this dispatch to be sent at once to Colonel McMillen, who will act accordingly. From information I have there is a rebel force of 2,000 or more between Hatchie and Wolf Rivers. They must not escape. General Sturgis was much delayed by swollen streams. He probably camped last night about thirty miles from here.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General BRAYMAN,
Commanding District of Cairo.

GENERAL: I wrote you what my plans were some days ago. I have no official information that the force which I asked to be sent to Crump's Landing was sent; on the contrary I have a dispatch from General Sherman, dated Nashville, April 28, 11.30 a. m.,* in which he says: "Don't calculate on a force moving inland from Tennessee River now, as we cannot spare it, but rely upon your own command." I sent out my force on Saturday morning as I wrote you I should, but they

* See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 527.

left with the understanding that they were not to have the co-operating force I asked for, and so understanding will not reach Bolivar Sunday night as I stated. On the contrary, they may be delayed two or three days hunting out a force of 2,000 or 3,000 of Forrest's men who are near Oakland, Mason's Station, and Covington, between the Hatchie and Wolf Rivers. Those streams are much swollen, and what men are in there I hope to capture. Forrest with most of his force is north of the Hatchie, and it is very much swollen by heavy rains, so it will be impossible for him to cross below Bolivar, and probably not below Crump's Mill. It is very important that the space between Crump's Mill or Bolivar on the Hatchie should be held and Forrest's retreat south cut off until Sturgis can whip out the force south of Hatchie and come up. I hear from officers who have come down from Cairo that on the 28th an expedition left there for the Tennessee River in light marching order, and it was understood to be ordered to operate against Forrest.

I suppose these are the troops I asked for. If this be so I fear that they will move out toward the Hatchie, and failing to hear from Sturgis will return. This they should not do. They must wait for Sturgis, and prevent Forrest from escaping. He has ordered all his troops to join him on the 4th May at Jackson. If there is danger of them returning before communicating with Sturgis (you will perhaps know the officer's orders who went in command), you will immediately send a dispatch-boat, with a copy of this letter, to the officer in command.

If my information is correct in regard to the present disposition of Forrest's forces, I think we shall punish him badly if I can have this co-operating force from the Tennessee. If this force has gone up the Tennessee for the purpose I now suppose, why was I not informed?

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Cairo, Ill., May 2, 1864.*

The lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States has this day relieved me from the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps. In separating from a body of officers and men whom I have so long commanded it would be improper and inconsistent with my feelings if I did not give some testimonial of the services rendered and the duties performed by this corps. One year ago the Sixteenth Army Corps bore upon its rolls 79,000 men. From this ample force heavy details were sent to Vicksburg and others to Arkansas, and their services under other commanders and in other organizations have become historic. With the remainder the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the lines of the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, from Paducah to Helena, were long and successfully held. The Left Wing of this corps, under command of Brigadier-General Dodge, co-operated with Major-General Sherman in his advance in October to relieve Chattanooga and Knoxville, and now hold the right flank of the active Army of the Tennessee. Two divisions of this corps participated in the march to Meridian, and, under the able direction of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, rolled back the tide of disastrous battle on the Red River. It is with proper pride that I claim Smith and Mower and their commands as parts of this corps, nor do I forget to give credit to the detachment from the Seventeenth Army Corps, which marched and fought as

brothers in arms with them. Nor is it least among the credit due to the Sixteenth Army Corps that it furnished to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, then commanding the Fifteenth Corps, 970 wagons and teams and 7,000 new muskets, for without that transportation his march from Corinth to Chattanooga and from Chattanooga to Knoxville could not have been made in the time necessary for the relief of those points. Reduced by these heavy drafts, the slender residue of the Sixteenth Army Corps was, notwithstanding, expected to cover the line of the old District of West Tennessee, to protect the river, and to hold the immense depots and hospitals of Memphis. The cavalry division reduced, by exposure and constant duty (for their record shows constant and dashing work), by the furlough of veteran regiments and the absolute want of horses, to comparative inefficiency, the infantry not more than sufficient for garrison duty, rendered this command unequal to the task assigned it. They have lost no honor by not performing impossibilities. Every day now brings you additional strength, and soon the day will come when you will reckon with the enemy for this long-enforced delay. I shall not have the honor to command you when that day of reckoning comes. I trust you may be led by a better officer, but I shall rejoice in your success, for I know that you can do, will do, whatever the same number of troops can perform. I beg of you all to remember that whatever may happen to individuals, whether of praise or blame, of promotion or apparent censure, the cause survives, precious as ever, the nation remains enduring, eternal. Let no event of any nature make any officer swerve from the plain path of manifest duty, or vary one hair from the devotion he owes to the country of which all officers of all grades are only the temporary agents and servants. Settle the war first, crush out the rebellion, and then we shall all have time enough to quarrel over the respective merits and demerits of officers. In the general license which such a war as this creates, it is to be expected that libel and slander will follow all who are intrusted with important commands, and I do not expect to be, nor have I been, an exception to the common fate, but when all these have done their worst I know that slow but inevitable truth will overtake them, and that justice will at last be done to all. For such success as has happened in the administration of my widely scattered command, I confess myself largely indebted to the corps staff officers, and to the prompt and unwearying support I have constantly had from division commanders. These pleasant relations are now broken up, but their efficiency remains for such officer as the commander-in-chief may put in my place. For me nothing remains but to await with patience and fulfill with punctuality whatsoever may be ordered. Officers and men of the Sixteenth Army Corps, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Clifton, Tenn., May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. MCPHERSON,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 28th ultimo,* sent by way of Athens and Florence, has just been received, 11 a. m.

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* See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 523.

I arrived here the 30th ultimo, at 4 p.m., having been delayed twelve hours by storm and fog, and at once sent dispatch to you by way of Pulaski. Have not heard from you, and couriers have not yet returned, and I fear they have been captured.

All quiet along the river above and below here. I have 700 head of cattle, which I will bring through with me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Clifton, Tenn., May 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN D. STEVENSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I arrived here Saturday, the 30th ultimo. All quiet along the river below here, and scouts from above report that thus far the enemy has made no effort to cross the river between here and Florence. Will advise you as soon as possible of anything of importance that comes to my knowledge.

Refugees from the opposite side of the river report that Forrest has left Jackson and gone to Corinth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., May 3, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean is relieved from duty as provost-marshal-general of the department, and will report for duty with the army in the field.

III. The provost-marshal-general of East Tennessee, the provost-marshal of the District of Kentucky, and the provost-marshal of the army in the field will hereafter report directly to the provost-marshal-general of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 3, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT, *Cairo, Ill.:*

You have permission to await orders at Belvidere, Ill., reporting your address to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, May 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Cairo, Ill.:*

Is General Blair at Cairo, and has he assumed command of the Seventeenth Corps? What proportion of it has gone up to Clifton? One brigade of it is needed at Decatur as soon as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
Cairo, Ill., May 3, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Chattanooga:

General Prince, district commander, is at Columbus. General Gresham is at Clifton with 3,000 men. General Force has a small division going on board boats. General Blair is here but not formally assumed command. I will communicate your orders.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I inclose a copy of a letter which I this morning received from General Hurlbut. He claims that I am to do nothing except under his direction.

Without waiting for or consulting him I put a force into the field four days ago which will whip Forrest if they can make him stand long enough, and at all events, will worry him so that you need apprehend nothing from him.

General Hurlbut orders me to send no telegram to my superiors without passing first through him. If I was sure they would pass through his hands when sober, I should not so much object; as it is, you need not look to hear from me often through that channel, and if he is to direct my movements in any way, in this district, you will of course not expect much from me. I send you General Grierson's explanation of the falling off of the cavalry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cairo, Ill., April 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of Memphis:

GENERAL: I expected before this to have received reports from you, but I am informed by Colonel Harris that you had not received General McPherson's orders. I am instructed by Major-General McPherson to exercise general supervision of all movements against Forrest. Hence it was of prime necessity that I should hear from you. I am in the dark as to your movements and plans, except as I hear of them through third persons. In stopping the Fourth Iowa Cavalry you have exceeded your authority, and probably crippled General Slocum. Nothing but the most extreme necessity will justify this course. So I am informed you have sent for the cavalry from Vicksburg. This, unless you have private orders authorizing such jurisdiction, is an usurpation, and that too upon an officer very much your senior. Every effort is being made to send down to you the troops of your command and the returning veterans of Mower's division. I shall continue to urge the horses and material forward as fast as can be done, so that the cavalry, now dis-

organized, may be filled up for the campaign. I would advise you not to put too much confidence in the cavalry at present about Memphis. From the breaking up of regimental organizations, the Smith retreat, and the carelessness of officers, they are far from being in a good condition for an active campaign. As soon as the veterans return I wish the best regiments supplied with the Spencer carbine, which has been promised and I suppose will be there. You will send me, as soon as you possibly can, a detailed statement of your acts since taking command, and your plans for action; also your present effective force of all arms. Advise me constantly, day by day, of movements and of what you learn from scouts, and hereafter send no telegrams direct to my superior officers. Send your information here and I will have it telegraphed, if advisable to be done. I shall be pleased to give you at all times every assistance practicable, and will sustain you frankly in all energetic measures for the public good. Do not move against Forrest at any distance from Memphis without sufficient force to beat him if you bring him to action. Of the amount of that force I will not assume to determine, as my opinion, in that question, has been called in question. If you do go, or have gone when this reaches Memphis, the officer whom you leave in charge must look with special care to the south approaches to Fort Pickering.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure-No. 2.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 2, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In obedience to the request of the major-general commanding, I beg leave to submit the following for the information of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

The number of horses and mules captured during the expedition under Brig. Gen. W. Sooy Smith, and which were reported by the several regimental and brigade quartermasters to my division quartermaster, instead of being 4,000 amounts to less than 1,000. A large proportion of the animals captured upon that expedition were mules. These were all ordered to be sifted out of the command and turned over upon the return of the expedition.

The Third Brigade, composed of the Second, Third, and Fourth Tennessee, and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry and Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry and the Fourth United States Cavalry, which were brought from Nashville by General Smith, was, immediately upon the return of the expedition, ordered back to Nashville, thus taking about 2,500 animals from this command. Besides these the battalion of the Second Illinois and the First Alabama Cavalry, in all over 500 horses, have been ordered away from my command, and the Seventh Tennessee, with over 200 horses, which were included in my reports, were captured at Union City. The horses of the Third, Sixth, and Seventh Illinois Cavalry were, by order of Major-General Hurlbut, appraised, and such as were selected by the board were purchased by the Government. The balance, unserviceable, were allowed to be disposed of to private parties, thus relieving the command of about 1,000 horses, which were reported with the number of animals and taken upon General Smith's expedition.

In this connection I beg leave to state, that although the horses of the command were generally in good condition upon our arrival at West Point, February 20, 1864 (as I marched in rear of the column almost entirely during the return, I know what I assert to be true), that the road from West Point, Miss., to here was literally strewn with dead and abandoned animals in consequence of the rapidity of the gait with which we returned, and hundreds of horses died after we had reached this point.

Besides the Third Brigade, Second Illinois, First Alabama, and Seventh Tennessee Cavalry being taken away from my command at the time of the writing of General Sherman's letter, there were three-quarters of eight regiments and above one-half of the Ninth of my command absent upon veteran furloughs, thus reducing the effective strength in men to what my reports have shown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, May 3, 1864—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General STURGIS:

GENERAL: Your dispatch this morning is received.* The delay on the part of McMillen has worried me exceedingly. I hope soon to hear that you have crossed the Hatchie and got possession between Hatchie and Tennessee. I hardly think that cars drawn by steam are running to Corinth, but I know that they have been running some cars by mule power from Tupelo or Okolona up. There is a break between the steam and mule power. I hardly think Doctor Polk can be coming north. Sherman, in his dispatch of the 28th April,† says: "We have information deemed reliable that part of Polk's command is with Johnston, and part at Demopolis." It will be well to be on the lookout for the reverend gentleman, but don't postpone any move that you think ought to be made on his account. I shall send out early in the morning and lay down another bridge. Call on me for whatever you want, and if in the range of human power you shall have it. When you get in between Hatchie and Tennessee you had better send down and feel of Corinth.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 3, 1864.

I. In obedience to instructions contained in Special Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters District of Vicksburg, Miss., May 2, 1864, the following-named troops will be held in readiness to move to-morrow, the 4th instant, with ten days' rations, four days' forage, and 100 rounds of ammunition: Eleventh, Forty-sixth, Seventy-second, Seventy-sixth, and One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry, First Kansas Mounted Infantry, Fifth and Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Battery L, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and Seventh Ohio Battery.

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* See Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 696. † See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 527.

II. Until the return of the expedition the Seventy-second and One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiments Illinois Volunteer Infantry are assigned to the command of Col. James H. Coates, commanding Second Brigade, First Division.

III. In commands where transportation is short deficiency will be supplied by application to Lieut. I. J. Hibbard, acting assistant quartermaster First Division.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

W. BEDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, May 4, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Cleveland, Tenn.:

Five thousand of the militia recently called out will be sent to Louisville subject to your orders. Please give instructions that they may relieve your local guards which are veterans, and these can come to you by rail. I think you must have five or six good regiments in Kentucky that can thus re-enforce your fighting column.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO,
Cairo, Ill., May 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Yours of the 2d came this morning; other papers will advise you that, though not relieved, I am not in command.

General Prince not being here, I advise you that the orders of General Sherman preclude the march of any of the forces going up the Tennessee across to meet you, thus leaving you without co-operation from that side. You will have, therefore, to stand upon your own resources. I have shown your letter to General Blair, commanding Seventeenth Corps, who has General Sherman's views to this effect.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattanooga, May 5, 1864.

Capt. LE ROY FITCH,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

The railroad from Nashville to Bridgeport will carry anything needed for the gun-boats with dispatch. Let the officer charged with the business apply to Colonel Donaldson, chief quartermaster, at Nashville. Spare weight and bulk as much as possible, as our railroad is taxed to its utmost capacity.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, *May 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

Five thousand of the militia recently called out will be ordered to Louisville subject to my orders. You will assume command of them and dispose them so as to relieve a corresponding number of your old troops, and send the latter to me by rail. Select the best regiments you have to come to the front, and have them all prepared so that they can come at once when the militia arrives. Inform me what regiments you will send, and their strength.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., May 5, 1864.

Col. C. S. HANSON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

Instruct your brigade commissary and quartermaster to procure all necessary supplies from Camp Nelson. Captain Hall, quartermaster at Camp Nelson, has been instructed to furnish sufficient transportation from that point for all stores going to Irvine. As it is very difficult to procure horses, you will instruct your brigade quartermaster to recruit all broken-down horses of your command. This can be done by renting pasturage and stabling, and dismounted men detailed to feed and care for them. From the disposition of the forces now being made in East Tennessee, it will devolve upon us to prevent raids and invasion through Eastern Kentucky. We will also have to protect the flank of the East Tennessee army, and to do this, will have to make frequent raids into Western Virginia and threaten rebel force in the vicinity of Abingdon and Barboursville, Va. Hence the necessity of taking care of our stock. I will send you battery or section of battery as soon as possible, and will exert myself to have your command fully mounted. Keep me advised.

Respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, May 5, 1864.

Col. C. S. HANSON,
Commanding Third Brigade, Irvine, Ky.:

COLONEL: Send 400 of your command through Proctor, Booneville, and Hazard to Pound Gap. When the expedition arrives at the junction of the Pound and Stony Gap roads in the vicinity of Whitesburg, small force should be sent to Stony Gap. See that the men are provided with rations for the trip. They should move cautiously and at moderate gait, for the purpose of saving their stock. If necessary, use mules belonging to regimental trains for purpose of carrying sufficient rations. Send all information of importance to these headquarters by courier as to the success of the expedition. This force must move promptly Monday morning next.

Respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *May 5, 1864.*

Col. G. W. GALLUP,
Louisa:

Send expedition in direction of Trout Hill and Barboursville, Va.; 400 mounted men will be sufficient. Instruct them to ascertain rebel strength on your flank and east of your post. Collect good supplies, subsistence and forage, at Louisa; we will have use for it. Keep posted, and advise me of rebel movements in Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Ringgold, Ga., May 6, 1864—3 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cairo, Ill.:

Has General Blair gone up the Tennessee River; if so, how many men has he?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF CAIRO,
Cairo, May 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Ringgold, Ga.:

Major-General Blair has not yet started up the Tennessee. A part of his force has gone—about 6,000 men.

JNO. I. RINAKER,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 6, 1864.
(Via Cairo, Ill., 11 a. m. 8th. Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The Ninth Iowa Cavalry, 1,000 strong, fully mounted, armed, and equipped, have been six months at Benton Barracks, doing nothing. I request that they may be sent here.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 6, 18[illegible].

Lieutenant-Colonel CALDWELL,
Third Iowa Cavalry Veteran Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will immediately organize a force of 250 men mounted and armed, with five days' rations, to be ready to move at daylight tomorrow morning. Let the commanding officer of the force report at these headquarters this afternoon for instructions.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
No. 5. } *Vicksburg, Miss., May 6, 1864.*

The following officers are announced as members of the staff of the major-general commanding the district:

Col. Herman Lieb, chief of artillery and ordnance; Lieut. Col. S. H. Sturdevant, chief commissary of subsistence; Surg. George S. Kemble, medical director; Maj. E. W. Guindon, aide-de-camp; Capt. William W. Moseley, aide-de-camp; Capt. William G. Tracy, aide-de-camp. They will be respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 7, 1864.*

Col. G. W. GALLUP,
Louisa:

Use your own discretion as to sending expedition to Barboursville. Four hundred men leave Irvine for Pound Gap to-morrow morning; protect their flank.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Moscow, May 7, 1864.

Major-General WASHBURN:

I have the honor to report my arrival at Moscow all right with provision train. Have not heard from General Sturgis.

WILLIAM STUBBS,
Major Eighth Iowa Infantry, Commanding Train.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 8, 1864—12 noon.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Ringgold, Ga.:

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. Volunteers, has been placed in command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, composed of the Departments of Arkansas and of the Gulf, and has left to join his command. He will stop at Louisville to consult with General Allen in regard to supplies. Please send the latest information you have to General Canby at Cairo.* General Canby has authority to use any of your troops on the Mississippi River in case of an emergency, but not to interfere with your plans for the security of the navigation of that river. This arrangement relieves you from all further responsibility in regard to operations west of the Mississippi. General Grant's last orders were that A. J. Smith and his command were to remain west of the Mississippi River until further orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See Vol. XXXIV, Part III, p. 505.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 129. } *Tunnel Hill, May 8, 1864.*

The Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau commanding, is hereby detached from the corps, and the commanding general will hereafter render his returns and make his reports direct to department headquarters. The division will be reported on the corps returns simply as on detached service.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., May 9, 1864.

Col. C. S. HANSON,
Commanding Third Brigade, Irvine, Ky.:

COLONEL: I understand that two respectable Union men were recently robbed and murdered by guerrillas in one of the counties beyond your post; instruct your scouting parties to ascertain, if possible, the names of parties who were guilty of so great an outrage; endeavor to have them captured or killed. I would prefer, and will insist, that no regular guerrillas be sent in as prisoners; direct your command to deal with such characters in a speedy and summary manner. The usages and customs of civilized nations when at war forbid the extension of leniency or quarters to guerrilla bands.

Very respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Irvine, Ky., May 9, 1864—10 a. m.

[General HOBSON:]

GENERAL: Three hundred and fourteen of the Fifty-second Kentucky and forty-three of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky Mounted Infantry moved at 8 o'clock this morning, under command of Colonel Grider, with eight days' rations. I ordered 400 and was told by the officers that that number would be ready to move, but at the appointed time the above number only was presented. I will accompany the command for several days, probably beyond Owsley County, and will keep you posted. Major Martin is left in command, being the ranking officer, Colonels Grider and Johnson being with the scout.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. HANSON,
Colonel Thirty-seventh Kentucky, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. I. F. SHEPARD,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: You will please direct Col. F. M. Crandal, commanding Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, to move his command to Big Black to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. The commanding officer of the Fif-

tieth U. S. Colored Infantry has been directed to have his command in readiness to move at that hour, and to report to Colonel Crandal for orders. A section of artillery has been detached from Colonel Lieb's command, and will also move out under the commanding officer of the infantry. On the arrival of the forces at Big Black the commanding officer will report to Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis. If he has moved from there they will proceed to Edwards' Depot. The troops will carry three days' rations in haversacks and three in wagons.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 9, 1864.

Col. H. SCOFIELD,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will please direct the commanding officer of the Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry to have his command in readiness to move to Big Black to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and to report in person to Col. F. M. Crandal, Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, for orders. The troops will carry three days' rations in haversacks and three in wagons. All details from this regiment must be relieved by details from other regiments of your command to-night, so that they may accompany the expedition in the morning.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *May 10, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN C. CRANE,
Assistant Quartermaster:

SIR: Several messengers report the commencement of destructive operations by guerrillas. I have thought it my duty, as tending very much to protect Government property, and by advice received at the office of the post commander, to make you a report, and to solicit your attention to some considerations respecting them.

A stone, as an intimation of the commencement of operations, was laid upon the track May 4 between Franklin and Spring Hill. But the principal field of their present operations seems to be between Stevenson and Huntsville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and along the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. They have since the above date twice fired into trains, and in the last instance killed the engineer and fireman. The unfortunate engineer, although mortally wounded, conducted his train out of the reach of miscreants, and died. A messenger has also reported, since I began this communication, that a very alarming attempt was made to destroy the bridge at Elkmont, about forty miles this side of Huntsville. And another has reported that the telegraph wire was cut on Sunday, and a rail laid upon the track to throw off a train, upon the same railroad; and that a considerable quantity of cord wood was set on fire in several places between here and Franklin.

If these miscreant operations are allowed to go on and increase in this ratio, may not some serious impediment soon be interposed to your

ability to supply our forces at this important period of our conflict? The military force has been so largely withdrawn that the protection of the roads is entirely inadequate, and its weakness will invite the malicious who prowl in the country. Would it not be an effectual measure to disarm the inhabitants living along the lines of the military railroads where the guerrillas, to a great extent, live and shelter; and could it be in the least degree offensive or injurious to good, loyal men? And would it be difficult or impracticable to execute such a plan? Suppose that an order were issued at your instance requiring all persons living within twenty miles on either side of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and the Tennessee and Alabama Railroads, and perhaps for the same distance on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, to bring in all their arms, at certain specified points, within ten or twenty days from the publication of the order, and every man to be treated indiscriminately as a guerrilla found in arms or having them secreted after the expiration of that time?

You will know what importance to attach to this report and communication, which I make from the desire to make the passage of the messengers safe, and from the relations of the subject with the preservation of the Government property and with the safe transit of the Government stores.

Please accept this communication as arising from my desire to be of the highest service possible to your department.

I have reported to Mr. Sloan the cause of the needless destruction of two engines near Shellmound, and also of the destruction of property at Stevenson from the want of proper switch tenders and signal men.

Your very respectful and obedient servant,

C. L. HEQUEMBOURG,
Chief of Courier Line, &c.

[First indorsement.]

ASST. QMRS. OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
Nashville, May 10, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. J. L. Donaldson, senior and supervising quartermaster, for his information and action.

JOHN C. CRANE,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Second indorsement.]

NASHVILLE, *May 11, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to Major-General Rousseau, with the suggestion that commanding officers along the line of the roads be required to visit points on the road, weekly, twenty miles above and below their posts, and to warn all persons living near the lines that they will be held to a strict accountability if they do not give warning of the acts and approach of guerrillas in their neighborhood.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Senior and Supervising Quartermaster.

JACKSBOROUGH, *May 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

SIR: I made a reconnaissance yesterday and found a small squad of rebels and dispersed them, but did not kill nor capture any. It became dark, and I returned to camp. The attack commenced on Sharp's place, two miles from Colonel Wheeler's. I will send twenty men out

again to-night. I think it would be necessary to arrest some of the citizens in that vicinity, as I think they know something of their whereabouts. They had run off three negroes and one horse the night before.

A. V. D. ABBETT,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 10, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I inclose you an order which I have just issued here in regard to trade. If your views should agree with mine I shall be most happy to have your co-operation to break up the wretched system that has contributed so much toward prolonging the war. The cavalry that I borrowed from Vicksburg I am ready to return. They have driven Forrest clear out of this part of the country. I have sent to General Sherman for authority to send your cavalry back overland, with what I have to accompany them. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is repaired and running from Mobile to Tupelo, and the Mississippi Central is running north to the Tallahatchie with a break at Grenada. General Polk has been drawing supplies over these roads for his army at Demopolis. I propose to send a cavalry force to thoroughly break up the Mobile and Ohio well down to Meridian, and then cross the country and destroy the Mississippi Central between Camden and Grenada, and strike the Yazoo City. If I make this raid you will be timely advised, but if not I shall send back your cavalry by boat.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, May 10, 1864.

The practical operation of commercial intercourse from this city with the States in rebellion has been to help largely to feed, clothe, arm and equip our enemies. Memphis has been of more value to the Southern Confederacy since it fell into Federal hands than Nassau. To take cotton belonging to the rebel Government to Nassau, or any foreign port, is a hazardous proceeding. To take it to Memphis and convert it into supplies and greenbacks and return to the lines of the enemy, or place the proceeds to the credit of the rebel Government in Europe, without passing again into rebel lines, is safe and easy. I have undoubted evidence that large amounts of cotton have been, and are being, brought here to be sold, belonging to the rebel Government. The past and present system of trade has given strength to the rebel army, while it has demoralized and weakened our own. It has invited the enemy to hover around Memphis as his best base of supply, when otherwise he would have abandoned the country. It renders of practical non-effect the blockade upon the ocean, which has cost, and is costing, so many millions. It opens our lines to the spies of the enemy, and renders it next to impossible to execute any military plan without its becoming known to him long enough in advance for him to prepare

for it. The facts here stated are known to every intelligent man in Memphis. What is the remedy for these great and overwhelming evils? Experience shows that there can be but one remedy, and that is total prohibition of all commercial intercourse with the States in rebellion.

It is therefore ordered, that on and after the 15th day of May, 1864, the lines of the army at Memphis be closed, and no person will be permitted to leave the city, except by river, without a special pass from these headquarters after that date. All persons desirous of coming into the city will be permitted to do so, but should be notified by the pickets that they will not be allowed to return. All persons who desire to leave the city to go beyond our lines must do so before the 15th instant.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
May 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

Send forward the infantry and heavy artillery regiments with as little delay as possible. I think some of them, at least, might be sent at once. The enemy is so thoroughly occupied in front that Kentucky is in no danger. The force now there is much larger than necessary. Send troops to the front, and you need have no fear of Kentucky.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 12, 1864.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I require for my command, to enable it to perform the duty expected of it, about 3,000 horses. They cannot be obtained from the Cavalry Bureau. If authorized I can obtain them by impressment, giving proper vouchers, or I can obtain the necessary number in a short time by purchase on contract. Horses are being constantly stolen in the State for rebel use, and in many sections the citizens are anxious to sell their stock to the Government. I cannot protect the border without a sufficient mounted force. These horses are wanted at once for regiments already authorized to be mounted by authority of the War Department.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, May 12, 1864.

The practice of giving employment and contracts in the military service to rebels and rebel sympathizers in this district has become so frequent as to amount almost to a monopoly, and cannot be further tolerated without serious injury to the service. It is, therefore, ordered that all

such employments and contracts shall terminate on the last day of the current month, after which date none but citizens of unquestionable loyalty to the United States Government will be given employment or contracts in the military service in this district. All violations or evasions of this order will be promptly dealt with. Contractors will not be allowed to have rebel partners or agents in the performance of their contracts. All officers in this district will report to these headquarters on the 1st day of June next the names of all Government employés and contractors, with a description of their service or contract, and will make similar reports on the 1st day of each month thereafter of all persons hired or contracted with since last report.

By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., May 12, 1864.

Col. S. G. HICKS,
Commanding, Paducah, Ky.:

COLONEL: Guerrillas, near Mayfield, took a part of a picket guard from Colonel Moore's command when it camped there for the night on the 7th instant. If the rebel citizens of this district have amongst them such forces for such purposes I shall look to rebel citizens for redress. In pursuance of this plan you will, immediately on receipt of this, detach a mounted force from your command, with orders to arrest some influential rebel sympathizers in the neighborhood in which these guerrillas are maintained and hold them as hostages for the safe return to Columbus or Paducah of the corporal and nine others, ten men in all, taken from Colonel Moore's command. I inclose a list of persons, some of whom will be sufficient, in all probability. After arresting them they may be paroled for three days. If in that time the men are not given up, confinement will follow.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
May 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Division of the Mississippi:

I was very much gratified by the receipt of your telegram of the 8th* and obliged for the suggestion it contained. I will send back as soon as possible the detachments of McPherson's corps now with Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith. I have ordered the detachments from his division now absent to join him at once, and with these and other troops that I am able to gather as I go down, will be able to relieve the others as soon as I reach Red River.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

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* See Vol. XXXIV, Part III, p. 505.

IN THE FIELD, *Near Resaca, May 12, 1864.*
(Received midnight 15th.)

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Use the militia to garrison Memphis, and organize a force from the balance of your command to strike Grenada the first opportunity.

J. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 12, 1864.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will detail daily from your command a vedette guard of nine men and one non-commissioned officer for each of the following roads: The Randolph, Old Raleigh, New Raleigh, Germantown, New State Line, Pigeon Roost, Hernando, and Horn Lake. These will be posted at a suitable distance in advance of the infantry pickets, and will be relieved each morning at 9 o'clock by others. You will also detail each day a commissioned officer to act as officer of the day, whose duty it shall be to see that these vedette posts are properly posted, and that they understand and properly perform their duties. He will report at these headquarters at least once each day. It is suggested that the same officer remain on this duty two days in succession, as it is difficult to make the entire rounds and properly instruct the guards in one day. The Provisional Regiment is now performing all this duty for the entire command.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 13, 1864. (Received 17th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis:

Hold as large a portion of your force as can safely be spared from your district in readiness to move to this place. The troops that come will be equipped lightly for service in the field. If the movement becomes necessary, the orders will be sent to you from the mouth of Red River. Similar orders have been sent to General Steele.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., May 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

GENERAL: Your letter of May 11, respecting District General Orders, No. 3,* is received this evening.

I found this district, with the exception of Paducah and Columbus, in the possession of Forrest's forces, and all supplies were interdicted

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* See p. 22.

by the orders of my predecessor, General Orders, No. 15. On ascertaining, by means of the expedition under Colonel Moore, that there was no longer any regularly organized force in this district, and having applications from persons to bring in supplies, I concluded that till I should receive instructions I would place it in the power of post commanders here and at Paducah to permit persons whom they should be satisfied were unconditional Union men to bring a moderate amount of supplies. For this purpose I published the inclosed order and gave special instructions to Colonel Hicks and Colonel Lawrence. It is my opinion that in this course the Union people can be encouraged and its enemies discouraged. The order is taken in its most contracted sense to begin with and can be expanded by my instructions. I have information that intercepted letters showed much smuggling through the district into Tennessee. Great quantities of goods went from Paducah to Fulton, and, of course, into West Tennessee. If this region should be allowed unrestricted trading, West Tennessee would be supplied from it. The anti-unionism is so strong in this district that large bodies of guerrillas, led by men of respectable families, assemble in the best settled parts. They captured a picket of Colonel Moore's near Mayfield, nine men. I hope to recover them, for I do not see how they can get them off. Sixty of them in a band killed 3 men day before yesterday between Baltimore and Dublin. When trade is open the worst men toward the Government enjoy the most of it on account of the strength of anti-unionism, and I believe a genuine Union man is prevented from trading. They break him up. The railroads from Paducah to Union City, and from Columbus to Union City, are not in running order at present. I am informed by the engineer that the latter can be run in a week, bridging being required. Railroad men from Paducah say three or five days would put the other in order; two or three culverts require repairs. I have not begun in earnest to repair the railroad hence to Union City, although I have caused the engineer to make an estimate of the work. It will not be attended with any great expense, but if the road is to run no farther I do not see why it should be opened. Your order will meet with the difficulties you mention, but it commends itself to all military persons.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—The road from Paducah to Union City being in order for military purposes would possibly be the means of controlling guerrillas to some extent, but their hostility would be directed against it if used solely for military purposes. This letter supposes that Columbus, Paducah, and Cairo are the only positions permanently occupied by troops, and that their garrisons are but sufficient to hold them when threatened. The object of my Order No. 27 is to keep what trade is permitted, if possible, in the hands of undoubted Union men—the only real citizens of the Government, in my opinion—without proclaiming it as a policy.

H. P.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CAIRO, *Cairo, Ill., May 9, 1864.*

In the opinion of the commanding general some relaxation of General Orders, No. 15, is needed, hence the commanding officers of Pa-

ducah, Cairo, and Columbus will, until further orders, exercise a sound discretion in permitting supplies to be landed at these posts, for the purpose merely of relieving the absolute necessities of the citizens. They will be held accountable for a careful and intelligent execution of this order.

By command of Brig. Gen. H. Prince:

J. H. ODLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, May 14, 1864.*

It having been brought to the notice of the general commanding that in some parts of this district attempts have been made to prevent the enlistment of persons desiring to enter the service of the United States, the following extract from the proclamation of the President of the United States, of September 25, 1862, is republished for the information of all concerned:

That during the existing rebellion, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial or military commission.

Provost-marshals and deputy provost-marshals throughout this district will arrest and prefer charges against any person violating the above law, and will send all persons so arrested under guard to these headquarters to be tried by a court-martial.

By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., May 14, 1864.*

The abuses existing on the Mississippi River render the interference of the military power imperative. Boats are cleared almost daily from Memphis with clearances for any landing place they may choose, and that without any further restriction than a clause in their clearance that they will not violate the law of the United States. Boats thus cleared, loaded to the guards with a variety of merchandise, proceed down the river, sometimes landing on the shore, sometimes rounding to and anchoring out, and communicating with the shore with small boats. They open trade with all classes of people, except loyal ones. They negotiate with rebel chieftians and guerrillas for the bringing in of cotton and taking out of supplies. They invite rebel officers and soldiers on board, and drink and hobnob together.

Some boats, I am assured, have been out forty or fifty days from their clearances from Memphis, replenishing their supplies from time to time from other boats proceeding up or down the river, running into every creek, bayou, and lagoon where Confederate trade can be carried on. Even the farce of landing under the guns of a gun-boat is seldom complied with. The revenue aids on board of each, with very few exceptions, are known to be of bad character, and many of them are proved

to be in complicity with persons engaged in contraband trade. One arrested yesterday is known to be a Confederate soldier, belonging to a regiment in Arkansas, and is now in the Irving block; another when the boat was overhauled, upon which he was aid, took the precaution to throw his valise overboard, thus destroying the evidence of his crime.

It is therefore ordered that no boat shall land between Cairo and the mouth of White River, except where there is a garrison of United States troops. They will not be allowed to land in skiffs or small boats, nor will they be allowed to land supplies at any military point named above except for the use of the United States troops, and such persons as are residing within the Federal lines, without special permits in each case from these headquarters.

The ram Monarch will proceed to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock down the Mississippi River and arrest every trading boat found between Memphis and White River. All passengers on board, who are women and children, or all persons not liable to conscription by the laws of the Confederate States, will be put ashore at the first landing, together with any effects they may have; and parties liable to conscription are presumed to be in the rebel army, and will be brought as prisoners of war to this city. The commander of the ram Monarch will send each boat to this city under guard, which will be furnished by Brigadier-General Buckland, and no boat will be allowed to land except at Helena on the way up.

By order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

WM. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 14, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In obedience to your order of this date, I have the honor to report that the effective mounted force of my command is about 3,000. The numbers have been diminished since the 10th instant by the prevalence of the distemper among the new animals of the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, May 14, 1864.

This report is manifestly incorrect. I sent out with Brigadier-General Sturgis full 3,400 mounted men, leaving me here from 400 to 500 odds and ends mounted. Since then the Third Iowa Cavalry has come with a large number of horses. Making all due allowances for excessive mortality, there should be at least 4,000 horses here for service; where are they?

By order of Major-General Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned with the reports of the commanding officers of the First and Second Brigades inclosed. Besides these, the Ninth Illinois have about 180 horses, making in all 3,180 horses for duty at present. A staff officer of Colonel Waring's on the recent expedition has just given me the precise amount of cavalry which was out upon that expedition, and it sums up 3,130. It has been reported to me that many horses were disabled on that trip. The First Brigade have this day turned over 400 unserviceable horses. This, together with the number in the Second Brigade rendered transiently unserviceable by sore backs and distemper, will account for the discrepancy.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

My patrol has returned from Olive Branch; reports fifty or sixty guerrillas in Nonconnah bottom. No larger force near. Captured 2 and killed 1; lost 1 killed, and 1 slightly wounded, both of Fourth Missouri Cavalry, also 4 horses killed. I will attend to this gang. The parties were stopped on the road and detained over night as a matter of prudence. No whisky was taken from them. The lieutenant took a revolver from G. A. Easton because he had no pass. He delivered it to me when he came in, and I will send it to headquarters by the first opportunity.

GEO. E. WARING.

CATLETTSBURG, *May 15, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have received dispatch from Major Smith dated May 11, three miles east of Prestonburg; he has heard nothing of the detachment from Irvine. One hundred rebels under Colonel Chenoweth are reported on the Beaver. Major Smith says I shall look for him to-day. All rebel forces are reported to him to be moving through gap into Virginia. The detachment all in good health and spirits.

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD,
Near Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis:

GENERAL: Your dispatch,* inclosing copy of Brigadier-General Sturgis' report is just received, and I am gratified to know that Forrest has been driven out of West Tennessee and Kentucky. Could we have sent a force to Purdy at the time Sturgis left Memphis, it would have

* See Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 694.

been an excellent move, and orders were issued to that effect, but the necessity of concentrating all our effective strength on this line, and preserving our communication to the rear prevented. The expedition which you have sketched out I approve and leave it to your judgment to select the time. The authority for you to undertake it was given in my telegram of May 12* directing you to organize an expedition and strike Grenada. You can use the militia to hold Memphis and organize an infantry force from the old troops at your disposal to move out and support the cavalry. Notify Major-General Slocum, in command at Vicksburg, when you intend to move, and he will co-operate with you up the Yazoo River. Inflict as much damage upon the enemy as you can, and keep him occupied along the Mississippi River. We are getting along well here. The veteran regiments belonging to your command now at Saint Louis have been ordered down, and, I hope, will return well equipped and provided with horses.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, May 15, 1864. (Received 16th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, inclosing copy of your Order No. 3.† I concur in every sentiment contained in it, and although I have not attempted to prevent all trade, I am not certain but that I should have promoted the interest of the service by doing so. I am earnestly endeavoring to effect a change within this district, and am sanguine of good results. I inclose copies of two orders recently issued by me. If you can make it convenient I should be very glad to receive a visit from you, and have an opportunity of conferring more fully with you.

I am, general, yours, truly,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., May 5, 1864.*

I. No persons except those in the employ of the United States Government, and loyal citizens, or those who have taken the oath of allegiance, will hereafter be permitted to pass the picket-lines at any post within this district.

II. No goods or merchandise of any kind will hereafter be allowed to pass outside the lines, except the necessary supplies for planters working lands leased from the United States, and limited quantities to citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance. No citizen will be allowed to take out supplies for any persons except himself and his immediate family, and in no case will more than thirty days' supplies be taken out.

III. The provost-marshal at every post will keep an accurate record of every pass granted, and of all permits approved by himself, or the

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* See p. 25. † See p. 22.

post commander. Books for this purpose will be supplied by the quartermaster's department and the records will be kept open for the inspection of any officer of the Government, at all hours between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. A record will be kept by the officers of the picket-line of all passes and permits presented, which record will be compared with that of the provost-marshal, and any discrepancy will at once be reported.

IV. All trade stores within the district at points not garrisoned by at least one regiment of troops will at once be discontinued. No goods or merchandise will be landed at any point on the river within the limits of the district which is not garrisoned by troops, except necessary supplies for planters working land leased from the Government, in which case the goods may be landed under cover of a gun-boat at the nearest practicable point to the plantation.

V. All boats ladened with merchandise detected in landing in violation of this order will be seized and brought to this post.

VI. All persons charged with the duties of imposing upon citizens, or of seizing property for the Government, will keep an account of all such transactions, specifying the persons from whom the money or property was received and the disposition made of it. This account will be kept open for the inspection of any officer of the Government, or of any citizen who has been taxed, or from whom property has been taken.

VII. No Government wagon, transport, or vessel of any kind will be used in bringing cotton or other stores to market, except in cases where such stores have been seized for the Government.

VIII. All clerks and citizen employés in every department whose services are not absolutely necessary will at once be discharged.

IX. No rations will be issued, nor property of any kind transferred to citizens to reimburse them for losses sustained by the operations of the war. The persons to whom damages are to be paid, and the amounts due, are questions which no military officer is authorized to adjust.

X. It is the duty of every person in the employ of the Government and of every loyal citizen to aid in the correction of all evils. Any practice on the part of either civil or military officers or citizens which tends to aid the enemy or defraud or injure the Government should be promptly reported, and sustained by such proof as will enable the commanding general to correct the evil, and bring the guilty parties to punishment.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
No. 6. } *Vicksburg, Miss., May 12, 1864.*

I. The United States Government having adopted the policy of leasing abandoned plantations and giving employment to freedmen, it is the duty of the military authorities to give protection as far as possible to the lessee and laborer. This protection can only be given by holding responsible the districts in which the bands of guerrillas, who are constantly committing depredations upon them, are organized and encouraged.

II. It is therefore ordered that hereafter in every instance where a Government lessee is robbed of his property, the commanding officer of

the nearest military post shall send a sufficient force to the locality, with instructions to seize from disloyal citizens property sufficient to fully indemnify the lessee, which property will be sold at public auction and the proceeds paid to the injured person. If the crops of the lessee are destroyed, or in any manner injured, crops of the same kind will be seized from disloyal citizens and harvested for the benefit of the injured party. If any lessee is killed by guerrillas, an assessment of $10,000 will at once be levied upon the disloyal people residing within thirty miles of the place where the offense was committed. Property of any kind will be seized and sold for this purpose. The amount so assessed will be appropriated for the benefit of the family of the lessee. Full reports of all seizures and sales of property under this order will in all cases be forwarded direct to these headquarters.

III. In deciding upon the class of persons who are to be assessed, it should not be forgotten that the oath of allegiance is not an infallible test of loyalty. If a citizen has relatives and friends among these, if he harbors or protects them, or if having the means of doing so he fails to inform the lessee of their approach, he must be held accountable. Men must be judged by their acts and not by the oaths they have taken.

By command of Maj. Gen H. W. Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN,
Commanding 4th Div., 23d Army Corps, Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to say to you, in explanation of the telegram of this date from these headquarters ordering certain regiments to the front, that the success of General Crook in cutting the railroad in Virginia and our success here has rendered it impossible for the enemy to invade East Tennessee with any considerable force, and the garrisons left at the different posts from which troops are withdrawn will be sufficient to repel any cavalry raid that may be attempted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., May 16, 1864.

Col. C. S. HANSON,
Commanding Third Brigade, Irvine, Ky.:

COLONEL: Move with all the mounted men of your command to Mount Sterling.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

RESACA, GA., *May 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Make up a force of 5,000 men from the volunteers and militia now in District of Columbus, Ky., or expected there soon, and send them up the Tennessee River to Eastport, where they will establish a post and fortify their position. Send them under charge of a competent officer. This will make a good covering force for you in your proposed expedition against Columbus, Miss., and thence around to Grenada.

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. SOOY SMITH,
Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: In answer to your request of the 2d instant, I saw Lieutenant Williamson concerning the correspondent "Barr," but he remembered nothing of it. Lieutenant Metcalf, of my staff, however, remembers the circumstances. He states that the man's name was Barr, and he is quite certain that he never reported, in accordance with his parole. I herewith inclose reports of the unserviceable horses, condemned and turned over in this command during the months of February, March, and April of this year.* This does not, however, include the old regiments of the division, as they are nearly all absent on furlough. These are commencing to return however. The Third and Ninth Illinois have just returned, and the Sixth and Second Iowa will be here in a week or ten days; a part of these come mounted, and a part not. I could readily use 3,000 horses to mount men of this command who are now dismounted. I instructed the Second Iowa, Sixth and Seventh Illinois, to make requisitions for Spencer carbines; I cannot say whether they have done so or not. If not, I will forward them immediately upon their return. I should have at least 3,000 of these arms forwarded, subject to my order, at once. It would save great delay in the fitting out of this command. Cannot some arrangement be made to this end? I would willingly receipt for the arms myself, and afterward secure the requisitions of the regiments to which they are issued. I trust something will be done to furnish me with horses and arms without delay. This command can then be placed in elegant condition.

Forrest has passed south, and, as near as I can ascertain, is near Tupelo, Miss. His force while in Tennessee was about 7,000 effective men, besides between 1,500 and 2,000 conscripts, inferiorly armed, and somewhat disorganized. I am informed that the Third Michigan and Seventh Kansas have been ordered to rejoin this command, but do not know when they will arrive. They are said to be armed and mounted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MAY 17, 1864.

The Third Michigan arrived in the night, dismounted. Of course they can perform no efficient service.

B. H. G.

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*Not found as inclosures.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field's Mill, Ga., May 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Bascom, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby assigned to duty in charge of the assistant adjutant-general's office at headquarters Department of the Ohio, Knoxville, Tenn.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, KY., *May 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

Our men fired on by citizens; they have double-barrel shotguns and pistols. Have been disarming some; would like to have orders to disarm every suspicious-looking citizen in the vicinity.

H. M. HURT,
Major Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, *May 17, 1864.*

Maj. H. M. HURT,
Glasgow, Ky.:

If citizens fire on your men, show them no quarter. Treat them as guerrillas. Arrest suspicious persons, and by all means disarm those whom you have reason to believe will interfere with the military in the vicinity of Glasgow.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, May 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

GENERAL: I have finished the railroad to Moscow, because it is so often difficult to cross the Little Obion, and I can complete to Union City in four days, but am in no haste to begin that part for reasons already given. It is evinced that the road will pay from Union City here if we take the cotton and tobacco which will be offered for freight. My impression is decidedly against taking it, and I shall follow this policy, which is indicated by the orders you have issued for Tennessee, till I receive new instructions from you, if I can. The depredations committed on Union people by the force I sent out under Colonel Moore were by the citizens mounted by General Brayman's Special Orders, No. 45. I took away their horses and arms the day after they returned and revoked their permits. They knew the Union people, and selected them for annoyance according to my best information, which is confirmed from all different quarters. There is a force of guerrillas centering at Boydsville on the Tennessee line. Their object is to cover smuggling, I suppose, and I ought to have mounted men to disperse and catch them. A good squadron of cavalry would be very useful here. In the absence of it, I am trying to get up mounted infantry, but my force is limited. I have not latitude for selection or detail of officers, and horses are wanting. The steamer W. W. Crawford is suspected of smuggling.

She has just gone down with a freight for troops, and before starting the captain obtained from me permission to pass Columbus without landing. I gave it, supposing that it is an entering wedge, and that he will make the same application again, expecting to get it as off hand; if he does I shall give it, and inspect his vessel as he goes down. There is, I learn to-day, smuggling to a considerable extent carried on by small boats, between a point at the head of Wolf Island and Hickman. I shall search the river there for boats, and take all I find or destroy them. The troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps, which have been here for rendezvous, embarked this morning on two steam-boats with transportation for Vicksburg, leaving here at noon. It was the presence of these troops that enabled me to send out Colonel Moore. Measures are being taken to bring off the guns at Island No. 10. A telegram from Colonel Hicks says he is preparing to send out cars toward Mayfield to-morrow, guarded, to make some repairs on that road. I inclose a communication from Major Sidell respecting the draft. A squadron of cavalry is necessary to prosecute this completely.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, Ky., May 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. HENRY PRINCE,
Commanding District of Cairo, Cairo, Ill.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that by frequent reports from Capt. R. H. Hall, provost-marshal of First District of Kentucky, which comprehends all the counties of the State lying west of the Tennessee River and within your command, I am informed that he is impeded in his work of enrolling and drafting the national forces by armed bands of the enemy and by disaffected inhabitants acting in the enemy's interest. In order that he may complete his enrollment, make his draft, and serve the necessary notices within the ten days required by law after the drawing, it is necessary that he should have a sufficient force under his control of either mounted men or with authority granted to the officers of said force to supply themselves with the means of quick locomotion by obtaining the use of horses, mules, or wagons for the purpose. Captain Hall announces that he will commence drawing on Wednesday, 18th instant, but this will be begun for the counties lying east of the Tennessee before drawing for those west thereof, by which course some week or two will be gained to allow provision to be made for the protection of his officers in the counties lying within the limits of your command west of the Tennessee.

His duties which require the protection of a force are principally these: enrolling those not yet enrolled, drawing the names, serving the notices on the persons drawn within ten days after the drawing at their usual places of residence or in person, guarding the drafted men who come into rendezvous, and guarding the squads he may send from his rendezvous to general rendezvous at Louisville. Mounted men are not considered necessary for these guards.

As Captain Hall may himself communicate with you, I write this letter to advise you of the general necessity and to enable you to provide

as early as possible the necessary force if it be in any way practicable either by your own action or by reference to the department commander.

Captain Hall's headquarters are at Paducah.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,
Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen.

WASHINGTON, *May 18, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Georgia:

Dispatch from General Crook, dated 14th,* says that Morgan is preparing a raid through Pound Gap on Richmond, Ky., Lexington, Frankfort, Bardstown, and thence back to Johnston's army, cutting railroads from Louisville to Nashville and Chattanooga. Who is now in command in Kentucky? He should organize and meet Morgan before he reaches Richmond. Scouts should go to Pound Gap to give notice of Morgan's movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 18, 1864.*

Capt. T. E. HALL,
Assistant Quartermaster, Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Pay owners of negroes impressed for labor on fortifications without requiring the oath of allegiance.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISA, KY., *May 18, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Major Smith's command returned yesterday all safe; brought 2 prisoners, Lieut. W. H. Stevens, Company A, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, one of John Morgan's men, and Capt. William A. Cheney, Company F, Prentice's battalion, known to be the leader of a band of guerrillas. Will forward Major Smith's report by mail.†

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 18, 1864. (Received 21st.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is received. I will have my troops ready for any call. I am ordered by Major-General McPherson to make an

* See Vol. XXXVII, Part I, p. 454. † See Part I, p. 14.

expedition to Grenada with a view of breaking up the railroad and destroying supplies; this I cannot do if I hold myself in readiness to respond to a call from you, which I shall do, supposing that your wants may be the most urgent.

I do not hear of any interruption to General Steele's communications. The reports are that the force that has been confronting him has fallen back. I have only about 2,800 white infantry. I have several batteries and a large amount of dismounted cavalry and odds and ends of non-veteran regiments, that make a show on paper but are not of much account.

I shall be glad to do all in my power in aid of any enterprise you have in view. Could spare 1,000 colored infantry.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

The Pocahontas story may be true, but I have heard nothing to confirm it, except the evacuation of Tupelo. I have always thought that Forrest would cross the Tennessee River, if he could, and go to Kentucky.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., May 18, 1864.*

I. The detachments of the Third Illinois and Third Michigan Cavalry, now on duty with the Provisional Regiment and with the dismounted cavalry camp in Fort Pickering, will proceed immediately to rejoin their respective regiments on the Hernando road. All arms in the hands of these detachments will be transferred to their respective company commanders.

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By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
White's Station, May 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

I do not like the dearth of news. In view of the uncertainty of Forrest's movements, I think I ought to send 100 good men, under first-rate officers, as far as La Grange or Saulsbury, to ascertain more surely the position and movements of the enemy. I don't understand why Henderson's scouts are constantly about us. They usually have some communication with Forrest.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., May 18, 1864.*

The attention of the officers of this command is called to the importance of maintaining discipline and preventing all marauding and pillaging on the part of the soldiers, while every effort should be made to punish citizens who aid the enemy, or who in any manner violate military law or orders. The punishment in every case should be inflicted by the proper authority, and in a proper and lawful manner. Every act of pillage and every unjustifiable encroachment upon the rights of citizens serve only to bring disgrace upon our armies and encourage a spirit which should be unknown among brave men engaged in a noble cause. The recent murder of a citizen by colored soldiers in open day in the streets of this city should arouse the attention of every officer serving with these troops to the absolute necessity of preventing their soldiers from attempting a redress of their own grievances. If the spirit which led to this act of violence is not at once repressed, consequences of the most terrible nature must follow. The responsibility resting upon officers in immediate command of colored troops cannot be overestimated. The policy of arming colored men, although at first strongly opposed, has finally been very generally approved by loyal men throughout the country. If this experiment is successful, if these troops prove powerful and efficient in enforcing obedience to law, all good officers connected with the organization will receive the credit which will be due them as pioneers in the great work. But if in teaching the colored man that he is free, and that, in becoming a soldier, he has become the equal of his former master, we forget to teach him the first duty of the soldier, that of obedience to law, and to the orders of those appointed over him; if we encourage him in rushing for his arms and coolly murdering citizens for every fancied insult, nothing but disgrace and dishonor can befall all connected with the organization. Every wrong done to the colored soldiers can and shall be punished, but he must not be permitted to take the law into his own hands, and hereafter the officers of any regiment guilty of such crimes as that which has to-day brought disgrace upon the colored troops, will be held to a strict accountability.

By command of Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR KINGSTON, GA.,
May 19, 1864. (Received 3.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch, relative to Morgan's proposed raid through Pound Gap, was received by me yesterday on the march. I sent an officer back to the nearest telegraph station to answer in my name that General Burbridge commands in Kentucky, and your message was repeated to him and to General Rousseau, who commands at Nashville, and looks to our communications north of the Tennessee. If General Crook will keep up a threatening attitude against Saltville and Abingdon, Morgan will not enter Kentucky as long as we hold Knoxville. Still, there remains plenty of troops in Kentucky to watch Pound Gap. I would like a bold, discreet major-general (not a Kentuckian) to command in

Kentucky. Why not Buell? It is important we should feel safe in our rear. Any officer of rank (not a Kentuckian) would be better than Burbridge, who has politics in his head.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Dalton, Ga.:*

I have a force of nearly 5,000 mounted men now organized to move through Pound Gap toward Abingdon. A part of this force is already at Pound Gap, the remainder is under orders to rendezvous at a point on the Big Sandy near Pikeville.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, *May 19, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

Will it be possible for you to let me have another regiment of militia in Northeastern Kentucky in addition to those forwarded by General Lindsey? General Ewing needs more troops also in his district, and the regiments of militia placed under his order at once will be of great service. The regiments, if called out promptly, will give security to the State during the absence of a large part of my command on a proposed expedition. There are some indications that the enemy propose a raid on this State from the neighborhood of Pound Gap. Answer.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., May 19, 1864.

Col. J. MASON BROWN, *Commanding Fourth Brigade:*

You will move with all mounted men of your command at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning to Mount Sterling:

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *May 19, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD, *Burkesville, Ky.:*

I leave for the mountains of Kentucky and Virginia to-morrow with my mounted force. Take care of the Cumberland border, and watch for movement through your lines. Keep your detachments well together and in a position to concentrate at a moment's notice.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

[MAY 19, 1864.—For Washburn to Steele in regard to co operation, see Vol. XXXIV, Part III, p. 669.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. PRINCE,
Commanding District of Columbus:

GENERAL: I have reports that seem reliable that Forrest, having recruited his forces down at Tupelo, is returning north to West Tennessee, and I have reason to think that a portion of his forces is now north of the Hatchie. He probably intends to cross the Tennessee, and go into Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, on a thieving expedition, and to break up Sherman's connections. See Captain Pennock and have him patrol the river from Clifton to Eastport. The river should be closely watched from Eastport well down.

Truly, yours,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CAV. DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 94. } *Memphis, Tenn., May 19, 1864.*

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IV. The Third Michigan Cavalry having been ordered to Little Rock, Ark., all men of that regiment on detached service with this command will be immediately relieved and rejoin their regiment.

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By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Donelson, Tenn., May 19, 1864.

Capt. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

I learned yesterday of a party of guerrillas in camp on the north side of the Cumberland, near Rough and Ready Furnace, commanded by one Hines. I sent forty men after them, but finding they outnumbered us, having over 100 men, did not attack them. Killed 1 of their pickets and returned. I will send out more force to-morrow.

E. C. BROTT,
Colonel Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Post.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Comdy. Army of the Ohio, in the Field, near Dalton, Ga.:

General Sherman informs me that a dispatch from General Crook of 14th instant states that Morgan is making preparations for a raid in this State through Pound Gap, and directs me to organize an expedition to meet him at once. This will take all my mounted force. All the old troops have been sent to the front. I can learn nothing of the 5,000 new troops I was to have in their place. I have called upon the Governor for four regiments of militia.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *May 20, 1864.*

Colonel BROWN, *Louisa via Catlettsburg:*

Mount all the men of your command, and hold yourself in readiness to move. General Burbridge will be at your post and give additional instructions. I leave for the mountains to-day. Telegraph me at Mount Sterling if you get information between this and Monday morning next.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *May 20, 1864.*

Col. C. S. HANSON:

Send courier to Irvine, and direct the remainder of your mounted force to join you Sunday at noon. Direct commanding officer of your camp at Irvine to keep his men from straggling, and hold them in readiness for any emergency. I will be in Mount Sterling to-morrow; sending you ammunition to-day.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 20, 1864.
(Via Cairo 22d. Received 2.45 a. m. 23d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The forces of Generals Forrest and Stephen D. Lee are believed to be returning to West Tennessee. They were in large force at Corinth four days ago. The cars run without interruption from Corinth to Mobile. I think that they are bound for Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, on a big thieving raid, and to interfere with Sherman's connections. They may intend to attack Memphis.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Kingston, Ga., May 20, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis:

Everything is working well here. We entered Rome, Kingston, and Cassville yesterday, the enemy having retreated south of the Etowah River in the direction of Allatoona. Keep the enemy occupied in your district and press him at all points as far as your force will allow.

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Slocum.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, May 20, 1864. (Received 22d.)

Major-General CANBY, *Vicksburg:*

General Forrest, with from 10,000 to 12,000 men, is at Corinth and Tupelo. He has been resting for twenty days, and his horses and men are in fine condition. The cars run from Mobile to Corinth, and he is drawing supplies from the line of that road. He, no doubt, has an important move on foot. I think he means to cross the Tennessee

River and ride roughshod over Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, robbing and stealing and breaking up railroads. This he can do if he is allowed to cross the Tennessee River, as we have no cavalry force in Middle Tennessee or Kentucky that can cope with him. He ought to be attacked where he is at once and not allowed to carry out his plans, for, if not interfered with, he will do us incalculable damage.

My force here is only equal to the defense of this place, and to move to attack him 100 miles from here would require every man here, and even then I should not be as strong as he. Should I move from here there would be nothing to prevent him, with his large mounted force, from coming down upon Memphis. I am absolutely powerless to assail him without more forces. If I had 5,000 or 6,000 more men I could, with the force I have here, organize a moving force of 10,000 men, with which I would move against him at once. Where can these troops be had? If A. J. Smith's and Mower's troops could be had here for ten days I believe I could thoroughly break up Forrest's plans. Without some help I will not be responsible for any disaster that may arise from his being allowed to roam at large. General Prince has only 1,400 at Columbus and 800 at Paducah. None of the militia that were promised for this place and Columbus have been heard of.

I inclose copy of dispatch* just received from General McPherson.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 20, 1864.*

Col. G. E. WARING, Jr.
(Care General Grierson, Memphis):

General Forrest was at Corinth four days ago, and is still there. I will go as near him as I can.

P. J. YORKE,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of May 18, 1864, the commanding general directs me to say that the services of the troops will not be required in this vicinity.

By order.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT J. MYER,
Colonel, &c., U. S. Army.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *May 21, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Reports are current here to-day that John Morgan is at Stickleyville with a large force, and intends to take the gap; force estimated at 10,000, but I do not think he has that number.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* See May 16, p. 33.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cassville, Ga., May 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

Your dispatch about a Morgan raid is received. Give my compliments to the Governor, and tell him I expect him and you to take care of Kentucky while I help to dispose of Johnston. I want all the veterans here. Send me the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry and Eleventh Michigan Cavalry as soon as you can spare them.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 22, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

I have just received the following from my 100 men, dated this morning, on the La Grange road near Fisherville. The information received is as follows: General Forrest, with a large force of cavalry and infantry and three batteries, was at Tupelo on the 20th. At Corinth is Neely's brigade; also a force at or near Holly Springs. They have a chain of couriers from Raleigh to Macon; thence to Corinth and Tupelo; also from Raleigh to La Grange, Holly Springs, &c. General Forrest is concentrating and recruiting his forces for a move, but in what direction I am as yet unable to say. I shall now move toward Corinth and try to capture some of his telegraph cavalry. The country is full of their scouts. The force at Holly Springs must be the same which attacked my scout yesterday. A Fort Pillow negro has just come in; an intelligent man. He says the rebels are repairing the railroad from Tupelo to Jackson, Tenn., and that Forrest has about 15,000 men. I will send this man in by 5 p. m. train. You would do well to send an orderly to the depot for him. He says Major Bradford was with them in Mississippi.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, May 22, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING:

Send out 1,000 men to Holly Springs. Let them proceed with great care, keeping their flanks well scouted out, and be sure not to be entrapped. They will report back to you whenever they make any discoveries.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

All but seventeen of the Fourth Missouri have come in, and more are expected. The attack was made by McDonald's battalion, who claim to have killed 8 of our men. The 1,000 men have gone.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, &c.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *May 23, 1864—8 p. m.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Div., Twenty-third Army Corps:

A scout driven in to-night from Virginia reports a considerable force of the enemy, partly dressed in Federal uniform, at Ball's Bridge. I am just starting a scouting party, mounted on mules, to ascertain in what force they are.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 23, 1864.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dispatches from Generals Halleck and Crook give the most positive assurances that John Morgan, with a force of about 4,000 mounted men, is now entering Kentucky, by the way of Pound Gap, with the intention of marching by way of Richmond, Lexington, and Bardstown, and destroying the bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, where he can, then joining Johnston by forced marches through Tennessee. I start to-day with all my available force to meet him. The railroad and Louisville are nearly defenseless. Cannot you send, or have on the border ready to move at any moment, to Louisville and on the road four regiments? Lieutenant-Colonel Fairleigh, who is in command at Louisville, will afford any information and assistance possible. Please answer to him and me.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
May 23, 1864. (Received 12.30 p. m. 25th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Forrest and Lee, with large force, are at Corinth and Tupelo. They have been organizing and recuperating at and near Tupelo for twenty days, and horses and men are in splendid condition. They have from 10,000 to 12,000 men, and have some big enterprise on hand. I have no force here to enable me to go out and attack them and break up their plans. My force at Memphis is hardly adequate to purposes of defense. I fear they will do great havoc if they are allowed to cross the Tennessee. I have requested Captain Pennock to patrol the Tennessee with gun-boats, for I believe Middle Tennessee and Kentucky their destination. With 5,000 troops, in addition to what I have, I could organize a movable force and go out and disperse them.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., May 23, 1864. (Received 25th.)

Major MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. The only item of interest I find is the following telegram from Colonel Hicks:

PADUCAH, *May 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PRINCE,
Commanding, &c.:

I sent out 200 men to-day on train. They were fired on by guerrillas; 1 man killed. They killed 1 rebel; badly wounded our engineer. Guerrillas burned bridge and tank. Troops returned this evening all safe.

S. G. HICKS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

This is very meager. Of course, it was out on the railroad to Mayfield. Rumor says the engineer is mortally wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 23, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

A negro from Okolona has just come in. He came via La Grange. On Tuesday morning he saw 200 of Forrest's men, who had burned a bridge on the railroad this side of Grissom's Bridge. This may have been the party which met the Fourth Missouri Saturday afternoon. This man has been a servant in Ferguson's command. Some soldiers whom he knew told him a week ago that the garrison of Memphis had been reduced, by sending troops down the river, to 7,000, and that Forrest was going to attack it as soon as his horses were fed up.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
Huntsville, Ala., May 23, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH B. MCCOWN,
Commanding Sixty-third Illinois Infantry:

COLONEL: You will proceed, with your command, to Triana, Ala., to-morrow morning. On your arrival at that place you will immediately place the works in as good state for defense as possible, picketing your front well, and sending out mounted patrols to connect with Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson, commanding at Whitesburg, and below with the forces under General Matthies at Decatur. This patrol will have to be furnished by taking horses and mules from your train. Forward to these headquarters, as soon as received, all information regarding the movements of the enemy. It will be necessary to keep a good watch over the inhabitants. Many in that section of country are disloyal, and assist in every possible way our enemies.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

C. L. WHITE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 24, 1864.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

No later information received in regard to rebel movements. Will keep you fully informed. No necessity for calling out the militia as yet.

J. BATES DICKSON.
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Merchants' Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Your telegram about maps was this moment handed me; shall I send them by noon train? The colonel in command at Cumberland Gap says there is a force in front dressed in Federal uniform, and asks if you have sent any troops through Pound Gap. I replied Union forces hold the gap, but none from this district have gone beyond. Governor Morton says one regiment left last night, one leaves to-day, and two will leave to-morrow. If necessary he will call out the militia. I telegraphed him no need for the militia at present.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Merchants' Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio:

I have directed General Ewing to dispose of two of the Indiana regiments at Louisville and along the railroad, and send two here, one of which I propose to send to Camp Nelson, keeping the other here. Do you approve of this?

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., May 24, 1864.

Major-General WASHBURN:

GENERAL: I sent out a mounted party to bring in the scout I said I would send. My party met him coming here, returning from the precise expedition I was going to send him on. He had undertaken it of his own accord. On the 16th he was in Corinth five hours; left that vicinity on the 17th. Colonel Bell, with a brigade, was at Corinth; did not hear of Neely. The most of Forrest's horses were at Tibbee Station, where grain is plenty. Five car-loads of corn arrived while he was there, by steam; some corn was already there, which had been brought by horse-cars. No one knew where Forrest was; believed to be at Tibbee Station. The talk was general in the camp that they were going to McMinnville, toward East Tennessee. It was also the talk that the road to Jackson was to be repaired; going to put 400 men at it. He is sure that no work was done on it, and the road is badly damaged; take 400 men three weeks to complete. Nobody could tell

where Buford was. It was known he went to Tupelo. Could not hear of any of the Kentucky troops anywhere—Buford's. Duckworth, with about 800 men, was at Spring Creek, in Madison County, Tenn., and showed no signs of leaving. The artillery taken at Fort Pillow was carried to Okolona. A great many of Forrest's men were dismounted and sent as infantry to Dalton—no mistake about this, because his brother-in-law is one of them—the horses sent to Tibbee Station. The roads are all watched in Obion, Gibson, and Madison, and everywhere, so that single individuals would be questioned. Cotton going into Hickman all the time. Trade going on all the time from New Madrid. I give it as he says it. I will send him back again to the same quarter to-morrow morning. He may communicate with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, May 24, 1864.

Major MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: The railroad bridge just repaired over the Little Obion was burned last night by James' guerrilla band of twenty-five; the same that was in Hickman. They carried off a Union man from near Moscow, and I have sent since dark fifty mounted infantry to get some of them, as I hope they may before morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 24, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg leave through you to call the attention of the War Department to the condition of my command. While I have nearly 8,000 men for duty, I have less than 4,000 serviceable horses. The veteran regiments of this division, which have served efficiently as cavalry for over two years and a half, are returning to the field disarmed and dismounted. The entire absence of cavalry arms in the ordnance depots of this department precludes the possibility of their being armed, unless the arms are forwarded from Washington. Repeated estimates and requisitions have been made for horses, but without avail. I respectfully request that immediate measures be taken to arm, mount, and equip the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Illinois, and Second Iowa Cavalry, of this division, at the earliest possible moment. I further recommend that the Spencer carbine be issued to these regiments, and feel willing to hold myself personally responsible for their proper and efficient use. For the character and past services of these regiments I beg leave to refer you to the official reports from these and the several headquarters of the Department of the Tennessee for the past two years. The good of the service demands that these regiments be placed upon a footing

that will enable them to take the field. With these additions to the mounts and equipment of this command, I would feel myself able, willing, and anxious to perform any duty, no matter how hazardous, which may be blocked out by my superiors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., *May 25, 1864.*
(Via Knoxville 27th.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I am informed by the commanding officer at Cumberland Gap that a force of soldiers dressed in Federal uniform is in front of that place. I move directly on Abingdon, and will then attack Saltville from the south, General Crook co-operating from the northeast. Governors Morton and Bramlette have furnished troops for the railroad and other important points during my absence. I will keep you posted.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., *May 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Commanding District of West Virginia:

I will go through Pound Gap by Sunday or Monday. Will take 4,000 cavalry and mounted infantry and eight pieces of artillery, if I can get them through. If I drive the enemy from Abingdon I will proceed against the enemy's depot of supplies near Saltville, and would like for you to attack the enemy at salt-works from the north when I do from the south. Communicate with me freely and often, and I will with you. By courier I receive information of a rebel force in front of Cumberland Gap; as this must be a part of this force now is the time for us to strike.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, KY., *May 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Catlettsburg, Ky.:

General Crook telegraphs from Meadow Bluff that he will be unable to co-operate with you, being ordered in another direction. He does not think you will find much force there now.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., May 25, 1864.

Col. S. G. HICKS:

COLONEL: On the 20th Forrest was at Tupelo, having recruited to 15,000 strong. Neely's brigade was at Corinth, and the road to there completed, cars coming up on it. It would appear that Forrest was

about to do something. It was said 400 men were at work on the railroad to Jackson. So says General Washburn's information. Night before last our bridge near Moscow was burnt by James' gang. A band of Forrest's people, 800 strong, are said to be at Spring Creek. We have received notice that 5,000 of the 100-days' men are to report here; 1,000 will be sent to Paducah. I would like to see you if you can leave your post for a day or two.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 25, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

My scout to Holly Springs has returned in good condition. The report is that Forrest is opening the railroad north of Corinth instead of west. The impression was that he would attack Memphis; that his order to go to Johnston had been countermanded and that he had 30,000 men. By telegraph to Holly Springs on Sunday, 22d, affairs in Virginia were very gloomy. McPherson and Sherman were driving Johnston rapidly, and were within twenty miles of Atlanta.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 25, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

A man from La Grange told a doctor at Collierville that Forrest is repairing the railroad from Corinth to La Grange. An English gentleman from Holly Springs, just here, heard a letter read from the son of the lady with whom he boarded, and who is in Forrest's command; he said that Forrest was going to Tennessee and perhaps Kentucky.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 25, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING,
White's Station:

The Hernando and Pigeon Roost roads will be scouted for ten miles out every morning and evening by 100 men. You must have your scouts out constantly beyond White's Station, so as not to be surprised. You had better keep but a small stock of rations or forage on hand. Should the enemy be found approaching in force pack up and send everything here. How many wagons have you? If advisable you can keep an engine and cars to enable you to move suddenly if occasion should require it. Keep a sharp lookout.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 25, 1864.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn you will send out each day until further orders a scouting party of 100 men on each the Pigeon Roost and Hernando roads. They will start at 3 a. m. each day and return to the city at 3 p. m., at which time another party of 100 men will go out on the same road, and will return at 11 p. m. The officers will be instructed to be particularly guarded against ambush and also against running into patrols of the First Brigade from White's Station. Any information obtained or prisoners captured will be promptly forwarded to these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1864—11 a. m.*

General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky:

General Washburn telegraphs from Memphis that Forrest is collecting a large cavalry force at Corinth and Tupelo, probably preparatory to a raid into Middle Tenneseee and Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., May 26, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I inclose the report of Lieutenant Stanley, who left here at 10 p. m. to go to Feliciana on reconnaissance on the 24th instant. The boy reported in it lost, by straggling, has come in—rather a bright fellow; he was taken to Feliciana, his good suit of clothes taken from him, and locked up. About 7 p. m. last evening he says the Third Kentucky Regiment, of Buford's, came into town from Dukedom, filling the street from one end of the town to the other. They said the rest of Buford's force is at Dresden. He was closely questioned as to whether there was no officer higher than Lieutenant Stanley along with our party. In the night he unfastened a blind and got out the window and came back, arriving here about 2 p. m. I think the boy's information in regard to the Third Kentucky likely to be correct, and it goes to confirm the information which Lieutenant Stanley obtained from sources which he considers good as mentioned in his report. Captain Horn, with his company, is back into Clinton again, where he was during the late attack on Paducah; he arrived there yesterday. There was also a company of Kentucky cavalry in Hickman yesterday, and remained all night, it is said. There is a large amount of subsistence stores here and we have quite an amount of the wagons and mules of the Sixteenth Army Corps. As I understand troops are on their way up river to rendezvous here I think this property will be covered against all chances in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP LAWRENCE,
Columbus, Ky., May 25, 1864.

First Lieut. W. P. JOHNSTON,
Acting Post Adjutant:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I proceeded with the detachment of mounted men of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers upon a scout last night according to orders. We arrived at Feliciana at daylight this morning and arrested Mr. A. G. McFadden and Doctor Lockridge. From the best information I could get Buford's cavalry, 150 to 400 strong, are in that vicinity, besides several bands of guerrillas. Deeming it not prudent with my force to proceed farther, we started to return at 9 a. m. After proceeding some distance we were overtaken by a squad of mounted guerrillas, who succeeded in capturing Private James Conover, of Company B, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, who was straggling at the time in the rear of the command. We arrived in camp at 2 p. m.

Very respectfully,

WM. STANLEY,
Lieutenant, Commanding Scouts.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May 26, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade, White's Station:

You will send reports by telegraph to these headquarters of any information you may obtain. You will hold your force well in hand and send out no considerable parties without orders from these headquarters. Report in person when you come to the city.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 26, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

I have the following just now from Major Yorke, at Collierville: The enemy is moving in force on the Macon road toward Memphis. Everything indicates an advance on three roads—Macon and two on this side of the river.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 26, 1864.*

General WASHBURN:

Doctor McNally, of Walker County, Ala., has been sent in from my outposts at Collierville. He was in Tupelo when Forrest came from Tennessee and for some days after that in the vicinity, until he moved toward Corinth. Chalmers went to Grenada. Forrest was reported to have 14,000 men, including Gholson's and McGuirk's. Does not think he can have more than 8,000 or 10,000 now with him. Did not think he had so many as 14,000. At Tupelo heard that Chalmers went to

Grenada to head off a raid which was contemplated from Memphis toward the prairie in Mississippi. One of Forrest's scouts near Hudsonville told him they were moving this way.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 27, 1864.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Nashville:

MAJOR: I respectfully inclose reports of Major Stephenson, Thirty-first Wisconsin, and of Captain Hill, provost-marshal, respecting guerrilla parties, for the consideration of the general commanding the district. That there are rebel parties prowling about the country is very evident, from the fact that Shelbyville was plundered by them a short time since, and my scouting parties have come in contact with them several times. With regard to their numbers, I cannot speak. They may be exaggerated. I think they are. I have ordered the prisoner Rousseau, who, by the by, claims kinship to our general, to be sent immediately to Nashville.

Very respectfully,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Duck River Bridge, Tenn., May 22, 1864.

Capt. E. A. OTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you that I have ascertained from a Federal scout named Young that the guerrilla band or organization of bushwhackers that has infested this part of Tennessee for some weeks past now rendezvous near the head of Mulberry Creek, about fifteen miles nearly south from Shelbyville, and is composed of the following commands: Captain Davis, seventy men; Blackwell, seventy men; Blackwell now ranks as major; Roddy, sixty men; Roddy now ranks as colonel or lieutenant-colonel; Cruzer, forty men; ——— ———, forty men—this name is forgotten—making in all 280 men. Cruzer seems to be operating along the line of Lincoln and Marshall Counties. The squad from Short Mountain, under Major Hughs, was at Fairfield on the 20th instant. Lieut. Thomas Beattie and twenty men returned yesterday from a scout, on which he visited Shelbyville and Richmond; from Richmond he proceeded to within five miles of Lynchburg, thence to the headwaters of Flat Creek, thence down said creek to Flat Creek store. Davis and Blackwell have been scouring that country almost constantly for the last three weeks. He learned that their headquarters was on Mulberry Creek, near Mulberry village. The greatest number of men of Blackwell's command seen together at one time in that neighborhood was thirty-six. I learn that General Paine will send an expedition through that country, if deemed necessary, whenever you are ready.

I have the honor to be, captain, your most obedient servant,

R. B. STEPHENSON,
Major Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., May 27, 1864.

Capt. E. A. OTIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that a rebel prisoner has just been brought in named Hillier L. Rousseau, a private of Colonel Mead's regiment of Partisan Rangers, attached to General Roddey's command, who was captured on yesterday about twelve miles northeast of this place. He says that Captain Hays, with thirty-five men, of whom he was one, left their regiment last week in Franklin County, for the purpose of coming to this country to ascertain the strength of the Union force at this post; that the company was to start back on yesterday; that fifteen or twenty recruits from Coffee County were expected to return with the company. He says that the regiment has been in Tennessee several weeks, and numbers nearly 500 well-mounted men, many of whom have enlisted since the regiment entered the State. The regiment is to remain in Franklin and Jackson Counties until this and other scouting expeditions return. He says that Colonel Mead makes his headquarters at Jackson, at which point his command is ordered to reunite in the event of their being scattered by any means.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. HILL,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of the 20th has just been received. I have ordered the detachments of the Seventeenth Corps now here to report to you at once. In addition to the militia (fifteen regiments), from 4,000 to 6,000 troops are expected from Missouri, and are ordered to report at Memphis. You can detain them for the present. The importance of keeping Sherman's communications open is of paramount necessity. I will defer any operations here except such as are necessary to secure Steele's line in order to accomplish it. When Steele's communications are secured I will send you additional troops if they are needed. Organize as large a force as you can and employ the militia as far as possible for garrison purposes. Your dispatch seems to have been delayed on the way down.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General, Commanding.

[MAY 27, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 6, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, in reference to protection of navigation on Mississippi River, see Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 60.]

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., May 27, 1864. (Received 30th.)

Major-General WASHBURN:

GENERAL: Colonel Hicks has just left here, having passed twenty-four hours with me. I did not say anything to him on the subject I

thought I might, as I could see he would not like to divide his authority. General Brayman, residing at Cairo, sent me the following, inclosed in a note, to-day:

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BRAYMAN,
Cairo:

General Washburn telegraphs that Forrest is collecting a large cavalry force at Corinth and Tupelo. Possibly he may attack Columbus and Paducah again. Prepare for him.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Thus representing General Brayman as commander of the district. Doctor Lockridge, one of the persons arrested by the scout to Feliciana as a hostage for Terrell, says that Terrell will be released if he was taken by regular Kentucky cavalry, but if he was taken by guerrillas he is already killed. Probably Doctor L. was released on account of his age, &c., the doctor having made that remark—he is father-in-law of Hon. Mr. Anderson, M. C., from this district—was questioned by Colonel Lawrence, as to the position of the regular cavalry, who could only learn from him that he knows regular cavalry are in the country, but does not know their number, designation, or position. The telegraph repairers at work on the line to Cairo having asked for a guard while working Colonel Lawrence sent 100 infantry. They left here on the 24th instant. They report that they arrived to-day and went into camp at Blandville. He says it is rumored through this town that two or more regiments Confederate troops are at or near Mayfield, commanded by General Buford. A party of Confederate cavalry passed through here the first of this week. In case it is necessary for the command to proceed to Cairo, can transportation be furnished me at that place to enable me to return by boat to Columbus? Previous to receiving this Colonel Lawrence had sent out orders for him to return to-night to Columbus. It is not worth while to risk little parties of that kind. A report is also just received from Island 10. The work is going on with all the speed compatible with the safety of the guns and men. I have loaded five 32-pounders on the barge, and the men this morning are dismantling the last battery, two 32-pounders. When these two pieces are embarked, which will be accomplished by retreat, the hardest work will be over and the progress more rapid. This island is secure against 2,000, and it will be a dear experiment for any force to attempt to land here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 27, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

Major Yorke says the enemy bothered him a little last night. They are off in the direction of Coldwater and Holly Springs. Moses left Collierville at 3 a. m.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 27, 1864.*

General WASHBURN:

The following from Major Yorke:

My scouts have not returned, except from Mount Pleasant. Chalmers is on or about Coldwater. It is reported that General Forrest had crossed the Tennessee River and captured Huntsville, Ala. The enemy in small parties are very troublesome and daring. I am unable to capture them. As soon as my scouts from La Grange, the Pigeon Roost road, and the other side of the river return I will send you word.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 27, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

The following from Major Yorke: There is a regiment of rebel cavalry, about 500 strong, encamped six miles southeast of Macon. There are two regiments at Corinth. He thinks the Macon force could be captured by sending across to night, but I have only a small ferry-boat, and the distance is twenty-five miles.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May 27, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., *White's Station:*

If you are satisfied as to the truth of the reports of the enemy being in force south of Coldwater and north of Wolf, Major Yorke had best be drawn in to Germantown. Scout north of Wolf not yet returned.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May 29, 1864.*

Col. G. E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding First Brigade, White's Station:

Your inspection reports show that your horses are fast running down. You will concentrate your entire command at White's Station, and you will send out no expeditions, except small patrols of twenty-five men each, until you receive orders from these headquarters.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GRIERSON and
General WASHBURN:

The following from Major Yorke:

A man from Pocahontas reported that General Forrest on Tuesday was at Corinth, with his cavalry and a force of about 8,000 infantry, and was conscripting everything that could be called man. They report the railroad completed to Chewalla, and that enemy say in about a week it will be finished to Pocahontas. I sent a negro to you this morning who used to be with Forrest; he says he saw a part of the forces pass up to Corinth. The patrol I sent to Mount Pleasant at 3 a. m. has not been heard from yet.

GEO. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Memphis, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to trouble you with some facts of great interest to me and my friends, and to which I desire to call your serious attention: Within the last two weeks and since I had a conversation with you a band of rebels, calling themselves Forrest's men, have arrested and carried from their homes four of our best, most peaceable, and quiet citizens, and brutally murdered them in cold blood without the slightest provocation—Mr. B. A. Crawford, age fifty years, and William Bowlin, age fifty-five years, of Weakley County, Tenn.; John C. Huddleston, age fifty-two years, and William Hurst, age eighteen years, the latter of McNairy County, Tenn. These victims of this murderous band were the friends and relatives of the families of soldiers now in the U. S. service, who were at home endeavoring, by labor and economy, to make a support for and, to some extent, alleviate the distressed condition of the wives and children, widows and orphans, of Union soldiers. I have presented these cases as mere specimens of the various outrages to which loyal men and their wives and children are daily subject; and to ask of you, in the name of our friends, and in the name of the blood of our murdered relatives, in the name of honor and patriotism, and, lastly, in the name of high Heaven, to assist us in giving our friends and country some aid, some assistance to protect and save life and the shedding of innocent and defenseless blood by thieves and murderers. The plan that I would suggest and ask for your adoption is to remove my regiment to some point on the Tennessee River where they can obtain their supplies from Paducah and give us authority to arrest the fathers, brothers, and sons of these murderers, and hold them in prison as hostages for the safety of and good treatment of our citizen friends. We think this may be done without injury to the service. We know we cannot bring to life our murdered friends, but we hope in this to prevent a repetition of such crimes upon friends equally as dear to us and whose veins are filled with blood from the fountains of our own hearts. Since writing the above a friend has laid on my table an account of three more horrible murders in Gibson County, one a very old man, under the following circumstances: A party of Forrest's men went to the residence of Francis Crawford, who, from age and infirmity, was unable to walk; they said to the old man they understood he was a damned old Union, and he must go with them to Forrest's headquarters. They then placed him on a wagon and started off. After they were gone some half hour some of the party returned and informed the lady that if she would give them $200 they would release her husband. The old lady set about and by borrowing raised the sum demanded, which they pocketed, then cursed and abused her; said they had her money and would kill the damned old tory beside. In about three days after the body of the old man was found dead and horribly mangled near his home. This old man has two sons in my regiment. I love my country and am too proud of her flag to ever disgrace it by that mode of warfare that Tennesseeans must and will adopt if such outrages are not suppressed. Hoping you will give this your serious attention and let me hear from you soon,

I remain, your obedient servant,

FIELDING HURST,
Colonel Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 30, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding District of West Tennessee.

Instances of this kind are constantly brought to my notice, where not only citizens but soldiers of my command have been brutally murdered after surrender by these fiends calling themselves soldiers. I earnestly trust that some summary and retaliatory measures may be taken to put a stop to this cruelty.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Post McMinnville, Tenn., May 30, 1864.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to acknowledge receipt of telegram from Nashville, May 29, 1864, by special messenger from Murfreesborough, Tenn., and I have accordingly ordered three companies of my regiment, F, I, and K, numbering in the aggregate 200 men, to remain at this post until relieved or until measures can be taken for the removal of all Government property and the sick and wounded at the post hospital. With the remainder of my command I expect to march at 10 a. m. to-morrow for Tullahoma, as directed in orders from district headquarters. I consider it my duty to state that in my view of matters here, the post McMinnville, Tenn., ought to be, at least for the present, occupied by troops, not only for the protection of the many loyal people here, but also to prevent the numerous small bands of bushwhackers from collecting in a body, which they will certainly do if not continually harassed and kept dispersed by troops. I learn from Mr. Th. Comer, the trade agent at this post, that there are at the present time $27,000 worth of goods and merchandise at McMinnville, all of which will have to be removed if the post be abandoned, as the citizens themselves are not capable of protecting themselves against these robbers and guerrillas, and brought these goods here under the impression that they would be protected by the military power. I am also satisfied that in the present famine-like condition of the poor classes, many who would otherwise remain quiet and peaceable will, under the continual pressure of want of the necessaries of life, engage in robbery and every other crime, unless restrained or overawed by troops; neither would there be any safety for the lives and property of several Union families here, for instance, of such as Doctor Armstrong, Captain Clift, General Rodgers, and other families and property. Should this post be completely evacuated, I would respectfully recommend that the citizens be made aware of that fact, and sufficient time given them for removal to other parts of the State.

I am, major, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. ROBINSON,
Colonel Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, May 30, 1864.

Major-General WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 25th instant* has just been received. Five regiments of Illinois militia have been ordered to Columbus, Ky., five to Memphis, and all of the Iowa militia to Helena. About 4,000 troops from Missouri have been ordered to Memphis, and I have also ordered to that place nine companies of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry now at Alton, Ill. They can be used as infantry until supplied with horses. The new troops are to be employed for garrison purposes, all the troops not so employed or necessary to be organized into brigades or divisions, are prepared and held for service in the field. The special instructions heretofore given and General Orders, No. 7, incorrectly announced as General Orders, No. 6,† authorize you to employ the resources on either bank of the river whenever necessary, but it is to be kept constantly in view that the object of the Government is to organize speedily as large a force as possible for operations west of the Mississippi, and that all side issues are to be avoided, and the troops kept well in hand for this purpose. The protection of General Sherman's rear is of course to be watched and guarded as fully as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WHITE'S STATION, *May 30, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

Moses has just come in from Corinth. I have given him an order, by your order, for the pickets on the Germantown road to take him at once to you. Forrest left Corinth on the 22d of May with his forces for Decatur, Ala. The only troops left are Gholson's, at Tupelo, and Chalmers', to the south of us.

G. E. WARING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NASHVILLE, *May 31, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Dallas:

I am credibly informed that the rebels are operating the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Corinth, and are repairing the Charleston road, Corinth, and Tuscumbia. Bear Creek bridge is done and they can now run to Cherokee. Forrest was a few days since with Buford's division. Roddey has two batteries; Forrest has considerable artillery. Several accounts agree in these particulars.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

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*Not found. †See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 60.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 26th [27th] is received. No militia have arrived within this district, and none heard of. The troops you speak of as coming from Missouri are not there to come. General Kilby Smith arrived yesterday with 1,900 men. They will draw clothing to-day, and to-morrow I shall start in pursuit of Forrest. My force will be entirely inadequate unless part of General A. J. Smith's or Mower's arrive. I have late and reliable information from Forrest. On the 23d he left Tupelo, with 4,500 men and five days' rations, for Decatur, Ala., leaving about 3,000 militia and conscripts at Tupelo, and 3,000 cavalry at Corinth, under Bell, Neely, and Newsom. My scout left Corinth on the morning of the 29th, and this force was there then, with a number of pieces of artillery. I shall move to morrow morning for Corinth, and cleaning out that force shall move to Tupelo, and from there shall send the cavalry down along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to thoroughly destroy it as far down as possible. I need 3,000 more men at least. I shall strip myself here to make this move, and then my force will be less than Forrest's by 3,000, if he is concentrated, but I cannot delay. His attention must be engaged at once.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

P. S.—Extensive re-enforcements have gone to Steele, and he is no doubt all right.

[MAY 31, 1864.—For Washburn to Sturgis, conveying instructions relative to expedition into Mississippi, and Special Orders, No. 38, paragraph XIX, headquarters District of West Tennessee, directing march of the expedition, see Part I, pp. 217, 219.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *May 31, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding First Brigade, White's Station:

You will hold your entire mounted force, with three days' rations, 150 rounds of ammunition per man, and four ambulances, in readiness to move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, June 1. Do not take your artillery unless it and teams are in good condition. Further instructions will come out on the train this evening. Telegraph me the amount of your force.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., *White's Station, Tenn.:*

Your command must move out for La Fayette to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock precisely. No excuse will be received. You must turn out at least 1,600 mounted men.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1864.

Col. D. E. COON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will in the morning early relieve all the cavalry pickets at this post by detail from your command. They consist of nine men and one non-commissioned officer on each of the following roads: Randolph, New and Old Raleigh, New and Old State Line, Race-Track road, Hernando road, Horn Lake road. You will have a good commissioned officer detailed each day as officer of the day to visit these pickets during the absence of the command, and see that they perform their duties well. The effective mounted force of the Ninth and Third Illinois Cavalry have been ordered to accompany the expedition. You can move the camp of the rest of your command and get it in as good condition as possible, in our absence. The order placing you in command of the brigade is issued to-night, dated to-morrow.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. GUN-BOAT FAIRY,
Off Memphis, Tenn., May 31, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

SIR: I deem it of importance to report to you the real character of the trade with the enemy which is carried on in the neighborhood of our lines. In the way it has been conducted, immense supplies go to the enemy and help to sustain a hostile population. The removal of restrictions upon trade in Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia opened an extensive frontier through which the enemy are supplied. The raid of Forrest upon Paducah and Fort Pillow, it is believed, was undertaken in part to enable him to secure large quantities of goods which had been accumulated by arrangement through disloyal agencies, at points within our lines, along his line of march. At Memphis, before the recent suspension of trade by General Washburn, goods to the amount of half a million a week went through our lines, sold for currency or exchanged for cotton. Boats loaded with supplies have had almost unrestricted opportunities for trade on the Mississippi, and some of its navigable tributaries, stopping anywhere along the river and dealing with anybody. It is intimated that Memphis has heretofore been so reliable and constant a source of rebel supplies as to secure for it a comparative exemption from attack by the enemy. I give you in these statements a summary of what I have learned from loyal citizens of high character and officers of the naval and military service. Admiral Porter, Commander Pattison, commanding officers in the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland, Generals Washburn, Prince, and others on the Mississippi, bear concurrent testimony to the same effect. The orders issued recently by General Washburn will arrest the evil in his district, but to be effectual the policy should be general, and not dependent upon the initiative of the local commander. I would respectfully recommend that all trade with persons beyond our lines be interdicted and that commanding officers of squadrons and military districts be held responsible for the enforcement of the prohibition. It may be urged that some loyal people beyond our lines will thereby suffer, but a hundred fold more of the loyal people within our lines suffer in the

vital injury done to our cause by a concession which benefits a hundred rebels where it relieves one Union man. I cannot too earnestly solicit the attention of the Government to this subject. The effect upon our Army and Navy cannot be otherwise than injurious when they see a vast trade carried on with our enemies. This intercourse enriches a mercenary horde, who follow in the rear of our forces, corrupting by the worst temptations those in authority, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and relieving that extreme destitution of the insurgent population which would otherwise operate as a powerful inducement toward the restoration of tranquillity and order. I am now on my way to Little Rock, by way of White River, and expect to reach New Orleans on or about the 15th of next month.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, May 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed telegram from Paducah: Information, which appears to be reliable, has been received that Forrest is attempting to cut off Sherman's communications, and unless a force (A. J. Smith or some one else) is sent up here, he may succeed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

[Inclosure.]

MAY 31, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Mound City:

The commander of the post has reliable information that Forrest is at Corinth with a heavy force. Buford this side with a brigade. Railroad working to Corinth and being repaired to Jackson.

A. F. O'NEIL,
Lieutenant, Commanding Paw Paw.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 209.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, Ill., May 31, 1864.

General Washburn has issued the following order in relation to the illicit trade on this river, which has so long been tolerated and fostered by officers commanding military posts and Treasury agents, and by which the war on the border of the Mississippi River has been much prolonged:*

I agree fully with General Washburn in all he says, and am glad to see that at last there may be some hopes of destroying the system of trade with the rebels, which, if continued, this war must be carried on indefinitely.

General Washburn speaks in his general order of the "farce of landing goods under the surveillance of the gun-boats." If there has been such a "farce" enacted, it has been contrary to my orders, as the gun-

* For General Orders, No. 4 (here omitted), see p. 27.

boats have been directed to examine every article that went on shore to prevent the landing of contraband of war; for while army officers commanding posts indorsed permits of Treasury agents for supplies sufficient in amount to keep a large rebel army, the navy could do no more than see that these supplies were not contraband, and seize them where they were. I trust there will be no more farces, and it is ordered that no gun-boat permit any supplies of a private nature and not exclusively for the public service to be landed anywhere on the river except at military posts. Let due notice be given to all boats going up and down the river, and let the commander of each district see that all boats are furnished with a copy of this order.

The commanders of districts will permit no interference or seizure of vessels within the limits of my command, for illicit traffic, by other than naval vessels. They will co-operate with commanders of military posts to the best of their ability in putting down the contraband traffic which is becoming more formidable daily.

No organization of vessels other than purely naval will be permitted to regulate the affairs properly coming under my jurisdiction, and if any vessel or vessels so organized should persist in interfering with the duties devolving on the navy, commanders of districts will use all the force they have to arrest such vessels.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

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*Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland (not employed in the Atlanta Campaign), commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, May 31, 1864.**

DISTRICT OF NASHVILLE.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

First Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

18th Michigan, Col. Charles C. Doolittle.
102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
13th Wisconsin, Col. William P. Lyon.
73d Indiana, Maj. Alfred B. Wade.
10th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James W. Scully.

POST OF NASHVILLE.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

15th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Downey.
17th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William R. Shafter.
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer.
8th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Fielder A. Jones.

Garrison Artillery.

Maj. JOSIAH W. CHURCH.

2d Illinois Light, Battery M, Lieut. Isaac Hamilton.
1st Missouri Light, Battery I, Lieut. Isaac L. Gleaves.
1st Michigan Light, Battery E, Capt. Peter De Vries.
Indiana Light, 12th Battery, Capt. James E. White.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery C, Lieut. Joseph Grigsby.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery D, Capt. David R. Young.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery G, Capt. Henry C. Kelly.
4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.
2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Lovell H. Thickstun.

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* For troops engaged in the Atlanta campaign, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 89.
† Of Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

*Artillery Reserve.**

Col. JAMES BARNETT.

4th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Edward D. Muhlenberg.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Eugene A. Bancroft.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. George B. Rodney.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Samuel Canby.
5th United States, Battery H, Capt. Francis L. Guenther.
5th United States, Battery K, Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge.
Kentucky Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.
1st Ohio Light, Battery F, Capt. Daniel T. Cockerill.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.
1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Lieut. Joseph McCafferty.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Brig. Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

1st Missouri Engineers, Col. Henry Flad.
12th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles R. Thompson.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John A. Hottenstein.
1st Kansas Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Col. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.

GALLATIN, TENN.

Col. ANDREW J. BROWN.

13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. Henry B. Corbin.
Ohio Light, 12th Battery, Capt. Aaron C. Johnson.
Wisconsin Light, 8th Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.

Lieut. Col. ELIJAH C. BROTT.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Col. JOHN J. FUNKHOUSER.

Indiana Light, 21st Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

133d Indiana, Col. Robert N. Hudson.

Garrison Artillery.

Maj. WARREN P. EDGARTON.

1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Capt. Norman A. Baldwin.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Capt. Albert G. Ransom.

UNASSIGNED TROOPS.†

31st Wisconsin, Col. Francis H. West.
83d Illinois (right wing), Capt. Joshua M. Snyder.
83d Illinois (left wing), Capt. John G. Hamrick.
58th New York, Capt. Michael Esembaux.
68th New York, Lieut. Col. Albert von Steinhausen.
71st Ohio, Col. Henry K. McConnell.
106th Ohio, Maj. Lauritz Barentzen.
115th Ohio, Col. Jackson A. Lucy.
Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Capt. Milton A. Osborne
75th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alvin V. Matzdorff.
Ohio Light, 9th Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.

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*The regulars constituted the First Division, commanded by Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge, and the volunteers the Second Division, commanded by Maj. John J. Ely.

†Of Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and stationed at Murfreesborough, Duck River bridge, McMinnville, Clarksville, Fort Donelson, and Elk River bridge, Tenn., and Bridgeport, Ala.

POST OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

First Separate Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

15th Indiana, Col. Gustavus A. Wood.
29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
44th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Simeon C. Aldrich.
51st Indiana, Col. Abel D. Streight.
68th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
8th Kentucky, Capt. John Wilson.
3d Ohio, Capt. Leroy S. Bell.
24th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Armstead T. M. Cockerill.

Garrison Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES S. COTTER.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Henry J. Willits.
Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Capt. Francis E. Hale.
1st Michigan Light, Battery K, Capt. John C. Schuetz.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Gustavus Schueler.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. Charles F. Nitschelm.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company C, Capt. John R. Davies.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Hiram F. Hubbard.

FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

*First Brigade.**

Lieut. Col. DUFF G. THORNBURGH.

2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser.
3d Tennessee, Maj. John B. Minnis.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Jacob M. Thornburgh.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Albert F. Beach.

Second Brigade.†

Lieut. Col. GEORGE SPALDING.

5th Tennessee, Maj. William J. Clift.
10th Tennessee, Capt. William P. Story.
12th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John S. Kirwan.

Third Brigade.‡

Col. JOHN K. MILLER.

8th Tennessee, Col. Samuel K. N. Patton.
9th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John B. Brownlow.
13th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William H. Ingerton.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.§

Col. WILLIAM B. MCCREERY.

13th Michigan, Col. Joshua B. Culver.
21st Michigan, Lieut. Col. Loomis K. Bishop.
18th Ohio, Maj. Johnson M. Welch.

PIONEER BRIGADE.§

Col. GEORGE P. BUELL.

1st Battalion, Capt. Milton Kemper.
2d Battalion, Capt. Joseph W. R. Stambaugh.

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* At Camp Thomas, Tenn.
† At Tullahoma, Tenn.
‡ At Gallatin, Tenn.
§ At Chattanooga, Tenn.

UNASSIGNED INFANTRY.

1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics,* Col. William P. Innes.
1st Ohio Sharpshooters† (four companies), Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
14th U. S. Colored Troops,† Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin.
16th U. S. Colored Troops,† Col. William B. Gaw.
42d U. S. Colored Troops† (two companies), Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Putnam.
44th U. S. Colored Troops† (four companies), Col. Lewis Johnson.

UNASSIGNED ARTILLERY.

Indiana Light, 10th Battery,* Capt. William A. Naylor.
Kentucky Light, 2d Battery,‡ Lieut. George W. Nell.
1st Ohio Light, Battery K,§ Capt. Lewis Heckman.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Twelve companies, Maj. Audley W. Gazzam.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Tennessee (not employed in the Atlanta Campaign), commanded by Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, U. S. Army, May 31, 1864.‖

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

THIRD DIVISION.¶

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JESSE I. ALEXANDER.

63d Illinois, Col. Joseph B. McCown.
48th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.
59th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.
4th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte.
18th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson.

Second Brigade.

Col. GREEN B. RAUM.

56th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.
17th Iowa, Col. Clark R. Wever.
10th Missouri, Col. Francis C. Deimling.
24th Missouri, Company E, Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.
80th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.

Third Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN D. DEAN.

93d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.
5th Iowa, Col. Jabez Banbury.
10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Paris P. Henderson.
26th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John McFall.

Artillery.

Capt. HENRY DILLON.

1st Missouri Light, Battery D, Capt. Henry Richardson.
Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Samuel F. Clark.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

Cavalry.

4th Missouri, Company F, Lieut. Alexander Mueller.
5th Ohio, Col. Thomas T. Heath.

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* At Bridgeport, Ala.
† At Chattanooga, Tenn.
‡ At Tullahoma, Tenn.
§ At Stevenson, Ala.
‖ For troops engaged in the Atlanta campaign, see Vol XXXVIII, Part I, p. 103.
¶ First Brigade at Huntsville, Ala. Second Brigade guarding Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Third Brigade at Decatur, Ala.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, RIGHT WING.*

Brig. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

First Brigade.†

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John F. King.
93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.‡

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

47th Illinois, Col. John D. McClure.
5th Minnesota, Maj. John C. Becht.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. William L. Barnum.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John W. Jefferson.

Third Brigade.‡

Col. SYLVESTER G. HILL.

8th Iowa,§ Col. James L. Geddes.
12th Iowa,§ Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler.
33d Missouri, Maj. George W. Van Beek.

Artillery.§

Capt. NELSON T. SPOOR.

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Lieut. John A. Fitch.
Indiana Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. Louis Kern.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Col. DAVID MOORE.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES D. MURRAY.

58th Illinois, Maj. Thomas Newlan.
119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW.

14th Iowa, Capt. Warren C. Jones.
27th Iowa, Col. James I. Gilbert.
32d Iowa, Col. John Scott.
24th Missouri, Maj. Robert W. Fyan.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.
178th New York, Col. Edward Wehler.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Capt. James M. Cockefair.
Indiana Light, 9th Battery, Capt. George R. Brown.
Indiana Light, 14th Battery,‖ Lieut. Francis W. Morse.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Third Brigade.¶

Col. WILLIAM T. C. GROWER.

25th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Rheinlander.
17th New York, Maj. Joel O. Martin.
32d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Charles H. De Groat.

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* Vicksburg, Miss.
† On expedition under General Sturgis April 30 to May 9; then at Memphis.
‡ Second and Third Brigades, Vicksburg, Miss.
§ In District of Memphis.
‖ On detached service in District of Memphis.
¶ At Decatur, Ala.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

CAVALRY DIVISION (SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS).*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

7th Indiana, Col. John P. C. Shanks.
4th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Gustav von Helmrich.
2d New Jersey, Col. Joseph Kargé.
19th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess.
6th Tennessee, Col. Fielding Hurst.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

3d Iowa, Lieut. Col. John W. Noble.
4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Peters.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Benteen.
Provisional Regiment,† Capt. Augustus M. Goodrich (Battery K, First Illinois Light Artillery, included.)

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HENRY B. BURGH.

3d Illinois, Capt. Andrew B. Kirkbride.
6th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Mathew H. Starr.
9th Illinois, Capt. Henry M. Buell.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBUS.

Brig. Gen. HENRY PRINCE.

Cairo, Ill.

Col. JOHN I. RINAKER.

122d Illinois, Col. John I. Rinaker.

Columbus, Ky.

Col. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.

10th Minnesota (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
34th New Jersey (nine companies), Capt. Robert M. Ekings.
4th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), Lieut. Col. Peter P. Dobozy.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. John W. Lowell.

Paducah, Ky.

Col. STEPHEN G. HICKS.

7th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. George Bradley.
8th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), Col. Henry W. Barry.
7th Tennessee Cavalry (detachment), Capt. James M. Martin.

Island No. 10.

Capt. FORRESTER L. TAYLOR.

10th Minnesota, Company D, Capt. Charles L. Davis.
10th Minnesota, Company E, Capt. Ebenezer H. Kennedy.
34th New Jersey, Company H, Capt. Forrester L. Taylor.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.

Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

First Brigade.‡

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

First Brigade U. S. Colored Troops.

Col. EDWARD BOUTON.

59th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden.
61st Infantry, Col. Frank A. Kendrick.
2d Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Carl A. Lamberg.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. HOGE.

108th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Reuben L. Sidwell.
113th Illinois, Maj. Cephas Williams.
120th Illinois, Col. George W. McKeaig.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. William L. Barnum.

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*Memphis.
†Composed of detachments belonging to other regiments.
‡Reported in First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. At Memphis since May 9,

Fort Pickering, Tenn.

Col. IGNATZ G. KAPPNER.

55th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Edgar M. Lowe.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. Raphael G. Rombauer.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Fletcher H. Chapman.
3d U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), Lieut. Col. James P. Harper.
7th U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), Col. William D. Turner.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Henry S. Lee.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG.*

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

MALTBY'S BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. JOHN H. HOWE.

8th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Josiah A. Sheetz.
17th Illinois† (detachment), Lieut. William E. Yarnell.
124th Illinois, Maj. Adin Mann.
7th Missouri† (detachment), Lieut. Brice P. Munns.
8th Ohio Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.
26th Ohio Battery, Capt. Theobold D. Yost.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Col. THOMAS STEPHENS.

5th Illinois, Col. John McConnell.
11th Illinois, Col. Lucien H. Kerr.
10th Missouri, Capt. Charles F. Hinrichs.
2d Wisconsin (eight companies), Maj. George N. Richmond.
3d U. S. Colored, Col. Embury D. Osband.

MISSISSIPPI MARINE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED W. ELLET.

1st Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade, Lieut. Col. George E. Currie.
1st Battalion Cavalry, Mississippi Marine Brigade, Capt. John R. Crandall.
Segebarth's (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt. Daniel P. Walling.
Ram Fleet, Lieut. Col. John A. Ellet.
Signal Detachment, Capt. James B. Ludwick.

DEFENSES AND POST OF NATCHEZ.

Col. BERNARD G. FARRAR.

28th Illinois, Capt. John T. Thompson.
29th Illinois, Maj. Elijah P. Curtis.
4th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. Charles D. Townsend.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Benjamin F. Rodgers.
58th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon M. Preston.
63d U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Capt. Stephen H. West.
64th U. S. Colored Troops (five companies), Maj. George W. Young.
70th U. S. Colored Troops (one company), Capt. Aikin D. Hiatt.
71st U. S. Colored Troops (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Morris Yeomans.
6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. Charles W. Smith.

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* Brig. Gen. John McArthur commanded the post of Vicksburg.
† Regiments mustered out; detachments of veterans and recruits remaining.

FIRST DIVISION U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ISAAC F. SHEPARD.

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Frederick M. Crandal.
49th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Van E. Young.
53d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orlando C. Risdon.

Goodrich's Landing, La.

Col. A. WATSON WEBBER.

51st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Julian E. Bryant.
66th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William T. Frohock.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. William M. Pratt.

Second Brigade.

Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.

47th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
52d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George M. Ziegler.

Milliken's Bend, La.

Col. WILLIAM F. WOOD.

46th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William F. Wood.

Vicksburg, Miss.

2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Robert Ranney.
5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Herman Lieb.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.*

FIRST DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. ELIAS S. DENNIS.

First Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK A. STARRING.

72d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stockton.
1st Kansas Infantry (mounted), Lieut. Col. Newell W. Spicer.
30th Missouri, Maj. William T. Wilkinson.
58th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Jackson.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES H. COATES.

11th Illinois, Capt. Benjamin F. Blackstone.
46th Illinois, Capt. Thomas Wakefield.
76th Illinois, Col. Samuel T. Busey.

Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES MANN.

2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Capt. William H. Bolton.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.

THIRD DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.

Escort.

1st Ohio Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. James W. Kirkendall.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.

20th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bradley.
30th Illinois, Col. Warren Shedd.
31st Illinois, Col. Edwin S. McCook.
45th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Scaly.
16th Wisconsin, Col. Cassius Fairchild.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT K. SCOTT.

20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John C. Fry.
32d Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Potts.
68th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George E. Welles.
78th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.

Third Brigade.

Col. ADAM G. MALLOY.

17th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Thomas McMahon.
Worden's Battalion,§ Major Asa Worden.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM S. WILLIAMS.

1st Illinois Light, Battery D, Lieut. George P. Cunningham.
1st Michigan Light, Battery H, Lieut. William Austin.
Ohio Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. John Sullivan.
Ohio Light, 10th Battery, Lieut. William J. Mong.

* Assumed command May 5.
† Vicksburg, Miss.
‡ Sand Mountain, Ala., en route to Rome, Ga.
§ Detachments 14th Wisconsin and 81st and 95th Illinois.

FOURTH DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Escort.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. SANDERSON.

32d Illinois, Col. John Logan.
23d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William P. Davis.
53d Indiana, Lieut. Col. William Jones.
3d Iowa, Col. Aaron Brown.
12th Wisconsin, Col. George E. Bryant.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE C. ROGERS.

14th Illinois, Capt. Carlos C. Cox.
15th Illinois, Maj. Rufus C. McEathron.
41st Illinois, Maj. Robert H. McFadden.
53d Illinois, Lieut. Col. John W. McClanahan.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM HALL.

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie.
13th Iowa, Col. John Shane.
15th Iowa, Col. William W. Belknap.
16th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Addison H. Sanders.

Artillery.

Capt. EDWARD SPEAR, Jr.

2d Illinois Light, Battery F, Lieut. Walter H. Powell.
Minnesota Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Henry Hurter.
1st Missouri Light, Battery C, Capt. John L. Matthaei.
Ohio Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. James Burdick.

DIVISION SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS (RED RIVER EXPEDITION).†

Brig. Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.

41st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Nale.
3d Iowa, Lieut. Col. James Tullis.
33d Wisconsin, Maj. Horatio H. Virgin.

Second Brigade.

Col. LYMAN M. WARD.

81st Illinois, Col. Franklin Campbell.
95th Illinois, Col. Thomas W. Humphrey.
14th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James W. Polleys.

1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. John H. Tiemeyer.

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* Sand Mountain, Ala., en route to Rome, Ga.
† Division arrived at Memphis from Red River expedition May 30.

*Organization of troops in the Department of the Ohio, Twenty-third Army Corps (not employed in the Atlanta Campaign), commanded by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, May 31, 1864.**

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

First Brigade. †

Col. WILLIAM Y. DILLARD.

34th Kentucky, Capt. Charles A. Gruber.
2d North Carolina Infantry (mounted), Lieut. Col. James A. Smith.
11th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Reuben A. Davis.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Thomas Gallagher.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. Augustus H. Emery.
Ohio Light Artillery, 22d Battery, Lieut. Peter Cornell.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. David M. Nelson.
3d Indiana Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. James W. Haymond.

Second Brigade. ‡

Brig. Gen. DAVIS TILLSON.

2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James M. Melton.
10th Michigan Cavalry, Col. Thaddeus Foote.
Colvin's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. John H. Colvin.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wood.
Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Capt. Hubbard T. Thomas.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, Col. Chauncey G. Hawley.
Ohio Light Artillery, 21st Battery, Lieut. James H. Walley.
1st U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), Lieut. Col. John A. Shannon.

Third Brigade. §

Col. BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE.

4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Michael L. Patterson.
14th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. David P. Jenkins.
Henshaw's (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Azro C. Putnam.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, 3d Battalion, Maj. Henry L. Barnes.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.‖

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

Escort.

Detachment 12th Ohio Cavalry.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON.

First Brigade.

Col. SIMEON B. BROWN.

39th Kentucky.¶ Col. David A. Mims.
11th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. James B. Mason.

Second Brigade.

Col. CLINTON J. TRUE.

13th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. James W. Weatherford.
40th Kentucky.¶ Lieut. Col. Mathew Mullins.
12th Ohio Cavalry, Col. Robert W. Ratliff.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. HANSON.

37th Kentucky.¶ Maj. Samuel Martin.
52d Kentucky.¶ Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Johnson.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. BROWN.

30th Kentucky.¶ Lieut. Col. William B. Craddock.
45th Kentucky.¶ Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Clark.
47th Kentucky, Maj. Thomas H. Barnes.
49th Kentucky, Capt. Stephen Golden.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Walter S. Babcock.

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* For troops engaged in the Atlanta campaign, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 111.
† Cumberland Gap, Tenn.
‡ Knoxville, Tenn.
§ Loudon, Tenn.
‖ Or Fifth Division.
¶ Mounted infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS B. FAIRLEIGH.

48th Kentucky, Col. Hartwell T. Burge.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company D, Capt. Charles W. Chase.
40th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Patrick Dwyer.
56th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Charles Armstrong.
77th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Joseph H. Davis.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. John F. Wisnewski.

Second Brigade.

Col. CICERO MAXWELL.

26th Kentucky, Capt. Robert H. Earnest.
35th Kentucky,* Col. Edmund A. Starling.

CAVALRY.

First Brigade.†

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD.

16th Kentucky, Maj. George F. Barnes.
9th Michigan, Col. George S. Acker.
7th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George G. Miner.

Third Brigade.

Col. HORACE CAPRON.

14th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. William W. Rowcliff.
6th Indiana (detachment), Lieut. Isaac M. Brown.
16th Illinois, 5th Indiana, 11th and 12th Kentucky Cavalry (detachments), Maj. Friedrich Schambeck.
8th Michigan, Maj. Elisha Mix.
McLaughlin's (Ohio) Squadron, Maj. Richard Rice.

NEWPORT BARRACKS.

Permanent Party, Capt. Charles C. Smith.

[MAY 31, 1864.—For abstract from returns of the Departments of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, pp. 373–376.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, Ga., June 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires you to order Major Kirk, who is engaged in the organization of a regiment of North Carolina volunteers, to destroy the railroad and railroad bridges in North Carolina,

*Mounted infantry. †At Nicholasville, Ky., equipping.

according to the programme discussed and agreed upon heretofore, the details of which Brigadier-General Tillson has at Knoxville. In case Major Kirk has not men enough to successfully accomplish the desired object, the major-general commanding directs that you furnish him with the necessary re-enforcements out of the cavalry under your command. It is important that it be done thoroughly and at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 1, 1864.*
(Received 8.30 p. m. 4th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I sent out this morning a force of 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. The infantry will proceed as far south as Okolona, and cavalry as far as Marion, destroying the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Corinth to that point. Forrest has gone into North Alabama with 5,000 men, leaving about 3,000 mounted troops at Corinth and 4,000 conscripts at Tupelo.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, June 1, 1864.

Major-General MCPHERSON,
Commanding, &c.:

I send this morning an expedition to Corinth, Tupelo, and down the line of the Mobile and Ohio. Forrest left Tupelo with 5,000 men nine days ago for North Alabama. The militia have not reported or been heard of.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Dallas, Ga., June 1, 1864.

Major General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

GENERAL: Now is the time to move into North Mississippi against Columbus and other points generally, and smash things. We know that nearly the whole moving force which was formerly in Mississippi and Tennessee is up here operating against us.

JAS. B. MCPHERSON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, June 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: I have sent out this morning a force of 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, with artillery. They are ordered to proceed to Corinth and thence down the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The in-

fantry will proceed as far south as Okolona, and the cavalry will go down to Meridian, destroying the road as they go. Forrest left Corinth and Tupelo nine days ago for North Alabama with 5,000 men. He left about 2,500 men at Corinth and 3,000 conscripts at Tupelo. He intends to operate on General Sherman's rear. We shall be too late to prevent that. The troops of General T. Kilby Smith arrived in very bad condition night before last, and I have only drawn 800 men from that command to send out to-day. As good luck would have it, the Ninth Minnesota arrived last night, 600 strong, and I have sent them out with the expedition. I have provided the expedition for a campaign of twenty days. The militia not heard from.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 1, 1864.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The bearer, Captain Mock, reports to you with 190 men, until my arrival. Please have him furnished with forage for night and morning. You will move on to-morrow morning with your command and the train to La Fayette, at which point I will join you to-night or in the morning by railroad.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Dallas, Ga., June 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

Now is the time to strike Grenada, if you have not already done so, and smash things. We know that nearly the whole force which used to be in Mississippi is up here operating against us.

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 2, 1864.—For Sturgis' General Orders, No. 2, organizing McMillen's infantry division, see Part I, p. 220.]

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH D. WEBSTER,
Chief of Staff, Mil. Div. of the Miss., Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward a petition which has been addressed to me by citizens of East Tennessee. It explains itself. If it is possible for the major-general commanding the Military Division of the

Mississippi to render the aid asked for I would add my voice to theirs in urging the necessity of giving relief speedily. If two or three of the East Tennessee cavalry regiments now in Middle Tennessee could be sent to this section of the State they would be able to secure the people of the upper counties from guerrillas and other lawless bands, and enable them to gather in their harvests and care for their growing crops of corn. In no part of the Union have the people been more sorely tried or made greater sacrifices for the Government than have the East Tennesseeans, and it is certainly due to them that every possible protection should be given by the authorities. If, as I hope, action can be taken in favor of these loyal and long-suffering people it should not be delayed. It may be proper to state that I knew nothing of the petition referred to until it was handed me to-day. If the prayer of the petitioners cannot be granted at headquarters, I request, if not deemed improper, that the petition be sent to the President.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, June 12, 1864.

There being no troops at disposal of these headquarters for the purpose herein mentioned, this petition is, agreeably to the request of Brigadier-General Carter, respectfully forwarded to the President of the United States.

By order of Major-General Sherman:

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.
(In absence of the Major-General.)

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 21, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *May 28, 1864.*

General S. P. CARTER:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned petitioners, would most humbly call your attention to the condition of things in the upper counties of East Tennessee. As the harvest is now fast approaching and no help to reap or take care of the grain, and there being but little corn planted this spring, in God's name, what will the people of that section do, should they receive no aid from the Federal Government, and the rebels are permitted to reap and take what grain is now growing? What will become of the mothers, wives, sisters, and children of the many soldiers and refugees that are now away from home? To whom should they look for protection but the Government of the United States, in whose service many that are near and dear have fallen away from home and loved ones there? And by their loyalty to that Government they are

now suffering by the tyrannical rule of rebeldom, and have been for the last three years. Is there no balm to soothe the wounded heart? Is there no physician to alleviate the aching pain?

To you, general, we make this last appeal, trusting and hoping that through your influence as a Tennesseean, you may be enabled to send a force sufficient, in those upper counties, to drive off the few guerrillas that are now holding that country. Will you not then use all your influence in our behalf? Letters are received here daily from those loyal women who still remain at home, almost heartbroken, praying that the Federals may send them protection and relieve them of their awful sufferings. We therefore humbly pray and ask the Government through you, general, to do something for those who have given up all that was near and dear to them on earth, to fight, bleed, and die for the glorious cause of the Union. Believing, as we do, in the Christian people of the United States, they will, they must, soon give us aid and relief. Then, general, to you we look for the relief so much desired. And in the name of Heaven and of Christ, who died for us all, will you not do all you can, and that soon? Hoping and believing that you will, we subscribe our names to this petition.

W. GALBRAITH, WILLIAM H. BRIANT,
JOHN McCAMPBELL, SAMUEL SNAPP,
JAMES BRITTON, CONNALLY F. TRIGG,
[and 296 others.]

LEXINGTON, *June 2, 1864.*

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The 5,000 100-days' troops which the major-general commanding the department telegraphed on May 5 would be placed under General Burbridge's orders have not yet arrived. The Ohio troops have all been sent East, and the Indiana troops are passing through under orders to report at Nashville. From present appearances none will be sent to this district. The force on Louisville and Nashville Railroad is entirely inadequate to guard it, and other important points are too much exposed. Little, if any, dependence can be placed on obtaining Kentucky militia. Can any steps be taken to secure some regiments of the 100-days' troops? General Burbridge is at or near Pound Gap with all his available mounted force.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Catlettsburg, Ky.:

All quiet. I do not learn of any rebel force being in the district. Guerrillas are very troublesome in Ewing's division. Have authorized him to press horses to mount the Forty-eighth [Kentucky]. Two Indiana regiments were turned over to General Ewing on their arrival at Louisville, one sent here and another about to follow, when peremptory orders came from General Sherman to send them all to Nashville, and they were sent. I place no dependence on promises of Kentucky militia. Have telegraphed to General Schofield asking that he secure

for the district the 5,000 troops promised. In a letter received yesterday Governor Bramlette protests strongly against the recruiting of negroes, claiming that there is no authority for it and that it is in violation of promises made him by the President and Secretary of War.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45. } HDQRS. DIST. OF KENTUCKY, AND FIFTH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, June 2, 1864.

By General Orders, No. 42, of May 14, 1864, provost-marshals and deputy provost-marshals throughout this district are directed to arrest and prefer charges against any persons who may discourage volunteer enlistments, and to forward them to these headquarters for trial by court-martial. The said order is so extended as to make it the duty of all military officers under the orders of the commanding general of the District of Kentucky to pursue the same course. Complaints having been made to the commanding general that slaves who had presented themselves for enlistment and were, on examination, rejected have been subjected to harsh treatment in punishment for the attempt, it is hereby declared that any persons so offending are discouraging enlistments and are to be included in the class referred to in General Orders, No. 42. Return passes shall be given to all negroes so rejected which shall secure their immunity from harsh treatment or punishment on account of their attempt to enlist.

By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, Miss., June 3, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Cairo, Ill.:

ADMIRAL: I have ordered reserves of troops and of water transportation to be held in readiness at different points on the Mississippi for the purpose of operating against any rebel force that may attempt to interrupt the navigation of the river. If you will direct naval commanders to give early notice of any movements of this kind to the commanders of military districts a sufficient military force can be sent at once to co-operate with the gun-boats in destroying or driving off the rebels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 3, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, relative to Sturgis' expedition and a reconnaissance into Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 186.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Dallas, Ga., June 4, 1864.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch of June 2 is received. The commanding general desires the troops now on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to be concentrated so as to protect the Green River bridge, the trestle-work at Muldraugh's Hill, the bridge at Bowling Green, and other points where material damage could be done the railroad by the enemy. All these important points are strongly fortified, and the forces now in Kentucky if properly distributed will be sufficient to guard them. A large amount of supplies has been accumulated at Nashville, and any damage done the railroad which could be repaired in a few days or even a few weeks would not do the army in the front any serious injury. The remaining important points in Kentucky General Burbridge will have to protect with his available mounted force.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 4, 1864.—For Sherman to Canby in reference to operations against Mobile, see Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 212.]

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Vicksburg, June 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

Your dispatches of May 31 and June 1 have been received. The Tenth Kansas, Sixty-eighth U. S. Colored, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and Seventh Kansas Cavalry have been ordered from Missouri, and the Sixth Minnesota Infantry from General Pope. You will stop them at Memphis. Other troops will be ordered soon and will report to you. General Smith's command has started up the river, but will have some work on the way up. A copy of his instructions will be sent you.* I wish the two divisions of his command made up to 10,000 infantry and three batteries each, by bringing to them any regiments or batteries of their organization now absent and adding any new troops that may report to you or that can be relieved from garrison duty on the arrival of the militia. The organization of these troops should be made with reference to their return to their old commands as soon as they can be spared. It will be completed as soon as possible, and the equipments will conform to that prescribed in existing orders. The number of troops (including militia) that will come into your district will probably not be less than 25,000, and the staff departments should be instructed to make adequate provisions for them. I am authorized by General Sherman to retain the two divisions of the Sixteenth Army Corps as long as I need them, and have counted upon them in my arrangements; but I do not intend that this shall interfere with the duty of supporting his operations if support should be needed.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 137.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona Creek, June 4, 1864.

General A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Division on Mississippi River, via Cairo:

Make up a command of from 6,000 to 10,000 men, including your division, out of the force that can be spared at Vicksburg and make, in connection with Admiral Farragut, a strong feint or demonstration on Mobile by way of Pascagoula. Even if you make a landing it will draw troops from Georgia, but I know there is little or nothing left at Mobile, and if you move rapidly you can take the city and hold it. Show this to General Canby, and General Slocum may take a copy and construe it into an order to make up your command to 10,000 men if possible. What is done should be done at once.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

COLD HARBOR, VA., *June 5, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 6th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The object of sending troops to Mobile now would not be so much to assist General Sherman against Johnston as to secure for him a base of supplies after his work is done. Mobile also is important to us and would be a great loss to the enemy. Let the 100-days' men, such of them as you have to spare, come on.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Leake's Plantation, June 5, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Commanding Second New Jersey Cavalry:

COLONEL: In pursuance of instructions from Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, commanding expedition,* you will select 200 of the best mounted portion of your command, with three days' rations, and with the detachments of the Seventh Illinois and Tenth Missouri, which have been ordered to report to you—in all about 400 men—you will proceed to Rienzi, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (via Ripley), so as to arrive there as soon after daylight to-morrow as possible. You will get what information is possible off the telegraph line and then destroy it. Destroy any Confederate stores which may be there, then march north, destroying all bridges and trestle-work you may find along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far as the Tuscumbia River, including the railroad bridge over that stream near Danville; then, in case the river is fordable, leave the bridge and hold the ford on the road leading from Kossuth to Corinth. Gain all the information in regard to a force at Corinth, and communicate with me at some point near Kossuth or between that point and Ruckersville, on the road passing by Meeks' Mills.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part I, p. 220.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 6, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Acworth, Ga.:

Operations on Mobile has been suggested to General Canby. A. J. Smith has been sent to Memphis to break up Forrest's operations on your line of supplies. I fear that Steele has allowed guerrilla bands to go north to Missouri, which may give us serious trouble. Hundred-days' men have been thrown into Tennessee, so that you can draw in all the men you require. Grant has as much as he can attend to on the Chickahominy. I am doing all I can to re-enforce and supply him. All right so far. Draw to yourself all you require. We will do all we can to cover your rear.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[JUNE 6, 1864.—For Porter to Sherman, in reference to Forrest's operations, &c., see Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 240.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Acworth, June 6, 1864.

General WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I have always regarded General Gillem's command as a refugee hospital for indolent Tennesseeans. I never dreamed of their being a part of my military command, and have never reckoned them anything but a political element. If General Gillem has any men they might be employed about Florence or on the Tennessee River in the manner you suggest, but I have so much doubt of the existence of such a force, except for pay and rations, that I cannot make an order relative to them. An expedition is now out from Memphis for Tupelo, to move down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far as possible. General Blair has just swept the country from Decatur to Rome, and I have repeated orders to General Rousseau to send the dismounted cavalry from Nashville to Decatur. I don't think there is an enemy within 200 miles of Nashville, and therefore don't see the necessity of any troops there. The battalion of regulars would, in conjunction with the hired men of the quartermaster's department, defend Nashville against any enemy within 200 miles.

All the infantry of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are of course with Johnston; and even Forrest is coming this way, having reached the Coosa. There is no enemy about Tuscumbia, except local militia. If General Gillem can spare 200 or 300 of his people from their present nominal duty on the Northwestern railroad, you may send them to Iuka, Bear Creek, or in that direction, as a diversion to the movement on Tupelo and Columbus from Memphis.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, *Commanding District of Kentucky:*

GENERAL: Inclosed please find copies of a letter* to you from Governor Bramlette, and my answer;* also copies of a telegram from myself to Maj. J. A. Campbell,† assistant adjutant-general, and the reply.† I have already informed you that the 100-days' Indiana troops were sent to Nashville, in accordance with General Sherman's orders. From the inclosed correspondence you will perceive that it is not likely any new troops will be given you to replace those sent to the front. Any dependence on the Governor for militia, or six-months' Kentucky troops is, in my opinion, worthless. The inclosed letter shows that the disposition, as well as the ability, to furnish them is wanting. I have furnished General Ewing with a copy of Major Campbell's dispatch of 4th instant for his information and guidance. The principal want of troops just now in addition to a suitable guard for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is to provide guards for the different provost-marshals and their deputies. It has become generally known amongst the negroes throughout the district that their masters' consent is not necessary to their enlistment. They are flocking in by hundreds—far beyond the ability of the provost-marshal to attend to them—to enlist. This matter is one that has created considerable excitement in many districts. As yet I have no information of any violence, but it would not surprise me to learn at any moment that owners have banded together to resist the enlistment of their slaves. As you will perceive from the inclosures I deferred an answer to that portion of Governor Bramlette's letter referring to this subject until your return. I think that there is little danger of an invasion of the State. Forrest's movement will probably be checked in Tennessee before he can reach the Kentucky border, supposing it to be his intention to invade the State. Captain Fitch succeeded well in obtaining horses. Peremptory orders from department headquarters compelled me to relieve Captain Hardy, and he has left for his regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISA, KY., *June 6, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Lexington, Ky.:*

I left General Burbridge at 12 m yesterday; he had information that rebels were in Kentucky in force, and were making for the interior of the State. He thought it best for me to retire to Lexington and assume command of all the forces, and be in readiness to meet rebels. Received dispatch from Colonel Brown, Forty-fifth Kentucky, dated 6 p. m. 5th, at Three Forks. Bearer says that 1,200 rebels are reported in Whitesburg. If this is all the rebel force, General Burbridge on the left and rear and Colonel Brown on the right will use rebels up. If they are attempting raid it will be through Hazard. Direct troops at Irvine and Mount Sterling to be in readiness. Mount Thirtieth Kentucky as soon as possible. I will be in Lexington at the earliest moment.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

*Not found. † See pp. 76, 78.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Acworth, June 6, 1864. (Received 8th.)

Major-General WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

I understand that the command started June 1 from Memphis for Tupelo, &c. Does Sturgis command? It should be a light, movable column, not too strong. It need not exceed 6,000 men, as I know all of Polk's troops are with Johnston, and Forrest is on his way here. I have ordered A. J. Smith to gather up 10,000 men, and make a strong demonstration in connection with the navy on Mobile.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CATLETTSBURG, *June 7, 1864—1 p. m.*

Captain WOODWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington:

General Burbridge reports Morgan in Kentucky, with 2,500 men. Communicate with Captain Dickson, and have cavalry at Nicholasville in readiness to assist in resisting rebels. Tell Colonel Weatherford to be ready to concentrate his regiment at Burkesville early, and keep good watch toward Somerset. Will be in Lexington to-morrow.

By order of General Hobson:

J. S. BUTLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 7, 1864.*

Colonel WEATHERFORD, *Burkesville, Ky.:*

Indications of the enemy's approach into interior Kentucky; now at Whitesburg. Keep your men well in hand for any emergency; you may be needed.

By order of Brigadier-General Hobson:

W. W. WOODWARD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING, *Munfordville, Ky.:*

Morgan, with 2,500 men, is in the State. Hold all your mounted force in readiness for marching orders at a moment's notice. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
Natchez, Miss., June 7, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Comdg. Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a copy of a telegram from Paducah.

Forrest's presumed intentions were reported by General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, on the 23d ultimo, and a division of the Seventeenth Army Corps was at once sent to him. He was directed to organize as large a force as he could for operations against Forrest, and to detain at Memphis instead of his own troops some twenty regiments, new and old, that were then under orders to report to me. On the 3d instant two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps were sent to Memphis, but General Smith was instructed on his way up to clean out the rebels who were at work in the neighborhood of Greenville.

I will send whatever force may be necessary to keep open Sherman's communications. Washburn's expedition started from Memphis on the 1st instant, and I hope in season to prevent any mischief by Forrest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ACWORTH, GA., *June 7, 1864.*
(Received 9th.)

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Use the militia which come into your district as you think best, and give what force and assistance you can to the expedition against Mobile, now fitting out under the command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

We flanked Joe Johnston here again.

OPERATOR.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Ruckersville, Miss., June 7, 1864.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: We arrived here about noon yesterday. Forage very scarce. Have had difficulty in obtaining one feed for my command. It will be impossible to feed the train on this route between here and the Big Hatchie country; reported very poor beyond that. From all information the enemy passed south from Corinth through Rienzi last Friday and Saturday, and have not run the cars north since. Our scouts beyond the Hatchie learned that our forces were in Rienzi yesterday morning—this is Kargé. Have not heard directly from him yet. I have 200 men at the bridge at Meeks' Mills, feeling beyond; will send you word as soon as I hear from him. Three bridges over Muddy between you and us are very bad. I would suggest that the infantry be turned southeast toward Ripley, as forage is more likely to be found than by this route. Intelligent negro from Tupelo reports Forrest at that point one week ago, with 6,000 mounted men. Will await further orders at or near this point. May move a short distance south to find forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling's House, June 7, 1864.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I moved through Ripley, and ascertaining that the enemy had taken the right hand or Pontotoc road, and also finding that forage was most likely to be found on that road, I concluded to move a short distance in that direction and encamp. We encountered the enemy in considerable force near this point, and drove him some distance; but night coming on I did not succeed in fully unmasking his force. I judge 200 or 300 at least showed themselves in our front. A brigade, under Russell, is reported to be between here and the Tallahatchie. If the general approves I will move forward at daylight in the morning several miles farther on this road and then swing across on the Ellistown road. By that means the enemy will be deceived as to our real intention, and any forage which may be on the Ellistown road will be saved for the train. There is a road near this point which crosses to the Ellistown road, striking it seven miles from Ripley, and another several miles farther on. Please send me orders by return of courier. My rations will be out by to-morrow night. There is no forage at this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
June 7, 1864—10.30 p. m.

General GRIERSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: Your note is just received. From all I can learn there is nothing in your front but Russell's brigade, which came up on a scout from Oxford. I approve your suggestion, and believe you can capture the whole of the brigade, as the Tallahatchie is said to have risen since that brigade crossed. Rations will have to be issued to Colonel McMillen's brigade in the morning after the train arrives, and the command will necessarily be detained here for a few hours. Unless you develop such a force as may render it necessary to advance, you will please move early, and keep me posted, so that I may be able to render assistance if necessary, or, if not necessary, lose no time in getting on to the Ellistown road, as I am especially anxious to be in position to relieve Colonel Kargé.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Please retain this note.

S. D. S.

HEADQUARTERS,
June 7, 1864—12.30 p. m.

General GRIERSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I inclose a note* addressed to you and brought by an officer and twenty-five men. I trust that before now some of the parties you sent out will have found Colonel Kargé and that he will be on

*Not found as an inclosure.

his way to join us. This party had to raft the Hatchie River, and have made a long march, so I have encamped them here and send this by a courier.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Ruckersville, Miss., June 7, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ, *Comdg. Detachment Cavalry Division:*

COLONEL: From information just received from General Sturgis, the infantry are moving on the Saulsbury and Ripley road, via Ripley, toward Ellistown. They will encamp near Ripley to-night. I will move by the most direct route from this point toward Ellistown, and will encamp south of or near Ripley to-night. You will move from the point where this finds you, by the most direct and practicable route, toward Ellistown. Do not go beyond that point. If you are not too much fatigued join me to-night, otherwise communicate and let me know where you encamp to-night.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Courier did not succeed in reaching Colonel Kargé with this dispatch.

DANVILLE, MISS., *Near Tuscumbia Bottom, June 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: There is no enemy at Corinth. I met with very little opposition and took him everywhere by surprise. Captain Curry, of the Tenth Missouri, whom I sent in advance to hold the bridge over the Tuscumbia at this point, had a lively little skirmish with 100 of Newsom's command, drove them across the river, and took 7 prisoners. The enemy succeeded though in destroying the bridge, which prevented our following them. The nearest point where the enemy is concentrated in any force, if at all, as far as I can ascertain, is Tupelo. We captured in all 21 prisoners and lost neither men nor horses. My command is in the best of spirits, but my horses are very tired, owing to the heavy roads and forced march I have made the last twenty-four hours.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, June 8, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON, *Covington, Ky.:*

One regiment has been ordered from Camp Dennison and will probably join you before morning. I have ordered a regiment and battery from Sandusky; if they can get transportation at once they will report to you to-morrow evening. What force have you at Covington?

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 8, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, Columbia, Ky.:

General Hobson is expected here every hour. Will send you instructions at once on his arrival. Rebels captured Mount Sterling this morning. Guerrillas destroyed train from Louisville at Eminence, and two bridges on Kentucky Central Railroad. A force, supposed about 400, is at Pine Grove, eleven miles from here.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 8, 1864.*

Colonel WEATHERFORD,
Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, Burkesville, Ky.:

Just have dispatches from General Hobson indicating that Morgan is in the State. The general directs that you move your command toward Lebanon at once; send all information you have. Hobson is at Covington.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-sixth Kentucky Veteran Vols., Comdg.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 8, 1864.*

Col. I. GARRARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Nicholasville, Ky.:

Report here is rebels have captured Mount Sterling at 5 a. m. to-day. Move your command here as soon as practicable.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, June 8, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Irvine, Ky.:

You will immediately start with your command to Camp Nelson, via Richmond and Lancaster, bringing with you your stores at Irvine and Richmond.

By command of Brigadier-General Hobson:

W. W. WOODWARD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 8, 1864.*

Col. A. H. CLARK,
Camp Nelson:

Have ordered the company as requested; all right at Paris. The enemy eight miles from Lexington. Guard has arrived.

W. W. WOODWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 8, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Paris, Ky.:

Mount Sterling taken last night. Be on the alert. Keep roads well guarded, and let us know.

W. W. WOODWARD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 8, 1864.*

Lieut- Col. T. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Louisville, Ky.:

Position of main rebel force or of General Burbridge's troops not known. About 400 rebels at Pine Grove, eleven miles from here. Have asked Governor Morton to hold one or two regiments in readiness to move to Louisville. Telegram to Babbitt in your care; please see it delivered at once.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COVINGTON, KY., *June 8, 1864—12 m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel FAIRLEIGH,
Louisville, Ky.:

I have just reached here on boat; I came from mouth of Beaver by order of General Burbridge. General Burbridge was at Pound Gap on the 5th. The line and railroad is cut between here and Lexington, and cannot go on as I expected. Collect all the troops you can, and stop all troops going through Louisville. I do not know the extent of the raid. General Burbridge reports it 2,500 strong, some infantry. Let me know what you have.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 8, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.20 a. m. 9th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

Enemy burned two bridges between Paris and Cynthiana to-day. Reported to be in force at Pine Grove this evening of 4,000, distant eleven miles from Lexington. Operator at Mount Sterling supposed to be captured.

SAM. BRUCH

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 8, 1864—9.30 a. m.*
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

Burbridge telegraphed from Eastern Kentucky day before yesterday that Morgan had entered Kentucky. There are suspicious circumstances this morning along Kentucky Central Railroad. All our lines are cut, and trains due at Cynthiana from below now more than an hour behind

time. Can hear nothing from Paris via Louisville and Lexington. Reported at Paris last night that Morgan had taken Mount Sterling. Will report further.

STEVENS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 8, 1864.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

Trains arrived safely back at Lexington. Railroad cut between Cynthiana and Paris. Rebel forces estimated at 800. There is trouble on Louisville and Lexington road; also, passenger train burned near Smithfield this morning. From Burbridge's anticipated movements few days ago, I think he is now in rear of Morgan. Hobson is at Lexington. Mount Sterling was captured 5 o'clock this morning.

F. STEVENS.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, June 8, 1864—9.45 p. m.
(Received 1.35 a. m. 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Brigadier-General Hobson reports the rebels under Morgan in Kentucky, 2,500 strong. They have occupied Mount Sterling and Paris, and are as far as Cynthiana. The guerrillas have burned some bridges on the railroad between Lexington and Louisville. I have ordered two regiments and a battery to report to General Hobson at Covington. This is nearly my whole disposable force.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, June 8, 1864—10.10 p. m.

Lieut. Col. J. H. SIMPSON,
Engineer Department, Cincinnati, Ohio:

I have ordered two regiments and a battery to report to General Hobson at Covington, Ky. Will you please notify the naval commander, if there is any at Cincinnati, of the information, that the gun-boats on the river may prevent the rebels crossing should they undertake it.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, June 8, 1864—10 p. m.

Col. CHARLES W. HILL,
Commanding at Johnson's Island, Ohio:

You will order and send the One hundred and seventy-first Regiment Ohio National Guards, Colonel Asper, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio Independent Battery, Captain Hill, to proceed at once by railroad to Covington, Ky., via Cincinnati, and report to Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson.

See that the quartermaster furnishes the transportation immediately, and that the regiment and battery leave immediately; there must be no delay. (It is for temporary service.) The troops must be prepared for the field. Answer receipt of this, and report when they will leave.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NATCHEZ, *June 8, 1864.*
(Received 12th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

I go down to New Orleans this evening for the purpose of hastening the organization of the troops to be drawn from the Department of the Gulf. The information indicates that Kirby Smith is concentrating his force for the purpose of operating against General Steele. The line of the Arkansas must be held, and you will keep troops in hand for that purpose. Transportation suitable for White River must also be held in reserve. Some of the boats with General A. J. Smith are too large and others want repairs. The first class should be exchanged for boats not more than 200 feet long, and the last should be discharged as fast as they can be replaced by others.

I shall be absent four or five days. Please keep me advised of any news that may reach you from Arkansas or your own front.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fryer's House, Five Miles from Ripley, Fulton Road, June 8, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: Winslow's brigade is encamped near this point. By direction of General Sturgis, you will send two companies of your command to the forks of the Ellistown and Fulton roads, two miles in advance of your present position. Let me know as soon as you get news from Kargé. Remain where you are until further orders, or until Kargé comes up. As soon as he comes up gather your command and move this way. If you need any assistance you know where to send for it. The infantry are encamped at this point.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling's House, June 8, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding First Brigade, Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: You will order 500 men and two howitzers, under a good officer, to report immediately to Brigadier-General Sturgis, in Ripley.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Comdg. Fifth Division, 23d Army Corps, Lexington, Ky.:

Dispatches of to-day report John Morgan with a considerable rebel force in Kentucky. What is your information on the subject?

By command of Major-General Schofield:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—2 a. m.*

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Ohio, Dallas, Ga.:

I have information from General Burbridge that Morgan has entered Kentucky with 2,500 men. This is corroborated by reliable information of a similar force being at Booneville, Owsley County. Mount Sterling was captured early yesterday morning. Four hundred rebels were at Pine Grove, eleven miles from here, last evening. I have detained Colonel Garrard's force, and with it and our own troops will protect Camp Nelson, and, if possible, Lexington also. Colonel Garrard commands the troops.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—10.20 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON
(Via Cincinnati):

Shall I send train to Paris? How many cars, and what time should it reach there? Enemy appear to be making for Camp Nelson. Rebel column crossed Clay's Ferry road, ten miles out, at daylight this morning. Small rebel force reported at Georgetown, also at Paris. Preparations to defend Camp Nelson and the fort here complete and satisfactory.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COVINGTON, *June 9, 1864—12 m.*

Captain DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Order Weatherford to move at once through Lebanon to Camp Nelson, and in that region direct him to pursue or attack any force he may hear of. Look for Lexington. Let Colonel Garrard, at Nicholasville, know what is doing and direct him to get arms from Camp Nelson if he needs them for Seventh Ohio Cavalry. I am very scarce of troops; am doing my best. I will mount 300 men in an hour or so. I learn nothing from General Burbridge. The One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio will leave here in a few minutes on train. Don't send any train to Paris. There is a force reported coming in from Richmond. I want Lexington to resist anything that comes against it.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON
(Via Cincinnati):

Report just in by courier from Paris says 800 rebels moving to Paris on Winchester road. I cannot learn whereabouts of main body. A force on the Tate's Creek road about ten miles out. Colonel Garrard will attend to them.

J. BATES DICKSON.
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COVINGTON, *June 9, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

If necessary mount all troops in and about Lexington; if in no other way press saddles, &c. One regiment now holding the Central Railroad as far toward Cynthiana as Boyd's Station. The One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio National Guards [*sic*] one regiment be here to-morrow morning to occupy the fortifications. I am trying to mount a force here; have horses and saddles, but no men. Direct Colonel Garrard to press them in every direction with his forces. He can get arms and equipments, ammunition, &c., at Camp Nelson. Try at Lexington as soon as practicable. Answer.

E. H. HOBSON.
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—8.20 [p. m.].*

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON
(Via Cincinnati):

From all I can learn I believe Morgan intends an attack on this place or Camp Nelson to-morrow. I think his main force is at or near Winchester. Force threatening Paris reported at 400.

J. BATES DICKSON.
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Colonel Garrard's command is in motion for Camp Nelson. He thinks all the troops should be kept in hand and no expeditions made. Capt. D. Aiken, commissary of subsistence, at Danville, has 2,500 cattle and no guard for them. He was directed last night to send them to Camp Nelson and its vicinity. Please give any orders in relation to them you may deem best.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 9, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON:

Report just in that rebels were in Richmond this morning at 2 o'clock and burnt train of wagons. My impression is they will endeavor to go

out by Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, London, and Barboursville, and destroy all Government property between this and Cumberland Gap. Have you no information as to the whereabouts of General Hobson?

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—9.03 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

I have reliable information from different sources that no rebels were at Richmond this morning. My impression is their main force is at or near Winchester, intending an attack here or at Camp Nelson to-morrow. Please answer.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

General Fry telegraphs from Camp Nelson that rebels were at Richmond 2 o'clock this morning. Reliable information placed their force when at Whitesburg at 2,500; the same force reported over 2,000 strong when at Booneville. General Fry thinks they will move south through Crab Orchard.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864.*

Adjt. Gen. JOHN BOYLE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

News this morning indicates the intention of the rebels to attack Camp Nelson. Preparations complete to defend it and the fort at this place. I think the main rebel forces moving toward Camp Nelson from Mount Sterling.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—4.45 p. m.*

Col. I. GARRARD,
Nicholasville, Ky.:

General Hobson telegraphs from Covington, noon to-day—

Look for Lexington. Let Colonel Garrard know what is doing and direct him to get arms from Camp Nelson if he needs them for Seventh Ohio. I want Lexington to resist anything that comes against it.

General Hobson also says a force is reported moving from Richmond. He hears nothing from General Burbridge. I have ordered the Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry to move from Burkesville, via Lebanon, to Camp Nelson. Have not heard from our troops at Irvine yet.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NICHOLASVILLE, *June 9, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

The rebels that crossed Clay's Ferry road this morning are near Tate's Creek road, stealing horses. I am sending out two parties, strong enough to fight them if found. When this scout returns I will send one regiment to General Fry for scout and picket duty south of Kentucky River. I will remain here. This is the best point for observation; better than Camp Nelson.

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Col. I. GARRARD,
Nicholasville, Ky.:

My belief is the main rebel force is at or near Winchester, intending an attack here or at Camp Nelson to-morrow. What do you think? No one has reached here from Winchester to-day.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Columbia or Burkesville:

I have heard from General Hobson. Move at once through Lebanon to Camp Nelson. Attack and pursue any rebel force you may hear of on the road. Such supplies as you cannot move with must be abandoned. Keep me informed of your position frequently. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864.*

Capt. T. E. HALL,
Assistant Quartermaster, Camp Nelson, Ky.:

A rebel force was met by our cavalry scouts this morning early, ten miles from here, on the Clay's Ferry road, near Athens. Advise General Fry. Rebels were at the junction of road leading to Nicholasville and Clay's Ferry road. Good for your "down trodden."

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—10 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cumberland Gap:

Keep a good lookout in your rear. Rebel forces at Richmond this morning. May strike south to Crab Orchard and London.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 9, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Munfordville, Ky.:

Governor Morton says he will send one regiment to Louisville tomorrow. General Fry reports from Camp Nelson rebels at Richmond at 2 o'clock this morning; he thinks they will turn south, via Crab Orchard, London, and Barboursville.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 9, 1864.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Your dispatch to General Burbridge received. Hobson telegraphs me that Burbridge was at Pound Gap the 5th, and that Morgan is in the State with 2,500 mounted men. What is supposed to be his advance, numbering 400 men, have captured Mount Sterling and Paris, Ky. Last night they encamped at Pine Grove, eleven miles from Lexington. This city and the Nashville railroad are about defenseless. Troops are much needed. There is now a full battery here or on the road. General Ewing is here; Burbridge is supposed in Morgan's rear. I am organizing the convalescents, and have detained the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry (dismounted). We have above 8,000 sick and wounded soldiers from General Sherman's army in our hospitals.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON,
Covington, Ky.:

Four hundred rebels encamped at Pine Grove, eleven miles from Lexington last night. Rumor increases Morgan's force to 6,000, and says he has captured Lexington. This is not reliable; I doubt it. General Ewing is here.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-sixth Kentucky Veteran Volunteers, Comdg.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *June 9, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

Rebels are near Falmouth, on railroad, and at Williamstown, thirty miles from Covington. Large rebel force east of Lexington, and another approaching from Richmond. Force also reported between Crab Orchard and Stanford. Rebels have possession of Paris, Georgetown, Cynthiana, and Williamstown. Military don't make much headway in checking them yet. Our forces scattered.

F. STEVENS,
Cipher Operator.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Acworth, June 10, 1864.

General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

Your force in Kentucky should not assume a defensive attitude as to John Morgan, but should follow him and cut at him from every direction with infantry and cavalry. Morgan will have to scatter for food, and infantry can pick up his detachments. He should never be permitted to leave Kentucky, and I will be disappointed if he succeed to escape.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 10, 1864.—For Burbridge to Halleck, reporting operations, see Part I, p. 19.]

LEXINGTON, *June 10, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Ohio, Acworth, Ga.:

Morgan attacked Lexington at 2 o'clock this a. m. Our small force skirmished with him, fell back to the fort, and held it. Rebels did little damage here. General Burbridge moved up to Gladesville, in Virginia. Morgan escaped him there by coming into Kentucky. General Burbridge pursued, and by marching ninety miles in a day and night, overtook him at Mount Sterling yesterday morning, and after a severe fight, defeated him. Rebels have gone west, via Versailles. General Burbridge pursues to-night with a fresh force, and expects to capture this command. Colonel Garrard's command joins in the pursuit.

Respectfully,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF KY., 5TH DIV., 23D A. C.,
No. 139. } *Lexington, Ky., June 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, Thirtieth, Thirty-Seventh, and Fortieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry will compose a brigade under command of Colonel Hanson. The regiments will be remounted at once and supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition, three days' rations for men and two days' for horses, and report for duty to Colonel Hanson to-night. The whole command will be on Main street at precisely 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

* * * * * * *

IV. The Thirtieth Kentucky Volunteers is transferred from Colonel Hanson's brigade, and the commanding officer will report at once to Colonel Brown, Forty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers, for orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 10, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON,
Covington, Ky.:

General Burbridge whipped Morgan handsomely at Mount Sterling yesterday morning. Morgan, with 2,000 men, was here from 2 to 7 this morning. Our small force skirmished with him last night and shelled him from the fort this morning. General Burbridge and command are now arriving and will pursue to-day. Believe rebels have gone to Frankfort; am satisfied they cannot leave the State.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 10, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Munfordville, Ky.:

Morgan attacked Lexington at 1 a. m. After skirmishing with him in town our small force occupied the fort, whence we shelled him this morning. General Burbridge whipped him well at Mount Sterling, and will pursue him as soon as possible. Morgan left here at 7 a. m. General Burbridge arrived at 2 p. m., his horses badly used up. Morgan is well mounted. Have heard from him at Midway.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 10, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Burkesville, Ky.:

Leave dismounted men at Green River bridge. Get to Lebanon with all speed. Hold it to the last man if attacked. General Burbridge has arrived here with his command and will pursue rebels, who left here, about 2,000 strong, at 7.30 this a. m.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 10, 1864.

Colonel RATLIFF,
Twelfth Ohio Cavalry:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you assume command of all forces at Lexington. Encamp them by regiments. Send 250 men of the Eleventh Michigan Volunteers, at 6 o'clock this p. m., to scout the country between here and Midway and report by courier to the commanding general at Versailles. Order one regiment (Forty-fifth Kentucky) to Georgetown, with instructions to scout between there and Midway, and to capture at Georgetown Colonel Smith and other rebels who may be there. This regiment will await further orders at Georgetown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NICHOLASVILLE, *June 10, 1864.*

General FRY:

I have moved my whole command out on the road toward Lexington to cross-roads, on which I will observe both flanks by scouts. Rebels left Lexington at 6 o'clock.

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *June 10, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Spencer House:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Carrington at Indianapolis:

INDIANAPOLIS, *June 10, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just returned from Louisville; find here a telegram that Morgan passed through Lexington westward. There are only 260 men at Munfordville. General Ewing informs me the Governor will move the Legion at once. I shall go right back to-night. No provision is made for defense at Louisville; not a gun there. Governor Morton will furnish artillery. Do you approve my spending Sunday at Louisville, where telegrams will reach me to assist in any movements in that direction? Everything there is unorganized. General Ewing's headquarters are at Munfordville. Shall I dispose of the Indiana militia? It seems best reporting regularly by telegraph.

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brice's House, Ten Miles south of Stubbs', June 10, 1864—10 a. m.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have arrived at the intersection of the Baldwyn, Saltillo, and Pontotoc roads. It is six miles to Baldwyn, twelve miles to Saltillo, twenty-eight miles to Pontotoc, twenty miles to Tupelo, and six miles to Guntown. The road to Saltillo is said to be good. The road to Baldwyn is bad; has a bad creek on it. Forrest passed here on Tuesday, with his whole force, from Tupelo to Baldwyn. The command which we fought on Tuesday passed here yesterday on the railroad to Baldwyn. Just before reaching this point we struck a picket which attempted to destroy a bridge, but did not succeed. I have halted and will await further orders. Chalmers' division is reported transferred to Georgia, and Roddey to Forrest. It is reported that they moved on Wednesday last from Baldwyn to Booneville, and that Roddey and Forrest were to form a junction. Courier from the advance on the Baldwyn road, just in, reports skirmishing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 11, 1864—1 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

It is reported here that ex-Col. F. Wolford has been making, to soldiers and others, speeches of an insurrectionary and treasonable character. If you have proof of this the Secretary of War directs that you arrest him and send him to Washington under guard,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *June 11, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

In addition to the Indiana troops ordered to Louisville, under your command, you are authorized to direct and put on duty in Kentucky any such 100-days' men as may be en route to Tennessee, reporting your action to the Adjutant-General of the Army, to General Sherman, and the commanding officer at Nashville.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy to commanding officers at Nashville and Louisville.)

FALMOUTH, *June 11, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

As near as I can find out, General Hobson's command was very hard pushed, if not captured entire. It is reported that Garis, One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio, and Colonel Berry, of the militia, were both killed.* The Canton operator was among them some time, but heard nothing of General Hobson. A man of One hundred and sixty-eighth Regiment, dressed in citizen's clothing, was also among them, and they told him they had caught Hobson and 800 men.

G. H. LAIRD,
Captain and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 11, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE H. LAIRD,
Falmouth, Ky.:

Dispatch just received. Morgan attacked us; drove him out of town, Burbridge in pursuit; are going toward Cynthiana. Hopes he will reach you soon. All well, and everything here in good shape. Have sent courier to Burbridge, telling him of your situation.

W. W. WOODWARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Colonel Garis was wounded, not killed.

LEXINGTON, *June 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Rebels retreated yesterday to Georgetown; marched from there toward Frankfort a short distance; returned through Georgetown toward Paris. General Burbridge moved out to fight them at midnight with most of his own force and Garrard's. I think Hobson is on their track, as he telegraphed yesterday he should try to reach here last night.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 11, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

Dispatches from Cincinnati, by way of Louisville, represent General Hobson as being in a tight place. One this afternoon said it was thought he was surrounded, another just received says he has been worsted in a fight. It does not seem to be very reliable, coming as it does from a courier. Have you anything definite in regard to him and his command? Where is he and what force has he to contend with? Can you give us the strength of the enemy in the State, and where their main force is? We are confounded with conflicting rumors, and are kept in a constant state of suspense and anxiety. Please give us all the news you have in regard to Hobson and Burbridge. Your dispatch of this evening led us to the belief that Hobson was all right. Anything from him since that?

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 11, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

In addition to the report of Hobson's fight, sent by operator, Laird, his quartermaster, telegraphs from Falmouth that he was cut off from the general in the fight this morning. I feel confident Hobson had a severe battle quite early to-day between Falmouth and Cynthiana, and got worsted. I have sent a courier to General Burbridge with the news. I think Morgan's main force, say 1,500, left Georgetown last evening, and went to and beyond Cynthiana. General Burbridge left here at 12 last night for Paris, and I hope ere this has again whipped Morgan. I have not heard direct from General Burbridge yet.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 11, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Courier just in from General Burbridge at Paris. He thinks that every person at Camp Nelson capable of assisting in its defense should be armed. Does not tell me on what information this order is based. All quiet here now. Please acknowledge.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 11, 1864—11 p. m.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON:

Every man for whom I have a gun is under arms and on the fortifications. We will do the best we can in case of an attack. We had but few arms and they not of the best quality. Keep me informed of movements of enemy during the night, if you get any information regarding them. Where is General Burbridge; has he left Paris?

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 11, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON:

Should you ascertain that an attack upon this place is contemplated by anything like a formidable force, I should like, if you could spare them from Lexington, to have some 400 or 500 sent here, either cavalry or infantry. A large portion of the men upon whom I have to depend are clerks and employés in quartermaster's and commissary departments, very few of whom have ever been drilled or disciplined for military duty. Anything more from Hobson?

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 11, 1864—11 p. m.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Lebanon, Ky.

Have just received dispatch from General Burbridge at Paris. He says direct Colonel Weatherford to closely watch in the direction of Bardstown and Danville, and if any part of the enemy's force appears in that region to attack and destroy it.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 11, 1864—1 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON,
Louisville, Ky..

Have heard nothing of or from Governor Bramlette. Rebels left here yesterday morning for Georgetown; supposed to have gone east from there. General Burbridge started in pursuit with fresh horses last night, and will push them up and fight them steadily.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 11, 1864—9.45 p. m.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON:

We understand that Frankfort is besieged, and cannonading has been heard most of the day at Bagdad in direction of Frankfort. Where is General Burbridge? Keep me posted. Ample force will be provided.

From dispatches through other quarters it is necessary we have communication with you; if we cannot, we will take care of ourselves. Acknowledge receipt as soon as it is received. It is important.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *June 11, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON,
Louisville, Ky.:

I have no reliable news from Frankfort. The cannonading was heard here last night and this morning, supposed to be at Frankfort. Courier just in left General Burbridge at Paris at 7 p. m. The general says if troops are sent to Lexington from Louisville, protect Camp Nelson at all hazards, also that Frankfort should be protected if not already taken. We have very small force here or at Camp Nelson. If you have the troops I think they are needed in this vicinity.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, *June 11, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Burbridge appears this morning to be driving Morgan successfully, though he keeps too much in rear to promise capture. There does not appear to be much danger to Sherman's communications or approach to the river. Infantry is of little account except to guard important points. You must change policy in Kentucky. Rebel sympathizers in the State encourage and aid these raids to injure Union citizens. Those parties should be subjected to prompt assessments to cover damages. Nothing but a vigorous application of Maryland policy will save Kentucky, and the longer that is delayed the more dangerous Kentucky becomes. The gun-boat idea is a good one, but light-draft boats must be used in view of low summer water. If the Navy Department cannot furnish them, I think men can be found here to fit out and organize a fleet. My movements for a few days are uncertain. Communications sent to Columbus will be promptly forwarded to me. Will write you.

JNO. BROUGH,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, June 11, 1864—2.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio:

General Carrington telegraphs from Louisville at 1 p. m.: Messenger arrived from Frankfort; all bridges burned this side of Kentucky River; rebels left Lexington for Paris. Carrington is of the opinion they will cross westward, cutting Sherman's line. Great indifference

of people at Louisville; not one company organized. Indiana militia assembling at Jeffersonville, but hesitate about leaving the State. He hopes to hear from you.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *June 11, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Spencer House:

The following dispatch has just been received:

LOUISVILLE, *June 11, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER:

Operator at Lexington telegraphs that rebels are again entering town. The circuit is broken. We hope to force the way to Frankfort to-night. Cannot the regiments at Cincinnati and Covington waiting muster-out be pushed down that line?

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 11, 1864.—For Sturgis to Washburn, reporting operations, &c., see Part I, p. 88.]

U. S. S. MOOSE,
Smithland, Ky., June 11, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: I think I have ascertained the cause of so many guerrillas being in this part of Kentucky. Most of the guerrilla parties now up the Cumberland are composed of men who were drafted for our service. They are now only showing their true colors, and say if they must fight at all they will fight for Jeff. Davis; consequently they have run from the draft and gone into the guerrilla service. Many have joined the guerrillas at Uniontown and vicinity, I am told, in consequence of some gross outrages that was said to have been committed in that neighborhood by a Colonel Cunningham, from Paducah. It is reported that he went up in that section of country with a lot of negro soldiers, and sent them on shore to conscript every negro they could find. These negroes, it is reported, were sent on shore armed and without an officer with them, entered private houses, broke open the doors, and entered ladies' bedrooms before they were up, insulted women, and plundered and searched generally. If this be as bad as reported, it is certainly a gross outrage and disgrace to our cause. I will, on my way up, stop and see if I can ascertain the truth of the matter. It was said that a gun-boat convoyed them up. None of our gun-boats convoyed them or would countenance such disgraceful proceedings; on the contrary, they would have forced respect to women. On my way down I found the people so frightened and excited that to set them aright I thought it only justice to ourselves to send them a communication, of which the inclosed is a copy.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LE ROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander.

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* Not found.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 12, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Army of the Ohio, Acworth, Ga.:

General Burbridge telegraphs from Cynthiana: We attacked Morgan at this place this morning and gained a complete victory.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 12, 1864—11.40 a. m.*

Capt. G. H. LAIRD,
Falmouth, Ky., via Louisville:

General Burbridge expects to strike Morgan at or near Cynthiana this morning. I have telegraphed General Heintzelman to send re-enforcements from Covington. The six guns and 300 men at Falmouth better await the arrival of more troops before pushing on. Send out scouts; ascertain if Burbridge is fighting; if so, do all you can to have a force pushed against Morgan's rear at once.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Courier just arrived from General Burbridge. The general left Paris at 10 p. m., and expected to attack rebels at Cynthiana at daybreak. Please obtain information by scouts for me where a force of ours, ordered to vacate Irvine and come here, via Richmond, is. It should have been at Richmond yesterday afternoon. I heard from Richmond yesterday forenoon; all quiet there; our troops not seen. Colonel Weatherford is at Lebanon with Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry. His orders are to hold Lebanon and keep a lookout toward Danville and Bardstown. My information from Louisville is that ample re-enforcements will be furnished. I shall try to get some to you as soon as possible. In the mean time please keep your scouts well out, and send me any information of importance.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 12, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

Everything is quiet here. No enemy anywhere near, that we can hear of. Scouts are sent out every day. Will send out and ascertain where Colonel Johnson is; supposed he would have been here before this.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, June 12, 1864—4.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY:

It is reported, via Cincinnati and Louisville, that Burbridge came up with Morgan this morning near Cynthiana, and after an hour's fight completely broke him up. Am expecting news from General Burbridge by courier.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 12, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON:

A dispatch just from Danville says: Provost-Marshal Cardwell, of Mercer County, at Harrodsburg, reports that his scouts saw rebel pickets at Lawrenceburg, Anderson County, to-day, who say they have 300 men under Jack Allen. Have you any information of any rebels being in that section? This is the first intimation I have had of their being in that direction. I shall send out and ascertain, if I can, the truth and report, unless you have definite information on the subject. Please answer.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

JUNE 12, 1864—9.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY:

Jack Allen's force has been driven from Frankfort. I think your information correct—his being at Lawrenceburg. General Burbridge gained a complete victory over Morgan, at Cynthiana, this morning. Three hundred of Morgan's men, under Giltner, all making toward Lawrenceburg. I have traced them through Versailles. These last are demoralized. I have directed Weatherford, at Lebanon, to be on watch for them, and have informed General Ewing they may strike across this way or near Camp Nelson.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 12, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Lebanon, Ky..

Remain at Lebanon and watch the country well. Send me any information you may get. Do not press horses unless compelled to. If unavoidable, you are authorized to press them, giving proper vouchers.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June 12, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

General Ewing says he cannot get troops through to Lexington or Camp Nelson. Operator at Bagdad [reports] cannonading all day, con-

firming your telegram. Five hundred veteran cavalry have gone to Frankfort. The Forty-third Indiana Veterans is here. If General Ewing consents they will go to-morrow, with militia ordered out by Governor Bramlette, to force their way to Frankfort, which has become the key position, as the large supply of arms there invites attack. Try and get scouts into Frankfort.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 12, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Heintzelman telegraphs me that Hobson is hard pressed, if not captured entire. He has sent two regiments of National Guard of Ohio, and Veteran Reserves are now crossing the river at Cincinnati, Ohio. Where is General Burbridge? Keep me posted.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 12, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

General H. B. CARRINGTON,
Louisville, Ky.:

My last advices, direct from General Burbridge, were to the effect that he would attack Morgan, at Cynthiana, at daybreak to-day. The Cincinnati operator says courier just brought report to Boyd's Station that Hobson surrendered his command to superior numbers yesterday. General Burbridge came up with Morgan this morning near Cynthiana, and, after an hour's fight, completely broke him up. Am expecting courier from General Burbridge. Will inform you at once on his arrival.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON,
Louisville, Ky..

I have no later information from any quarter. Colonel Weatherford, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, has reached Lebanon from Burkesville. I have ordered him to hold it to the last man, and keep a good lookout toward Bardstown and Danville. Am expecting the return of scouts sent to Frankfort yesterday forenoon.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June 12, 1864—3 p. m.*

Captain DICKSON:

I have, exclusive of convalescents, about 400 men. I have barely enough on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to make fight in the

forts; not a man to spare without stripping the line and placing it in a defenseless condition. I have sent 500 cavalry to Frankfort; they will arrive there this evening.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

[JUNE 12, 1864.—For Laird to Heintzelman, reporting surrender of General Hobson, &c., see Part I, p. 31.]

MEMPHIS, *June 12, 1864.*
(Via Cairo 14th. Received 10.50 a. m. 14th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Brigadier-General Sturgis, with a force of 3,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and sixteen pieces of artillery, met General Forrest, on the 10th instant, near Guntown, Miss., in large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The fight was very severe, and loss in killed and wounded very severe, and our troops completely worsted, losing most of the infantry and artillery. Sturgis' rear was at Collierville the last accounts, with the enemy pursuing. The loss will no doubt reach 2,000 to 4,000 men. With troops lately arrived I am safe here. The move into Mississippi was under the orders of Major-General McPherson. June 1 he telegraphed me from Dallas, Ga., as follows, viz:

> Now is the time to move into Northern Mississippi against Columbus and other points generally, and smash things. We know that nearly the whole moving force which was formerly in Mississippi and Tennessee is up here; has been re-enforced against us.

Major-General Sherman telegraphed me in regard to this move as follows, viz:

> The command need not exceed 6,000 men, as I know that all of Polk's troops are with Johnston, and Forrest is on his way here.

I sent over 8,000 men under the command of an officer sent me by General Sherman.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *June 12, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

On the 10th instant General Sturgis was defeated near Guntown, Miss. He was badly cut up and his loss will reach 3,000 or 4,000 men. It is a very bad affair, but I have few details as yet. At last accounts the enemy was moving this way, his advance cavalry at Collierville, and a large infantry force was at Ripley last night moving this way. General A. J. Smith is here with about 6,000 men and very little artillery. General Canby writes me that the indications are that Kirby Smith is concentrating his force to operate against General Steele, and asks me to keep troops in hand to aid General Steele. Under existing circumstances shall General Smith make the contemplated demonstration on Mobile?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[JUNE 12, 1864.—For Sturgis to Washburn, reporting operations, &c., see Part I, pp. 88, 218.]

MEMPHIS, *June 12, 1864.*
(Received 18th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Sturgis encountered the enemy, near Guntown, Miss., on the 10th in large force, and met with very serious disaster. His force consisted of 3,000 cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and sixteen pieces artillery. He was driven back with great loss.

The enemy had a large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The cavalry followed up our force to within thirty miles of this city, and it is reported that a large infantry force is moving in this direction. Our loss will reach full 3,000 men, 12 pieces of artillery, and 100 wagons.

The artillery was not lost in battle, but owing to the continued rains for ten days the roads were so bad as to compel the abandonment of wagons and artillery, first destroying them as much as possible.

I had orders to send out this expedition for some time before I sent it, and delayed because I felt too weak. The last telegrams of General W. T. Sherman and General J. B. McPherson I inclose, from which you will observe that they were both deceived as to the force of the enemy.* I sent a larger force by 2,000 than Major-General Sherman declared necessary. Your dispatch of the 8th received, and your request in regard to boats will be attended to.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *June 12, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

Have just received your telegram. The enemy pursued us with great vigor to this place, but, so far as I know, with cavalry alone. Our ammunition being almost exhausted, but few troops having any, he was enabled to inflict serious injury by his repeated attacks on my rear. I think the force you are now sending will suffice, as it is not possible for the enemy to send a large infantry force to this place over so destitute a country as we have just been over and in the present condition of the roads. Had our ammunition not been exhaused our loss would not have been so severe, except in material of war, and that could not be avoided in the present execrable condition of the roads. We lost no artillery in battle, and yet were compelled to spike and destroy nearly all we had because it was impossible to drag it through the mud with animals so wasted in strength through want of forage.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLLIERVILLE, *June 12, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

Trains have just arrived. Do you wish me to hold this place or withdraw when I get my debris away?

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* See Sherman to Washburn, June 6, and McPherson to Washburn, June 1, pp. 82, 73.

COLLIERVILLE, *June 12, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

One of our escaped prisoners reports that a body of rebel infantry larger than my whole infantry force marched into Ripley last evening.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLLIERVILLE, *June 12, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

I did intend remaining here until to-morrow principally to enable stragglers to get in, but from information just received of a force moving in the direction of White's Station, I deem it prudent to march for that place to-night, and will do so.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General STURGIS:

Do you want any more cars sent out? Is there any truth about the enemy moving south of Collierville toward White's Station as you mentioned a while since? Are you perfectly safe, and do you want anything?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

COLLIERVILLE, *June 12, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

GENERAL: What I know of a force moving toward White's Station was reported to me. I have everything I want. It is reported that the One hundred and eighth [Illinois] Regiment was near La Grange this morning, organized, with plenty of ammunition, and commanded by the adjutant.

It will get in safe no doubt. I am just about withdrawing to White's Station as it is precarious here.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WHITE'S STATION, *June 12, 1864—7.40 a. m.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

The expedition is just coming in; reported all cut to pieces. Artillery all captured, together with the infantry. Some of the horses want forage. What is to be done with the camp at this place?

W. J. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 12, 1864—1 a. m.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

GENERAL: I have this moment received bad news from General Sturgis. He has met with serious disaster, and needs help; he is falling back, hardly pressed. Please order 2,000 infantry to be at the railroad station with three days' rations, as early as possible this morning. They should take 100 rounds ammunition. The case is urgent.

Respectfully, yours,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DETACHMENT SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 12, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. David Moore, commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, who will send the Third Brigade of his command, substituting some regiment for the Forty-ninth Illinois that is not entitled to veteran furlough, making the number as near as possible to 2,000 men. They will be equipped as within directed, and will move to the railroad depot as soon as ready. You will notify these headquarters as soon as the troops are at the depot.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 12, 1864.

Col. J. I. GILBERT,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: You will hold your command in readiness to move at a moment's notice, provided with forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes, sixty rounds in charge of ordnance officer, and three days' rations. The officers and men will be kept in camp until the cause for the order has been removed.

By command of Col. David Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

RAILROAD TERMINUS, *June 12, 1864—6 a. m.*

Major MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Sturgis, with his command, has just arrived; the general will be up in a few moments. Men and horses much exhausted; forage and rations needed, and ammunition much.

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Collierville, Tenn., June 12, 1864.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Waring has been grazing his horses about two hours. He is entirely out of ammunition, and is desirous of reaching his camp to-night. I think it advisable that he do so. Colonel Winslow is also out of ammunition, and should, I think, reach Germantown to-night.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 13, 1864.*
(Received 6.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

At the request of General Ewing, I ordered from Nashville to Bowling Green two incomplete regiments of colored troops, to guard, in the present emergency, the Louisville and Nashville road. I will complete their organization and use them for recruiting purposes. The prospect is good for a large number of colored troops in this State. The Union men are decidedly in favor of it, believing this the only way to control and save the Union, and I care not for the opposition of the rebel citizens or Southern sympathizers.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 13, 1864.—For Burbridge to Halleck and Sherman, reporting operations, &c., see Part I, p. 20.]

CAMP NELSON, *June 13, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A courier sent to Richmond yesterday, in search of Colonel Johnson, returned this morning without finding him. From what information I can get, he has not left Irvine. I sent another yesterday, with orders to go until he found him.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 13, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON:

A courier from the detachment sent in pursuit of rebels says the rebels are making off toward mouth of Paint Lick, on Kentucky River. Captain Santmeyer, who sends dispatch, says they are reported 1,000 strong. Excitement is apt to exaggerate. The report is too big.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 13, 1864—10.10 a. m.*

Captain DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Report just received from cavalry says rebels are making for mouth of Paint Lick, and are now crossing river. Some of them will, no doubt, be stopped on this side. With force sent from Lexington and from this camp, I think some of the rascals will be caught.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 13, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON:

Courier just in, with dispatch from party sent out this morning, report rebels across river moving toward Richmond. They move very rapidly; seem anxious to get away.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 13, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

Some of our scouts have just come in; they report seeing the rebels crossing seven miles east of Lancaster, going toward Crab Orchard or Stanford. Our forces are still in pursuit. Colonel Weatherford has gone toward Stanford with 300 men. The rebels are reported nearly worn out, both men and horses. I hope our forces will overtake them to-night.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 13, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON:

Rebels in Lancaster at 2 p. m. This I think reliable. Our men in pursuit, in hopes they will overtake them to-night. Rebels and their stock much worn down. Many of them arrived with nothing but revolvers. Would it not be best to keep them divided? We have every man in pursuit that could be mounted and armed. Don't see how they could get to Mount Sterling, but if it is thought best will send courier and order them to that place.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 13, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

Giltner's forces crossed pike between this and Nicholasville a few minutes since, going east. Our pickets brought in one prisoner, but he appears to be very ignorant. Can't get much out of him that is reliable; he thinks Giltner has 1,500 men.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 13, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON:

My pickets have just brought in some prisoners—one, Maj. A. Lawson McAfee, of Nicholasville. There are 1,500 men in detachment. Will send out 100 men to pick up stragglers. Same force you mentioned last night, about, I suppose, 300 men. Have you no cavalry to send out to intercept them? My force is not strong enough for that.

S. S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

General Burbridge sends me word by courier from Georgetown, 11.40 a. m., to send parties toward Mount Sterling to capture straggling rebels. He authorizes me to offer a reward of $1,000 to any one who shall capture Col. D. Howard Smith. Three hundred prisoners are just coming in. If you can spare, send me two good couriers, one to Captain Hamilton, commanding the cavalry sent from here this morning, and one to your cavalry, with orders for both parties to go toward Mount Sterling, informing them of the reward offered for Colonel Smith.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *June 13, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

General Burbridge has arrived here. Rebel loss at Cynthiana, 300 killed and 400 prisoners, besides wounded. Morgan's force is scattered, out of ammunition, totally demoralized. Colonel Weatherford reached Danville, and, I learn, has left in pursuit of the rebels who started for Stanford and Crab Orchard from Lancaster. Don't order our men toward Mount Sterling. If you send courier, order them in hot pursuit south.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DANVILLE, *June 13, 1864—11.35 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY,
Commanding:

It is reported that squads of rebels are moving through the country north and northwest of Harrodsburg and Perryville. Do not learn of their committing any depredations but getting something to eat for themselves and horses. Many thanks for your dispatch just received. I hope the good part of it is true, and more, too. Colonel Weatherford, with a part of his command, has just left Lebanon, moving in this direction.

W. L. GROSS,
Assistant Superintendent, &c.

NICHOLASVILLE, *June 13, 1864—7.20 a. m.*

General S. S. FRY:

Mr. M. C. Smith, a man here who lives three miles and a half from town on the Spears' road, reports seeing at 3 o'clock this morning about 300 rebels pass near his house; says they turned off from the Spears' road a short distance from his house, on to a dirt road that would lead them to Butler's, on Camp Nelson pike. Citizens in from Sulphur Well report there being 150 rebels at the well.

J. S. LYLE,
Operator.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 13, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Lebanon and Danville Road:

Rebels turned south this side the river; crossed the pike between Camp Nelson and Nicholasville, and are making for mouth of Paint Lick. Have not heard of Jack Allen's force this morning. The force that crossed Nicholasville pike is variously estimated from 300 to 1,000, badly demoralized. General Fry's cavalry is capturing some prisoners. I have sent a force from here on Tate's Creek road.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *June 13, 1864—10 a. m.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

I am just leaving with 300 men toward Danville. I will tap the line ten miles from here, where the Perryville road turns off. Give me any information you can there of movements of the enemy.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Cincinnati, June 13, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

The officers and men of the One hundred and seventy-first and One hundred and sixty-eighth Ohio National Guard, who were captured on the 11th of June at and near Cynthiana, Ky., have arrived in this city, and I have sent them to Camp Dennison. They have been paroled, but so far as I can learn, in an unauthorized manner. So soon as I can get a report it will be forwarded. General Hobson and the field officers are at Falmouth, Ky., on some conditional parole, the terms of which I have not learned. The latest information from General Burbridge is to about noon yesterday, when he was in close pursuit of Morgan, first going north and then east. A portion of the troops of this department are still in Kentucky, occupying the field-works in front of Covington and the railroad to Falmouth, and cannot now be withdrawn. I will return to-night to Columbus.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June 13, 1864—12.20 p. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Operator at Bagdad reports renewed cannonading toward Frankfort. The regiment of cavalry from here that left Bagdad twenty-four hours ago has not been heard from, though ordered to report at once by messenger to Bagdad. Please advise in what direction General Burbridge is pursuing Morgan; it may prove important. There are several detached bands not far from Frankfort.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 13, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Please ask War Department if they know where General Buckner is. There has been no recent public statement of his whereabouts. Rebels here privately claim that he will enter the State with a large force. The perfect indifference to local defenses, and sullen temper exhibited here, are unmistakable. I wish to omit no precaution.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *June 13, 1864—4.25 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Telegraphic communication with Frankfort resumed. Governor Bramlette telegraphs me that the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived from this place last evening; he wants some heavy artillery, and two to four companies of infantry. Says no rebel force is moving toward Louisville. Gives similar report of Morgan's defeat by Burbridge to that published. Says that the enemy lost in killed and captured half his force; the remainder fled in great confusion, crossing the railroad at Payneville, ten miles and a half west of Lexington; he can hold the place, but needs artillerymen to work the guns. A portion of the Forty-third Veteran Indiana, accustomed to handle siege guns, will be sent at once. At present it is doubtful whether Morgan will threaten Frankfort or break south and westward upon Nashville line; he had scouts at Lebanon three days ago, as I then advised you. A few minutes since we lost telegraphic communication with Lebanon, Danville, and Lexington, and the train which left here for Lebanon this morning has just returned without reaching its destination. All roads out of this city are scouted by mounted troops. The balance of the Forty-third Indiana are turned over to General Ewing, in view of the contingency of his requiring them in the forts on the Nashville line.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

[JUNE 13, 1864.—For Laird to Dickson, reporting operations, see Part I, p. 31.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Big Shanty, June 13 [14?], 1864.

General WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

Your dispatch [June 12] is received. Under the circumstances, the expedition to Mobile should not be attempted. If General Canby can spare Smith's command, it should go out and meet Forrest, and check him. All of Polk's command is here, including Loring's and French's divisions of infantry, as well as three brigades of cavalry, Starke's, Ferguson's, and Ross', commanded by Jackson. I don't see what Forrest can have except his cavalry, and the militia under Gholson. They should be met and defeated at any and all cost.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[JUNE 13, 1864.—For Sturgis to Washburn, reporting operations, see Part I, p. 89.]

WHITE'S STATION, *June 13, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

I desire to have a personal interview with you in regard to the propriety of my being relieved from command, and for that purpose would like authority to visit Memphis this evening.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WHITE'S STATION, *June 13, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

A train is now out, and one regiment infantry and 700 cavalry to protect it. The last news was to the effect that they were in line of battle, and nothing heard from them since the arrival of last train, 4 o'clock. I fear the enemy may have destroyed a culvert or done injury to the road, or the train would have been in by this time. I am just sending all the available force here toward Germantown to be ready in case they are needed.

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 14, 1864.—For Stanton to Sherman, and reply, relative to Sturgis' operations, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 474.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Big Shanty, June 14, 1864—3 p. m.
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

General Sherman is at the front, advancing his lines on Kenesaw. This is the first fair day for the past two weeks, and all is going on well.

General Burbridge has already received General Sherman's high commendations for his success and energy. He has ordered the seizure of fresh horses at any cost and the utter extermination of Morgan and all guerrillas in Kentucky.*

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

LEXINGTON, *June 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Your dispatch in regard to ex-Colonel Wolford was received during my absence in pursuit of Morgan, and will be attended to immediately. In six days my command has marched over 200 miles, fought two severe battles, killing, wounding, and capturing over three-fourths of Morgan's command. The remaining fourth is scattered and being pursued in all directions.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Big Shanty, Ga., June 14, 1864.

General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Your dispatch is received and is very satisfactory. Go on, raise the hue and cry, and don't mind the cost of money or horseflesh to hunt down every robber and guerrilla in your State. Make a clean job of it, and Morgan and all other such men will let Kentucky alone in all time to come. Seize fresh horses wherever they can be had, and leave the tired ones, giving a certificate for after settlement.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 14, 1864.—For congratulatory dispatches to Burbridge, from President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and General Schofield, see Part I, p. 27.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., *June 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Near Atlanta:

The following dispatch contains all the information I have; was received last night from General Carrington at Louisville:

Communications with Frankfort opened. Governor Bramlette says a part of Morgan's command crossed the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, moving south. Morgan was whipped by Burbridge, losing nearly half his force. He cannot have with him over 2,000 men. He may attempt to force your line at some point. On Friday he had scouts at Lebanon, looking to contingencies of escape in that direction.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

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*This dispatch in reply to Stanton of June 13, transmitting copy of Burbridge to Halleck (received 11.53 p. m.), Part I, p. 20.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 14, 1864.

Col. C. S. HANSON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that your force swing around in the direction of West Liberty; that you spare neither men, money, nor horses in capturing rebels. Separate your command, if necessary, and pursue small squads with equal numbers. Take fresh horses wherever found, when necessary, and live on the country. Spare no efforts to prevent a rebel leaving the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 14, 1864.*

Captain ALLEN,
Assistant Quartermaster, Catlettsburg, Ky.:

Send the following to Colonel True, at Louisa, at once:

Send all your mounted force to Grayson to intercept any rebel force retreating in that direction. Scout in all directions from Grayson, and capture all the prisoners you can. Be careful to have Louisa secure. In two battles at Mount Sterling and Cynthiana the rebel forces have been completely routed and dispersed.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 14, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Stanford, Ky.:

The general commanding directs that you make such disposition of your command as you may deem best to insure assistance to Colonel Eve, at Camp Burnside, should he be threatened, and to pick up as many of Morgan's men as possible. Act on your discretion and report operations here. The rebels are only anxious to get to a place of safety.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

STANFORD, *June 14, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have one company following rebels toward Somerset, picking up some. Killed two this morning. Sending one company to Crab Orchard. Have ordered some from Lebanon to Green River bridge toward Cumberland River and Greensburg. Will keep moving forward as long as there is any to be found.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING, *Munfordville, Ky.:*

Messenger arrived with dispatch from Colonel Jordan at 11 p. m. He says rebel force hovering around Frankfort is 1,200. The messenger was stopped near Middletown and searched by ten rebels for dispatches, not found. Send particulars by mail. Carrington left to-night.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky Vet. Vols., Comdg.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Adjutant-General Boyle, Frankfort, reports rebels at Pleasureville this morning; probably the force raised by Captain Jessee. I know nothing of the force mentioned crossing at Paintsville. Please remain at Louisville until to-morrow. Where is the cavalry sent to Frankfort yesterday?

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 14, 1864.*
(Received 12.12 p. m. 16th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The affair of Sturgis' not as bad as he first represented. Loss will probably be reduced to 1,500 or 2,000. The force of the enemy consisted of the commands of S. D. Lee, Forrest, and Roddey, with infantry from Mobile, estimated at 15,000. Of 1,300 colored troops sent out, about 800 escaped. They fought desperately, and I hear were well treated by their captors.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *June 14, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The affair of Sturgis' not as bad as first reported by him. Loss will probably be reduced to 1,500 or 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery and 130 wagons destroyed; but few animals lost. The rebel force consisted of S. D. Lee's, Forrest's, and Roddey's cavalry, and infantry from Mobile; the whole estimated from 15,000 to 20,000. This same force can be moved in twenty-four hours by cars to Mobile if a demonstration is made there. With General A. J. Smith's force and other troops I can make a demonstration thirty or forty miles out, which will tend to keep the force that whipped Sturgis away from you. That our troops were badly handled from the moment they left here I have no doubt. They were nine days in going out and thirty-six hours in returning.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[JUNE 14, 1864.—For Forrest to Washburn, relating to colored prisoners of war, &c., and subsequent correspondence upon the subject between Washburn, Forrest, and S. D. Lee, see Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 586, *et seq.*]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 14, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Sixteenth Army Corps:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that my command has returned to camp, having accomplished the object for which it was sent, viz, to enable General Sturgis to withdraw his forces. Not a man was lost, nor a gun fired. I have no list of casualties nor expenditure of ammunition to report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Detachment Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will order your entire force to be in readiness to march on the morning of the 16th instant. You will have 3,000 infantry at the cars by 6 a. m., and the remainder of your command by 2 p. m. of said day. The force will take three days' rations in haversacks. You will instruct your quartermaster to have all the wagons belonging to your command in readiness to receive commissary stores for any move that may be ordered at a moment's notice. Your men will take forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes. The artillery will be prepared to move on the morning of the 16th instant, with full supply of ammunition.

By order of Major-General Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *June 14, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Have ordered infantry guard for the train. Sent small patrol beyond Germantown this morning, who returned, assisting about 100 stragglers in getting in. Have sent 100 cavalry to La Fayette and am sending 50 more to Germantown, to remain until the 100 return from La Fayette. I suggest that rations be sent to Colonel Wolfe's brigade, and that they be allowed to remain here for a day or two.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 15, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

The general commanding desires that you order the [Ninth] Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry to move at once and rapidly toward Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, Danville, Stanford, Mount Sterling, Manchester, Hazard, and Whitesburg, to Pound Gap, and return via Prestonburg, Salyersville, Hazel Green, Mount Sterling, and Lexington. Let the com-

manding officer report his arrival at Stanford to these headquarters by telegraph. The object is to intercept and capture as many rebels as possible. The command should be provided with rations, ammunition, and forage—as much as can be carried without wagons.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *June 15, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Squads have for the last two days been crossing a few miles below and above this place, making in direction of Spencer and Shelby Counties; will evidently concentrate and make a raid upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. I think this cavalry should be employed in that direction. Two prisoners brought in on train, captured near Midway.

T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

STANFORD, *June 15, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Myself and company met the rebels, fifty in number, at Paint Lick, killed 2, captured 3, driving and dispersing the rest to this vicinity. Now that the enemy is scattered in small squads, some citizens of this town, who were called upon and absolutely refused to join our men and aid in fighting Morgan and his men collectively, shouldered their muskets for the purpose of going in quest of plunder, such as horses, saddles, &c. Will it be permitted? My men's horses are entirely worn out from constant service. Is it not proper and just that I be allowed to demand and mount my men on the horses so captured? Please answer.

J. H. BRIDGEWATER,
Captain, Commanding Scouts.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 15, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. BRIDGEWATER,
Stanford, Ky.:

The general commanding directs that you procure fresh horses, leaving your own with the parties from whom you take them, and giving memorandum receipts, and that you pursue the rebels as long as you can learn of any of them.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 15, 1864.*

Lieut. T. J. HARDIN,
Midway, Ky.:

Fifty men from here will reach you in an hour, mounted. Send them after the rebels. Another force will cut the rebels off in front, at Versailles. Press forward; spare nothing.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *June 15, 1864.*
(Received 12 m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

The wires east of Eminence are destroyed. Capt. George M. Jessee, of Morgan's command, reached his home, and on Sunday called a meeting in Trimble County and raised 200 men. He was at New Castle last night at sundown, when college commencement was held, and secured ——— for part of his new companies. General Ewing having returned to his headquarters at Munfordville, I started 150 good men for New Castle. Small detachments of rebels are stealing and committing violence in all directions. I shall remain until I have tidings of the arrival of the troops at New Castle, when I will write fully.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

IN THE FIELD, *June 15, 1864—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Washington, D. C.:

I will have the matter of Sturgis critically examined, and, if he be at fault, he shall have no mercy at my hands. I cannot but believe he had troops enough. I know I would have been willing to attempt the same task with that force; but Forrest is the very devil, and I think he has got some of our troops under cower. I have two officers at Memphis that will fight all the time—A. J. Smith and Mower. The latter is a young brigadier of fine promise, and I commend him to your notice. I will order them to make up a force and go out and follow Forrest to the death, if it cost 10,000 lives and breaks the Treasury. There never will be peace in Tennessee till Forrest is dead. We killed Bishop Polk yesterday, and have made good progress to-day, of which I will make a full report as soon as one of my aides comes from the extreme right flank. General Grant may rest easy that Joe Johnston will not trouble him, if I can help it by labor or thought.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *June 15, 1864.*
(Received 21st.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: The affair of General Sturgis does not turn out to be as bad as he reported it, though bad enough. Thirty-six hours after he got in 1,600 infantry came in by themselves.

The loss in men will be from 1,500 to 2,000. I shall repair damages as rapidly as possible. It is generally agreed that the force attacking Sturgis was large. This same force in twenty-four hours can be run into Mobile, and if General A. J. Smith with 6,000 to 10,000 men should be sent there, as Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman contemplated, he would be certain to meet the same force that whipped Sturgis at Mobile. I have telegraphed particulars to General Sherman. In two days I will have General Smith's troops clothed and paid off, and will have them ready for anything.

If, as is alleged, there are 15,000 to 20,000 men on the Mobile and Ohio road, 12,000 of whom are mounted men, it is an object to hold them there. Our railroad runs out about twenty-eight miles. I can make a demonstration to the end of the road with 10,000 men, and have the cavalry push on some distance beyond, and if thereby the large force of Forrest can be detained from Major-General Sherman, a point will be gained. The infantry being at the end of the railroad can be moved at a moment's notice to Memphis and shipped in any direction.

I have issued orders and am making a show as though I was again sending out to attack the enemy.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will send out in the morning, on the cars, 2,000 infantry from your command with three days' rations. The rest of your command will not move to-morrow. The troops will take forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes, and blankets and shelter-tents or ponchos, with necessary cooking utensils. It will be so arranged that they be promptly paid off when the paymasters come. The rest of your command will move on the morning of the 17th at 6 o'clock. The officer who goes in command will report at these headquarters for instructions.

By order of Major-General Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Sent June 15, 1864, orders to Brig. Gen. A. J. Mower to send five regiments to Memphis and Charleston depot at 6 o'clock June 16, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 11. } *Memphis, Tenn., June 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Colonel Gilbert, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will have the command in readiness to take the field at 2 p. m. to-morrow, June 16, 1864. The command will take three days' rations in haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition per man. Two wagons will be allowed to each regiment. All surplus baggage will be left at the present camp of the regiments, leaving a guard from the convalescents of the command.

By order of Col. David Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 16, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, Lebanon, Ky.:

Three hundred rebels passed from Owen toward Shelby last night. They will try to go out, via Shelbyville or Lawrenceburg.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky Vet. Vols., Comdg.

BIG SHANTY, GA., *June 16, 1864.*
(Received 11.20 a. m. 17th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have made the necessary orders through General McPherson to inquire well into the Sturgis matter; also to send as large a force again as he can to get on Forrest's trail, and harass him and the country through which he passes. We must destroy him if possible. Johnston is getting militia from the extreme south to man his extensive lines at Marietta and Atlanta, as well as along the Chattahoochee, which gives him his three corps for maneuvers, and a large force of cavalry, which he designs to use against our communications. It is important that the Gulf fleet, with a small land force, threaten Mobile and the country about Saint Mark's and the mouth of the Appalachicola. Could not the Secretary of the Navy order this, and Canby spare a small force (one brigade) for this purpose?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Big Shanty, Ga., June 16, 1864.

Major-General MCPHERSON,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Please direct General Washburn, or one of your inspectors-general, to make close inquiries into the history of the defeat by Forrest of the command of General Sturgis, and especially whether it, in any measure, resulted from General Sturgis being in liquor. I cannot believe this to have been the case, but it has been suggested, and the quicker the truth is made manifest the better for the service and the country. If there should be any truth in the suspicion, then the remedy must be applied of trial and punishment. We will not attempt the Mobile trip now, but I wish you to organize as large a force as possible at Memphis, with Generals A. J. Smith or Mower in command, to pursue Forrest on foot, devastating the land over which he has passed or may pass, and make him and the people of Tennessee and Mississippi realize that, although a bold, daring, and successful leader, he will bring ruin and misery on any country where he may pause or tarry. If we do not punish Forrest and the people now, the whole effect of our past conquests will be lost.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Big Shanty, Ga., June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis:

I desire you to make close inquiry into the defeat by Forrest of the command of General Sturgis, and especially whether it, in any manner, resulted from General Sturgis being in liquor. I cannot believe this to have been the case, but it has been suggested, and the quicker the truth is made manifest the better for the service and the country. The Mobile expedition will have to be abandoned for the present at least. I wish you to organize as large a force as possible at Memphis, with Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith or Mower in command, to pursue Forrest and punish him. This force should be large enough to deal with [him] handsomely, and will be composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, mainly of infantry, and should be got ready and started with all possible dispatch. Forrest should be followed until brought to bay somewhere and then whipped.

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

(Sent to Cairo, Ill., by telegraph to Commanding Officer Post, with directions to forward by special messenger.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Big Shanty, June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

The Atlanta papers of the 13th report that Forrest with two brigades of cavalry whipped the Yankees near Baldwyn. Roddey was not there nor was any infantry, except some of Gholson's militia that took no part in the fight. It is all nonsense about Sturgis being attacked by 15,000 or 20,000. He was whipped by a force inferior to his own. Let the matter be critically investigated.*

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *June 16, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Yours received. I had already ordered General Smith with other troops out, and shall endeavor to hold Forrest or whip him. I cannot learn that he moved in force this side of Ripley.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *June 16, 1864.*
(Received 26th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Commanding, Memphis:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding this military division to write to you to impress upon you the necessity of displaying great and constant activity on the part of the forces under your command, so as to detain in your vicinity as large a part of the ene-

* For proceedings of the Board of Investigation, see Part I, p. 147.

my's force as possible, and to destroy as much as you can of the growing crops. In this you need not consider it necessary to aim at any specific purpose or objective points, the object being the general one—of diverting the enemy's attention so far as possible from the operations in Georgia. The importance of this is so obvious that I need only to express to you the wishes of the major-general commanding and commend the matter to your earnest attention.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

(Received by General Washburn at Memphis, June 26, and a copy of it was transmitted to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, at Moscow, Tenn., on the same day.)

NEW ORLEANS, *June 16, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 26th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Five thousand infantry will be held in readiness for immediate movement by the river, and all the available cavalry for a rapid movement into the interior of the State. The movement will be in concert with other movements, and the time and object of the movement will be indicated by instructions from these headquarters.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., June 16, 1864.*

1. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the forces now being assembled at Morganza, La. All officers of the supply departments at Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., will obey any orders given by him, and furnish promptly any supplies or materials that may be called for by his direction.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed dispatch from General Sherman.* I have already sent out troops, and shall make as strong a demonstration as possible, and mean either to hold Forrest or whip him. The country is a desert between here and where he is. The railroad is in order for twenty-eight miles. I am repairing it beyond, and mean to have it running for sixty miles in four or five days.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

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* See June 13, p. 115.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Memphis, Tenn., June 16, 1864.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commanding First Brigade, White's Station:

By direction of General Washburn you will send 500 cavalry to the terminus of the railroad between Collierville and La Fayette. They will carry three days' rations. Two days' [forage] for 4,000 animals has been ordered sent to the terminus of the road.

By order of Brigadier-General Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 16, 1864.

Col. T. P. HERRICK,
Commanding Seventh Kansas Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will proceed at daylight to-morrow morning with the effective mounted force of your command, with three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, to the terminus of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Collierville and La Fayette. You will send patrols upon the different roads from that point and telegraph any information to these headquarters. Forage will be furnished you at that point, where you will remain until further orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JUNE 16, 1864.—For Grierson's congratulatory address, see Part I, p. 130.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: Two thousand infantry from the command at Vicksburg will be held in readiness for service in the field. This force will move by the river. All the disposable cavalry will be held in readiness for a rapid movement into the interior of the State. The movement will be made in concert with other operations, and the time, route, and object of the movement will be given in instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

DE WITT CLINTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *June 17, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

It may be you have reports of disaster to General Sturgis, at Guntown, but I telegraphed you to be sure you get what is said in the news papers and credited. They say Colonel Anthony, Sixty-sixth Indiana,

furnished New Albany Ledger with the information that Generals Sturgis and Grierson, with a force near 8,000 strong, including 2,000 cavalry, met Forrest near Guntown, with a force estimated at 12,000 to 15,000, with large proportion of artillery and cavalry, when our forces were completely routed, with loss of not less than 5,000 men and trains. This news is corroborated by one of my scouts, who came in yesterday at Decatur. Roddey was withdrawn from near Decatur to re-enforce Forrest, but now that the latter has been successful Roddey can be spared, and, with a force which is estimated at near 4,000, will likely attack the railroads north of the Tennessee. All the troops of the Army of the Tennessee have been relieved, but General Granger and I both think the brigade at Decatur should remain for the present. General Granger says Roddey's force proper is between 2,000 and 3,000, and that united with some independent battalions will reach 4,000.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

FORT DONELSON, TENN., *June 17, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

Steamer Mattie Cabler just arrived riddled. One man killed. Reports from 150 to 200 rebels crossing the Cumberland from this side, at Canton.

E. C. BROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

FRANKFORT, *June 17, 1864.*

General S. G. BURBRIDGE:

Two hundred of Pennsylvania cavalry were started early this morning to intercept Major Jenkins and 200 rebels that cut the road at Smithfield this morning. Not expected back for three or four days. Had instructions where to pursue and break them up. Over 300 in Shelby, Spencer, and Nelson, in bands, as they could escape. I have sent your telegram to Colonel Jordan.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 17, 1864.

Col. I. GARRARD,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Nicholasville, Ky.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to express to you, and through you to the brave officers and soldiers of your command, his sincere thanks for the prompt and valuable assistance rendered him in the recent operations against the rebel forces. He also desires that you furnish him, at your earliest convenience, with an official report of the part taken by your command. Inclosed please find copies of General Orders, Nos. 46* and 47† from these headquarters. The general commanding desires that you enforce strictly in your command the pro-

* See Part I, p. 27.

†Directs all property captured during recent operations to be turned over to the district quartermaster.

visions of the latter order. An officer will be sent from here to report to you, to whom you are requested to have turned over all property of the nature referred to in the order mentioned. The general commanding directs me to state further, that any assistance you may wish in preparing your command to comply with your orders from Major-General Stoneman will be cheerfully given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. BATES DICKSON.
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COVINGTON, *June 17, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Sent scout of seventy-five men night before last toward Owenton. Heard from them this a. m. Captain Hawley, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, commands, and reports a rebel force of about 700 near Owenton. He has fallen back fifteen miles, but will watch them. Also another force of about 300 near Liberty. He says this is reliable, and asks for more men. I have none that I can mount. Can you send a force in that direction, and what shall I do? Answer.

D. A. ENYART,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 17, 1864.*

Lieutenant DRISKILL, *Bardstown:*

Hold out against all odds. Forces are pursuing the rebels. Advise me frequently. If re-enforcements are really necessary they will be sent. Impress citizens for defense if necessary.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-Sixth Kentucky Vet. Vols., Comdg.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 17, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Lebanon Junction:*

Rebels said to be approaching Bardstown, with intention of visiting you. Be on the alert.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky Vet. Vols., Comdg.

LOUISVILLE, *June 17, 1864.*

Lieut. E. B. HARLAN, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Munfordville:*

Three hundred rebels were in Taylorsville this morning, Jessee with them.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT,
Columbus, Ky., June 17, 1864.

Major-General WASHBURN:

GENERAL: My scout arrived here to-day, the same one that called at your headquarters. He conversed with Colonel Tansil, in Haywood County, and learned from him that the Confederate troops are all ordered

out of West Tennessee, southward. Tansil has 200 men, and is ordered with them to Columbus, Miss. He thinks that Tansil talked truthfully to him. There is no appearance of any force of consequence that I can see. Colonel Hicks sent a telegram to me this morning stating that the enemy was there attacking his pickets, since which I have not heard from him. I answered for him to try and catch him. It is possible that some 200 or 300 of them are in West Kentucky. The two officers we lost have returned, having escaped while their guard was asleep. The mounted men I sent out after them back and south of Hickman got within a mile of them. On this intelligence reaching their little camp they were moved into dense woods. The officers deny the current report of the manner of their capture, and say they were studying the ground for placing the pickets when intercepted. Several delegations have reached me from Hickman. The Union people, or quite a number of them, have strong apprehensions, and at their request I have kept a force there picketing the town, and have got a gun-boat to lay there. This force is to remain the week out to cover the removal of those who desire to leave with their effects. The pickets allow no cotton or tobacco to come into Hickman, and I shall give permits for all original and constant loyal owners of the cotton already in to take it away, as it is quite probable that it would be burnt if left there, on account of the inhabitants having fired on the guerrillas. After such produce is removed from there it is not likely that any but rebel produce will be hauled in there, and Tennessee produce at that, and I shall give no permits for trade at that point, unless instructed to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT FIRST DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS.
June 17, 1864.

Major MORGAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Small parties of the enemy are known to be scouting in this neighborhood picking up stragglers from the late expedition. I believe there is no considerable force in La Grange or on this side. Our cavalry are now out; are expected in soon, and will bring more definite information. A citizen from La Grange reports that a squad passed there yesterday with 20 colored and 1 white prisoner, and reported that all parties had orders to report at Tupelo, Miss.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. J. WOODS,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT FIRST DIVISION.
June 17, 1864—4.50 p. m.

Major MORGAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Our cavalry just in; report that according to the most reliable information there are about 400 rebels ten miles south of this, and that Chalmers, with about 500, crossed the Tallahatchie on his way south a few days ago. No other considerable force heard from.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. J. WOODS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, June 18, 1864—10.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., Lexington, Ky.:

The One hundred and sixty-eighth and One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard did not enter Kentucky, en route south, but to aid in repelling Morgan. Their services are indispensable in Ohio. I am now much in want of those companies still in the vicinity of Covington. When can you relieve them? The Secretary of War wishes me to ascertain the circumstances of General Hobson's surrender; can you give me any information? All the field officers of these regiments are, I believe, with him; where is General Hobson?

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *June 18, 1864.*
(Received 21st.)

Major General SHERMAN:

I will have the Sturgis disaster thoroughly investigated. Your order in regard to General A. J. Smith has been anticipated. With his own troops and such others as I can give him he will have a force ample to whip anything this side of Georgia.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Big Shanty, June 18, 1864.

General WASHBURN:

Yours of 16th received. Say to General Mower that I want him advanced, and if he will whip Forrest I will pledge him my influence for a major-general, and will ask the President as a personal favor to hold a vacancy for him.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JUNE 19, 1864.—For Gibson to Bascom, reporting advance of enemy on Cleveland, Tenn., &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, pp. 531, 532.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., *June 19, 1864.*

Lieut. E. B. HARLAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Munfordville, Ky.:

The rebel Jessee yesterday captured 25 convalescents under charge of Lieutenant Driskill, Forty-eighth Kentucky, at Bardstown, and paroled them. I am afraid the surrender was unnecessary. The rebels burned water station and bridge on Lebanon Branch last evening at Boston. They crossed the Nashville road two miles north of Elizabethtown last night, numbering about 300, and going on in the direction of Grayson County. Will report by mail.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky Vet. Vols., Comdg.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 20, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Lebanon, Ky.:

You will move at once with all of your command you have in hand in pursuit of the rebel force which was in Bardstown yesterday. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry have been ordered to scout through Nelson and Shelby Counties. If you get on the track of the rebels pursue rapidly, taking fresh horses and leaving your own to be exchanged on your return.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *June 20, 1864.*
(Received 27th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Sherman to send out General A. J. Smith with such forces as I can give him, and bring Forrest to bay, and whip him if possible. I am repairing the railroad and sending forward troops constantly, and shall be able to give him about 3,000 cavalry and 9,000 infantry. It will be a number of days before the expedition will leave the railroad terminus. Forrest is well posted before this time that an expedition is fitting out here, and I am well satisfied that he has with him nearly all the force this side of Grenada. While Smith is threatening Forrest Mobile must be nearly undefended, and when Smith moves it will be to draw Forrest and his force as well up toward Corinth as possible. He will then detach a swift column of cavalry to cut up the railroad below him as far down as Wilson's Point, if possible, thus preventing re-enforcements or supplies from coming up, or troops from being thrown into Mobile. You will pardon me for suggesting that while Smith is engaging the enemy here it would be a golden hour for attacking Mobile. I believe that 10,000 men moved from New Orleans quietly and quickly in ten days from now, and landed at Pascagoula, would march to Mobile and capture it without serious opposition. I inclose report* of Confederate deserter who came in yesterday.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Big Shanty, Ga., June 21, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I inclose you herewith copy of a letter† this day addressed to General Burbridge, who commands the District of Kentucky, and I have furnished a copy to all department commanders subject to my orders. I doubt whether the President will sustain me, but if he don't interfere is all I ask. I can get the malcontents on board ships at sea without traveling outside of my authority, but then the jurisdiction becomes doubtful. We will never have peace as long as we toler-

*Not found. †See Sherman to Burbridge, June 21, p. 135.

ate in our midst the class of men that we all know to be conspiring against the peace of the State, and yet who if tried by jury could not be convicted. Our civil powers at the South are ridiculously impotent, and it is as a ship sailing through sea—our armies traverse the land, and the waves of disaffection, sedition, and crime close in behind, and our track disappears. We must make a beginning, and I am willing to try it, but to be effectual it should be universal. The great difficulty will be in selecting a place for the malcontents. Honduras, British or French Guiana, or San Domingo would be the best countries, but these might object to receive such a mass of restless democrats. Madagascar or Lower California would do. But one thing is certain, there is a class of people, men, women, and children, who must be killed or banished before you can hope for peace and order, even as far south as Tennessee. I would like to have your assent and to name the land to which I may send a few cargoes, but if you will not venture, but leave me to order, I will find some island where they will be safe as against the district of my command. It has now been raining nineteen days constantly, and taking the Flood as the only example in history, the rain squall is nearly half over. Fortunately we are at the apex of Georgia, which may prove the Ararat of our ark of safety against the flood.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Big Shanty, June 21, 1864.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

It has repeatedly come to my knowledge, on the Mississippi, and recently Colonel Beckwith, my chief commissary, reported officially that his negro cattle drivers and gangs for unloading cars were stampeded and broken up by recruiting officers who actually used their authority to carry them off by a species of force. I had to stop it at once. I am receiving no negroes now, because their owners have driven them to Southwest Georgia. I believe that negroes better serve the Army as teamsters, pioneers, and servants, and have no objection to the surplus, if any, being enlisted as soldiers, but I must have labor and a large quantity of it. I confess I would prefer 300 negroes armed with spades and axes than 1,000 as soldiers. Still I repeat I have no objection to the enlistment of negroes if my working parties are not interfered with, and if they are interfered with I must put a summary stop to it. For God's sake let the negro question develop itself slowly and naturally, and not by premature cultivation make it a weak element in our policy. I think I understand the negro as well as anybody, and profess as much conviction in the fact of his certain freedom as you or any one, but he, like all other of the genus homo, must pass through a probationary state before he is qualified for utter and complete freedom. As soldiers it is still an open question, which I am perfectly willing should be fairly and honestly tested. Negroes are as scarce in North Georgia as in Ohio. All are at and below Macon and Columbus, Ga.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Big Shanty, June 21, 1864.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Nashville:

I send you a copy of a letter* written to General Burbridge, which you may apply to your command also. It is time we should cease to tolerate in our midst a class of people who serve as spies and informants, and who encourage expeditions of the enemy's irregular cavalry, styled guerrillas.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Letters of similar purport to Generals Thomas, McPherson, Schofield, and Washburn.)

KNOXVILLE, [*June 21, 1864*].

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

COLONEL: In a communication from C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, of 15th April, 1864, in reply to an inquiry from this office of March 22, as to the full meaning of that clause of the amnesty proclamation issued by the President on 8th December, 1863, and which excludes from its benefits "all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic agents of the so-called Confederate Government," it is stated that postmasters and other State and county officers engaged in the service of that organization are excluded. I would respectfully state that anterior to the receipt of that communication officers of the State of Tennessee and of the various counties were considered as belonging solely to the State organization, as being separate and distinct from those who received their appointments and commissions from the so-called Confederate Government, and many of them were permitted to take the amnesty oath. In East Tennessee quite a large number of the county offices were filled by loyal men, who were elected by the Union voters in order to keep them from falling into the hands of rebel sympathizers, and with the desire of continuing the reins of government in the hands of true men. As I understand the letter of Mr. Dana, even that class of men are excluded from the benefits of the President's offer of amnesty, and can only be restored to their right of citizenship on special application to the President for pardon. In the class mentioned are not a few of the warmest and truest men of the Government in East Tennessee. In this connection I would mention the case of Chancellor S. J. W. Luckey, of the eastern judicial division of the State, who was elected by the Union vote of East Tennessee over secession opponents, whose loyalty has been patent to all the people, and who was arrested by the rebel authorities under charge of treason after his re-election, and was only released on giving bonds to keep the peace. I should not again trouble the authorities on this subject but for the fact that I imagine they are not fully acquainted with the true position occupied by numbers of Union men in East Tennessee who were compromised in the way and for the reason already mentioned, as well as from the further fact that I have noticed that Judge David D. Patterson, of Greeneville, East

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* See Sherman to Burbridge, June 21, p. 135.

Tenn., son-in-law of Governor Andrew Johnson, was one of the Board of Visitors appointed by the President to attend the recent examination of cadets at West Point. Judge Patterson was, at the time of the nominal secession of the State of Tennessee, judge of circuit court of first judicial district of East Tennessee. I understand he took the oath to support the so-called Confederate States, and continued in office until he was re-elected, in March, 1862, and was again qualified, and served on the bench until the occupation of the country by our forces on 1st of September last. An ex-member of the Legislature of the State, a Union man, is the colonel of a Tennessee cavalry regiment, while the colonel of another regiment took the oath repeatedly to support the so-called Confederate States, even while he was a member elect to the U. S. Congress. If such acts do not debar the parties from the rights and privileges of citizenship, or even from becoming the recipients of high honors from the Government, it cannot surely be intended to exclude the sheriffs, constables, magistrates, county and circuit clerks, registers, coroners, &c., from the benefits of the amnesty proclamation of the President. I respectfully request from the major-general commanding the department further instructions, if he deems them necessary, [or a simple reiteration] of those already given, provided they are intended to be received in the light in which, as has been stated, I understand them.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER,

Brig. Gen. and Prov. Mar. Gen. of East Tennessee.

CLEVELAND, *June 21, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebels have all crossed the Connesauga River, according to the latest intelligence. My scouts report hearing of the capture of the company of my regiment at Varnell's Station. I have sent scouts to ascertain truth of the report. The rebels are still about here in force.

H. G. GIBSON,

Colonel Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, Commanding.

JACKSBOROUGH, *June 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

Scout has just returned; reports that there are about 75 or 100 rebels one mile above Big Creek Gap encamped. There are 150 rebels coming in on Tazewell road. Their object I understand [is] to make an attack on this place. The men above Big Creek Gap are armed very poorly and have a number of horses. Will start a scout out Tazewell road immediately. Do not think they will make an attack until night.

H. FULTON,

Captain, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *June 21, 1864—11.40 a. m.*

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,

Lexington, Ky.:

If General Hobson and staff entered into any agreement or gave paroles not in accordance with the cartel they must be arrested, and the

facts reported to the War Department for its action. It was their duty to compel the enemy to guard them, so as to prevent an escape or recapture, and not to relieve him from that difficulty by any agreement. All paroled soldiers will be returned to the ranks and paroled officers reported for disobedience of orders. If Morgan's forces are disposed of you will keep all your available troops in readiness to send to Middle Tennessee and North Alabama should Forrest appear in that direction.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Big Shanty, Ga., June 21, 1864.

General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: The recent raid of Morgan and the concurrent acts of men styling themselves Confederate partisans or guerrillas call for determined action on your part. Even on the southern "States Rights" theory Kentucky has not seceded. Her people by their vote and by their actions have adhered to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would now coerce her out of our Union and into theirs, the very dogma of coercion upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war and which carried into rebellion the people of the middle or border slave States. But politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans or guerrillas are nothing but simple murder, horse-stealing, arson, and other well defined crimes, which do not sound as well under their true names as the more agreeable ones of warlike meaning. Now, before starting on this campaign, I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Governor Bramlette to at once organize in each county a small trustworthy band, under the sheriff, if possible, and at one dash arrest every man in the community who was dangerous to it, and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads, who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerrillas are made up, but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor rather arbitrary. The fact is in our country personal liberty has been so well secured that public safety is lost sight of in our laws and constitutions, and the fact is we are thrown back a hundred years in civilization, law, and everything else, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil if somebody don't arrest our downward progress. We, the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All Governments and communities have a right to guard against real or even supposed danger. The whole people of Kentucky must not be kept in a state of suspense and real danger lest a few innocent men should be wrongfully accused. First. You may order all your post and district commanders that guerrillas are not soldiers but wild beasts unknown to the usages of war. To be recognized as soldiers they must be enlisted, enrolled, officered, uniformed, armed, and equipped by some recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course we have recognized the Confederate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, terri-

* This in answer to Burbridge of June 20, Part I, p. 20. For Burbridge's reply to Halleck, June 23, see Part I, p. 21; also p. 141, *post*.

tories, rivers, coasts, and nationality, admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices. Second. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property *ex necessitate rei*, to prevent anarchy, "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional, and lawful. Under this law everybody can be made to "stay at home and mind his and her own business," and, if they won't do that, can be sent away where they won't keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery, and insult. Third. Your military commanders, provost-marshals, and other agents may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerrillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say 300 or 400, I will cause them to be sent down the Mississippi through their guerrilla gauntlet, and by a sailing ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony with laws and a future of their own. If they won't live in peace in such a garden as Kentucky, why we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and surely this would be a kindness and a God's blessing to Kentucky. I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this, nor does a full and generous love of country, "of the South," of their State or county form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied and that makes war the pretext for murder, arson, theft in all its grades, perjury, and all the crimes of human nature. My own preference was and is that the civil authorities of Kentucky would and could do this in that State, but if they will not, or cannot, then we must; for it must be done. There must be an "end to strife," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky, and the whole world, will be benefited and rejoiced at the conclusion, however arrived at. I use no concealment in saying that I do not object to men or women having what they call "Southern feelings," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor, and security, and even of little family pride, but these become "crime" when enlarged to mean love of murder, of war, desolation, famine, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 21, 1864.*

Col. J. G. EVE,
Camp Burnside, Ky.:

A rebel force is reported to have been at Big Creek Gap at 5 o'clock this a. m. Be on the alert; keep scouts out in that direction, and send any information you may obtain here at once.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NELSON, *June 21, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebels captured my father on the 16th instant, who was provost-marshal of Owsley County, Ky. After keeping him a prisoner for some

time they murdered him in the most brutal manner. Will you allow me to take my regiment and go to the mountains to avenge the blood of my father?

A. H. CLARK,
Colonel Forty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 1864.

Col. D. E. COON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will organize a force of 500 men from your command, with three days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition on the persons of the men, to be ready to move at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The officer in command will report here at 10 a. m. for instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, June 22, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

COLONEL: It is with regret I feel called upon to bring to the notice of the major-general commanding the department the reported irregularities of members of the cavalry force and mounted scouts in the vicinity of and above Strawberry Plains. It is well known that the farmers in the major part of East Tennessee have been robbed of their stock to such an extent that they have not one-half enough left with which to cultivate their lands. Many, relying upon the encouragement given by the Government, and its promised protection if they would plant as largely as possible, have put in much more ground than they would have otherwise done. They are certainly entitled to claim from the Government an observance of its pledges; but, limited as is the farming stock they have managed to retain, they have no security for even that; for it seems that soldiers are in the habit of taking horses and mules wherever they can find them, and of disposing of them for their own benefit. As men who are guilty of such acts have but one object, that of gain, they, of course, rob a Union citizen with as little hesitancy as they would a rebel sympathizer. It is represented here that the force which has just returned from upper East Tennessee brought with it a number of mules and horses altogether too young for service. The name of one person, a Mr. Vance, of Kingsport, who is represented as being a man of unswerving loyalty, had, as I have been informed, his horse taken from him by our men. The interests of our Government require that the conduct of our troops should be such as to compel even its enemies to remark on the difference between them and lawless rebel soldiers. If only from the impoverished condition of East Tennessee, I would respectfully urge that orders be issued against any further forcible seizure of stock in the hands of peaceable, law-abiding citizens, who are using it for the common good, and that parties who rob or take by force from citizens for private ends be

brought to punishment. Unless some measures are adopted to secure the farmers in the possession of their stock much of the corn already planted will be lost from want of necessary means of cultivating it.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Prov. Mar. Gen. of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel EWING,
Charleston:

The operator at Charleston reports the enemy in your immediate vicinity, destroying the railroad. What is your information as to their strength? Keep me advised of their movements. If you have not already done so, send out a scouting party.

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, June 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following statement in relation to the late engagement near Keller's Bridge, one mile from Cynthiana, Ky., on Kentucky Central Railroad. On 5th of June you ordered a halt beyond Ivy Mountain, and, having learned the presence of the enemy in the State, directed me to return to the interior and collect a force to oppose Morgan in front, while you pursued and attacked him in the rear. I arrived, with my staff, at Covington, Ky., on the 8th of June, and found Morgan had captured Mount Sterling, and cut the railroad between Covington and Lexington. I at once got together all the force I could muster, as also such as were furnished by Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department. I learned, by telegraph, from Captain Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, that you had defeated Morgan at Mount Sterling, and were pursuing him through Lexington toward Cynthiana. That I might comply with your order, I moved that night, 10th of June, by rail, to Keller's Bridge, with the One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard (100-days' men, and 600 strong), and arrived there at 4 a. m. June 11. After a fight with Morgan for six hours I was surrounded by a largely superior force of mounted rebels and compelled to surrender to save the loss of life. After the surrender Morgan insisted that I should take such officers as I thought proper and proceed to the nearest point of communication and negotiate ourselves for officers of equal rank. I refused and kept up the negotiations with Morgan for four hours after the fight, hoping I could delay Morgan until you came up and defeated him. During the fight and negotiation Morgan was delayed until late in the afternoon. When I saw I could delay him no longer, at the earnest request of Col. J. F. Asper, One hundred and seventy-first Ohio National Guard, I told Morgan I was his prisoner, but would endeavor to effect an exchange. The first agreement was in the form of a parole and every officer refused

to sign it, knowing it to be a violation of the cartel to accept paroles. The agreement signed was not a parole, and only bound us to attempt an exchange—nothing is in the agreement about a flag of truce.* I have the honor to request that myself and the officers who were with me be released from arrest and restored to duty, as anything we did was done through a wish for the good of the service, and to delay the enemy, and was not known to be in violation of any cartel or orders. I endeavored to do my whole duty, and every officer who signed the agreement acted with braveness and promptness during the fight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MEMPHIS, *June 22, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

All is going well. Forrest still remains at Baldwyn and Tupelo in large force. Smith's force consists of 9,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and four batteries. They will move toward Corinth and endeavor to draw Forrest as far up as possible and whip him. They will cut railroad below him, if possible. He will, no doubt, concentrate everything this side of Grenada, and will leave Mobile defenseless. If, while Smith is engaging them, General Canby would send from New Orleans 10,000 men to Mobile, via Pascagoula, that city would be easily captured. The force of Forrest is larger than you suppose, but should have been whipped.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 90. } *Memphis, Tenn., June 22, 1864.*

I. The troops of this command, excepting the artillery, will be at the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot, in readiness to embark for the terminus of the road (Grissom's Bridge), at 7 a. m. to-day. The camp will be left standing, with a sufficient guard of convalescents to protect the property.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 22, 1864.

Col. D. E. COON,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will organize the effective force of the Second Iowa Cavalry, to start at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, as escort for train. The officer will report promptly, with his command, at 9 o'clock, at headquarters General A. J. Smith, on Poplar street. You will send

* See Part I, p. 36.

with this force sufficient wagons to carry the reserve supply of ammunition for your brigade. Let the ammunition be sent out by railroad, and carry forage in wagons to terminus of railroad. Let an officer be left to attend to sending out the ammunition.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
June 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. P. HAWKINS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold 2,000 infantry of your command in readiness for service in the field, the force to move by the river. The time and object of the expedition will be made known hereafter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *June 23, 1864.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I can have five regiments of colored troops ready for service in a very short time, if officers are furnished. Would like to have Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade and Lieut. Henry Wade to report to me. I need colored troops for garrison duty. May I use them?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 23, 1864—6 p. m.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., Lexington, Ky.:

The intelligence contained in your telegram of this date is very gratifying. Officers will be promoted immediately, and the officers you name will be assigned to you. If you know any persons competent for command they will be appointed on your recommendation, designating what rank they are competent for. You may use the colored troops for whatever infantry or artillery service they are needed, in garrison or in the field. Are you supplied with arms and equipments?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *June 23, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

It is reported here that disloyal citizens of Cynthiana assisted Morgan's raid on that place, and afterward buried the rebel dead with honors, while our dead were treated with marked insult. The Secre-

tary of War directs that you arrest such persons, male and female, and send them under a proper guard to Washington. Full powers and instructions will be sent you in a few days for the arrest and punishment of disloyal persons in Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 23, 1864.*
(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Full report* in case of General Hobson sent by mail. I respectfully request he be relieved from arrest until you investigate the papers sent. I think they exculpate him, and I need his services now very much.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 23, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

You will exercise your own judgment about arresting and relieving from arrest General Hobson and his officers till your report is received. The chief of the Cavalry Bureau will be directed to give you all possible assistance in purchasing horses. In case of emergency, impress from disloyal citizens.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 18. } *Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Col. J. I. Gilbert, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will move with his command to the Memphis and Charleston depot to-morrow morning, June 24, 1864, at 6.30 o'clock. All land transportation will be moved out on the State Line road at 8.30 a. m.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. D. Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 23, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
White's Station:

Have the balance of your command, with two ambulances and your ammunition train, in readiness to move with Colonel Winslow's brigade to-morrow. He leaves here at 9 o'clock in the morning.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Part I, p. 21.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 23, 1864.*

Colonel WARING, *White's Station:*

Instead of holding the balance of your effective force, as heretofore ordered, until Colonel Winslow's arrives, you will start it at daylight, so as to be in the vicinity of Bray's Station and Spring Hill before the railroad train arrives there. The train was fired into at Spring Hill this afternoon. Leave your ambulances and train to go with Winslow. Acknowledge receipt of this and say how many men you will send. They will take three days' rations.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 23, 1864.*

Colonel WARING, *White's Station:*

Colonel Coon can send a detachment, say 100 men, with yours. So instruct him by my orders. Send your ambulances and train with Second Iowa. Spring Hill is between Germantown and Collierville. Forest Hill is the place meant, in vicinity of the female college.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1864.

Col. E. F. WINSLOW, *Commanding Second Brigade:*

COLONEL: By direction of General A. J. Smith you will have your entire effective command in readiness to move at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. If the Third Iowa has not been paid, but can receive pay so as to leave to-morrow afternoon, it can remain until that time. Take your ammunition train. Let the officer who goes in command report to General Smith's headquarters, on Poplar street, promptly at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Organize the force that you leave behind, place them under command of the ranking officer, and instruct him to make details daily for picketing the different approaches to Memphis. Six men and one non-commissioned officer on each road, as heretofore; the whole under charge of a commissioned officer, who will report daily for instructions to Maj. J. L. Atwood, general field officer of the day, at headquarters District of West Tennessee.

By order of Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson:

S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General

NEAR KENESAW, GA., *June 24, 1864.*
(Received 2 a. m. 25th.)

A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

SIR: I have ordered General A. J. Smith and General Mower from Memphis to pursue and kill Forrest, promising the latter, in case of success, my influence to promote him to a major-general. He is one of the gamest men in our service. Should accident befall me I ask you to favor Mower, if he succeeds in disposing of Forrest.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Kenesaw, June 24, 1864.

General WEBSTER,
Nashville:

Let Sawyer transfer General Paine to the Department of the Tennessee, with orders to proceed to Columbus and report to General Washburn, subject to the instructions of the President. He will make orders as to General Paine. General A. J. Smith has started from Memphis after Forrest with a well appointed force, and Washburn reports under date of the 22d that Forrest was still at Baldwyn. Still the cavalry should move down toward Decatur.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, June 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Your telegram 22d is received. All well. Keep General Canby advised of Smith's movements and your plans. Bear in mind also that the Tennessee River is patrolled by gun-boats, and we have a large force at Decatur.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 24, 1864.*
(Received 29th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Your dispatch of the 16th and General Sherman's of the 14th have been received. The farther you can push your operations against Forrest the better for us here. This movement will supercede the necessity of the cavalry demonstration indicated in my dispatch of the 16th, but I shall still want the 5,000 infantry from your district.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

MOSCOW, TENN., *June 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

The last of my troops will come out early to-morrow morning. I shall then have nothing but supplies to bring, and will not have the bulk forwarded until we reach La Grange, which will be about Monday noon. The bridge at this point will be finished by Sunday night. A detachment of cavalry was sent to La Grange yesterday and found all right. Forrest is at Tupelo and vicinity.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 24, 1864.*

Col. T. P. HERRICK,
Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Moscow:

You will consolidate your regiment with the detachment of the First Brigade and assume command. I think Major Febles, Seventh Indiana Cavalry, is commanding the detachment. Seventy-nine more of that brigade left White's Station this morning and will join you. Acknowledge receipt of this.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *June 25, 1864.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In justice I desire to say a few words in behalf of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, who was relieved from his command in this State some three months ago. I had some opportunity while he was commanding in this district of observing his conduct as an officer and soldier, and it affords me pleasure to state that in my opinion he had but few, if any, superiors at the time he was removed from the command. I look upon it as a public loss and so stated in my former telegram urging his retention. I regard him as bold and energetic. I sincerely hope that the services of such a man will not be dispensed with for the want of a command by the 1st of July, the time fixed by act of Congress, as I understand, for mustering out generals not on active duty.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *Nashville, Tenn., June 25, 1864.*

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III. By direction of the President of the United States, Brig. Gen. Eleazer A. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and assigned to duty in the Department of the Tennessee. Brigadier-General Paine will proceed to Columbus, Ky., and report to Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, at Memphis, Tenn., for further orders from him.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

M. ROCHESTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I transmit herewith authority under the great seal of State to declare martial law in the State of Kentucky or any part thereof, and, by direction of the Secretary of War, also send you the

following instructions: It has been represented that disloyal persons in Kentucky, taking advantage of the absence of our main armies in the field, are giving aid and assistance to armed rebels, and seeking to incite insurrection and rebellion in that State. It is further represented that among these aiders and abettors of rebellion and treason are distinguished officers of the State government and members of the Congress of the United States. The Secretary of War directs that under the authority conferred on you by the President, you arrest and send to Washington, under proper guards, all persons so inciting insurrection or aiding and abetting the enemy. And for this purpose you will employ the military force at your command, and if necessary you will call upon Major-General Heintzelman and the commanding officer in Tennessee for assistance. You are expected in this matter to act with discretion, but at the same time promptly and energetically. Any attempt at rebellion in Kentucky must be put down with a strong hand, and traitors must be punished without regard to their rank or sex.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON:

GENERAL: Your report of the action at Keller's Bridge has been received,* and I desire unofficially to express my opinion that the determined manner in which you for a long time held in check superior numbers went far toward securing the final overthrow of the rebel forces. I am satisfied no officer in your situation could have done better than you did, and feel convinced that when your report reaches the War Department, and all the facts become known there, you will not only be exonerated from any blame on account of the unavoidable surrender of your command, but will receive officially the credit which is justly your due.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SOMERSET, *June 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE:

GENERAL: Will you please have a squad of twenty-five or thirty mounted men sent to this place. I have applied to Colonel Eve, commanding Camp Burnside, without avail. It is necessary to have such a force here to enforce obedience to law. Citizens and deserters are banding together for the purpose of resisting the enlistment of negroes, stealing, and murdering Union men. Several have been killed in this section, many more threatened. If we had twenty-five mounted men here we could keep the scoundrels quiet. Please answer.

THOS. L. W. SAWYERS,
Deputy Provost-Marshal, Pulaski County.

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* See Part I, p. 33.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 217. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 25, 1864.*

Covington, Ky., and the country around it within a radius of ten miles is added to the Northern Department, under command of Major-General Heintzelman.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., June 25, 1864.

Major-General SMITH:

The railroad superintendent reports a train that left Moscow at 5.45 p. m. is not in, and he fears it is captured, as he can hear nothing from it. Can you give any information?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MOSCOW, *June 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

The train that left last evening must have been engaged two hours in running on and off cars from the side-track at La Fayette, and I presume did not move from there before morning. I think she must be safe. A train left about 8 a. m., after the arrival of your telegram, and will soon report if any accident has happened this side of Collierville. I have sent out cavalry toward Pocahontas, and will soon learn the condition of the road as far as Saulsbury.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 26, 1864.

Col. JOHN G. EVE,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Camp Burnside, Ky.:

COLONEL: Your communication in regard to the condition of affairs in your neighborhood is received. Captain Hall, assistant quartermaster, has been directed to furnish you with forty horses. The general commanding directs that you spare no exertions to break up entirely these bands of thieving guerrillas; give them no rest day or night. They are frequently aided in their operations by citizens. Arrest any citizen, male or female, against whom you can obtain positive written evidence of their complicity with rebels and send them under guard to these headquarters, with charges and names of witnesses, for trial by military commission. The Forty-ninth Kentucky, being newly armed, should be now in effective condition, and the general commanding looks for valuable and efficient service from it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 26, 1864—12 noon.*

General WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

It is reported that horses landed at Memphis for shipment to other points are kept in bad condition and on short allowance, by which they are injured. This must be immediately corrected.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 26, 1864.*
(Received July 1.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 16th is only this moment received. I have already advised you that, under the orders of Major-General Sherman, I have moved all my available force into the interior to engage Forrest. This General Sherman regards as a vital movement to him. Your dispatch of the 16th was written, I suppose, before you heard of Sturgis' failure. I can detain General Smith on the line of the railroad, and give you time to co-operate in the direction of Mobile, if you think well of it.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MOSCOW, *June 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

Am I to take the colored regiments now at La Fayette as a part of my command? If not I would recommend they be stationed at this point and La Fayette and guard the bridge over Grissom's Creek. They would be invaluable to me as a wagon guard. Am I to get the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois? I am informed that 100 horses have just arrived for my batteries. Will you please order [that] they be retained until our return or we need them on our march and can send for them by rail? I leave early in the morning for La Grange.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

MOSCOW, *June 26, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

My cavalry pickets have returned from beyond Saulsbury, and report but little repairing needed. I have sent a portion of the cavalry forces to La Grange, and have ordered all the cavalry now here and paid forward. The bridge will be finished to-night, so that all trains leaving Memphis to-morrow morning will come through to La Grange. I leave with whole command early in the morning, and will be in La Grange by 10 a. m. I will send you a report of my infantry by the morning train. The cavalry has got here, and I will let you know their strength. I telegraphed General Grierson to come out to-day. A flag of truce has just come in, and I will send you the documents brought in by evening train.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 93. HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS. *Moscow, Tenn., June 26, 1864.*

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III. The commanding officer of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry will have his command in readiness to embark on the cars on Tuesday morning, the 28th instant, to move to La Grange, Tenn.

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By order of Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS. *In the Field, near Moscow, Tenn., June 26, 1864.*

The troops of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will move to-morrow, June 27, 1864, at 5 a. m. Brigade commanders will have their commands in readiness to move promptly, at the hour above fixed.

Reveille at 4 a. m.

By order of Col. D. Moore:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 27, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Falmouth, Ky.:

A small rebel force (twenty) has attacked the town of Crittenden. Send at once all your mounted men through that place to meet and escort to Cynthiana a wagon train, under charge of Captain Day, assistant quartermaster, now on the road. Answer.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *June 27, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MULLINS,
Cynthiana, Ky.:

A rebel force of twenty attacked the town of Crittenden this morning. They are supposed to be menacing a wagon train on its way here from Cincinnati. Send part of your force up to meet and guard the train. The mounted troops at Falmouth have all been ordered on the same duty.

By order of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 27, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Over ten days ago I wrote General Slocum asking him to make a diversion in favor of A. J. Smith, and break up the Mississippi Central Railroad. I can get no reply from him. To-day I have sent 1,000 cav-

alry to Vicksburg, and ordered that a dash be made for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and to break it up, if possible, from Macon to Meridian; also to break up the Mississippi Central. I have asked General Slocum to direct the troops, and send down and add to the force as much as possible. While these moves are being made Mobile may be taken easily. I have fully advised General Canby of the two moves.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *June 27, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Washburn has sent me a copy of your dispatch to him of the 14th instant. I had previously written to him that he should employ A. J. Smith's troops, and any other that he could reach, to pursue, and, if possible, destroy Forrest's command. I have placed under his control all the militia from the Northwestern States that were ordered to report to me, and several regiments of old troops from Missouri. This will enable him to give Smith an effective force of 12,000 or 15,000 men, and leave a reserve of 5,000 for other operations. I will start the expedition against Mobile four days later. A cavalry expedition will start at same time from Vicksburg for the purpose of distracting the attention of the enemy from Smith's operations and these in this neighborhood. A large cavalry force will leave the river above Baton Rouge for the purpose of cutting the Mobile and Ohio road, and Steele will also be instructed to make a demonstration in the direction of Price's force. We have labored under great disadvantage in having no resources for water transportation on the river, but this will soon be overcome.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *June 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Please notify me when you reach the next serious obstructions on the railroad. I think you had better be in no hurry in leaving the line of railroad with your infantry and artillery, but seem to be engaged in repairing the road and moving on to Corinth. We are doing good work if we can hold Forrest, and if we can bring him up toward Corinth it will be a great deal better than to go down to Tupelo after him; if he won't be decoyed up, then you must go for him. I hear that there is one brigade now at Corinth. If you can send some cavalry via Ruckersville to strike the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, six miles south of Corinth, you may develop something. Have you all the means necessary for breaking up railroads? If not, say what you want and I will have them sent you.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *June 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

I have arrived here with my whole command, and everything is complete between here and Memphis. The construction train and first train are now here. I will send forward my cavalry in the morning. Will you

please send out a train in the morning to bring forward the colored regiment from La Fayette. I would respectfully recommend that a patrolling party of cavalry be sent from Colonel Waring's command to look to picketing all the roads between Germantown and La Grange. I will remain here and get all my supplies, and may not leave this point before Thursday, but will have the road in running order to Pocahontas if possible before that time. I have ordered out everything I may need for the destruction of the railroad, and will be in no hurry, but ready to meet Forrest if he comes within one week. I will keep you constantly advised of what he is doing.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

[JUNE 28, 1864.—For Canby to Steele, in reference to operations against Mobile, see Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 579.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, June 28, 1864. (Received July 2.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: I have nothing special to add to what I have already communicated. Major-General Forrest is at Tupelo, and has with him and within reach from 10,000 to 15,000 men. One brigade of his men is at Corinth. Major-General Smith is at La Grange with 13,000 men, and will repair the railroad and move as far east as Pocahontas before he will strike south toward Tupelo. He will probably not leave the line of the railroad for a week, hoping to draw Forrest and his forces up to him. If you think well of a move on Mobile while Smith is engaging the enemy up here, it will be in time, should you land troops at Pascagoula in a week from this time. A small demonstration on Pascagoula would help General Smith, if you have not troops to send and capture Mobile.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *June 28, 1864—6 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Headquarters, Memphis:

I have yet one regiment at Grissom's Bridge and will bring it in early in the morning. Will you please order a guard of one company from the regiment stationed at La Fayette to guard that bridge. I will move forward the bridge-builders and escort to Saulsbury in the morning. We are getting up our supplies rapidly and will move on Thursday. Another flag of truce has just come to our lines, and if the dispatches arrive in time for the train I will send them in to-night.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Kenesaw, June 28, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Vicksburg, Miss.:

I see by the Atlanta paper of the 25th that the railroad bridge at Jackson is being rebuilt. If you permit the enemy to regain the use

of that bridge and of the Mississippi Central Railroad you need not expect military favors from General Grant or myself. There should be a weekly expedition from Natchez, Vicksburg, or Yazoo City against that road, breaking it all the time, and especially should the bridge at Jackson be destroyed. I know that W. H. Jackson's cavalry, embracing the brigades of Ross, Ferguson, and Starke, are here. Roddey is near Decatur, Ala., and Forrest is either coming here or is engaged with General A. J. Smith. I know that Loring's and French's divisions are here, and don't know what is in Mississippi, except Wirt Adams' and Logan's cavalry brigades and Gholson's militia. But no matter, Vicksburg and its people are no use to us unless used offensively as against the interior of Mississippi. That railroad bridge at Jackson is worth more to the Confederacy than all the population of Vicksburg, and I trust to you that it is not rebuilt, but, on the contrary, other points are also destroyed. There should be at least a weekly expedition, without wagons and with haversacks alone, to Brookhaven, to Jackson, to Canton, and to the Black River bridge above Canton, and I believe you have enough men, unless the negro troops have all disappeared. Every soldier should be doing something against the enemy this summer to keep him busy and from re-enforcing Lee and Johnston.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *June 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

It is currently reported in the rebel newspapers that the railroad bridge across Pearl River at Jackson will soon be completed, and the cars commence running from Meridian through to that point. This should not be permitted. Watch the matter closely, and if the bridge is likely to be rebuilt, send out an expedition and destroy it. The enemy will of course try to occupy Jackson, the capital of the State, by making a show, even if they have very little, if any, force there, [more] for political effect on the people of the State of Mississippi than from any purely military reason. If it is made U. S. Army military headquarters, if newspapers are published urging on the opposition to the United States Government, the place should be visited in force.

Yours, truly,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, June 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: An expedition in the direction of Mobile will start about the 6th proximo. A. J. Smith's command will move from the present terminus of the Memphis road about the 2d proximo. A large cavalry force will leave the river above Baton Rouge for the Mobile and Ohio road. You will send all your cavalry force that can be spared for the

purpose of making a demonstration in the direction of Jackson or beyond, for the purpose of distracting the attention of the enemy from the other operations as much as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

SIR: By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed copy of Special Orders* requiring 5,000 infantry to be sent from your command to Morganza, La., and to request that the movement may be expedited as much as possible. During the absence of these troops you are authorized, if you deem it necessary, to stop any of the 100-days' regiments intended for this division that may be coming down the road and use them in the place of the troops destined for Morganza.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *June 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District, &c., Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: By the direction of the President, General Sherman has ordered me to await your orders at Columbus, Ky. The intention of the President is that I should make my headquarters at Paducah, Ky. I will proceed to Columbus and await your orders. I write to you because I do not know the name of your adjutant-general.

I have the honor, &c.,

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., June 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith inclosed copy of Special Orders† requiring that 2,000 troops, infantry, be sent from your command to Morganza, La., and to request, by direction of the major-general commanding, that the movement be effected as speedily as possible. Should an emergency arise during the absence of these troops you are authorized to replace them, for the time being, from the brigade under General Bailey's command, but the engineer troops are not to be employed on other than their legitimate duties except in cases of absolute necessity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 52, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 586.
†See paragraph 3, Special Orders, No. 52, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 586.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., June 30, 1864. (Received 5 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I desire to have my command mounted as speedily as possible, to be in readiness for any emergency. It will take too long if I depend entirely on Captain McClung, assistant quartermaster. Citizens of Kentucky are anxious to sell their stock, and all I need can be purchased in a short time if authority to purchase be given Capt. T. E. Hall, assistant quartermaster. Please answer.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of General Orders, No. 29, current series, from these headquarters,* and General Orders, No. 4, series 1863, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.† Owing to the fact that civil law is but poorly enforced anywhere in this State, and in many portions of the State cannot be enforced at all, the act of the Legislature quoted in General Orders, No. 29, above referred to, is but a dead letter. I would respectfully suggest that General Orders, No. 4, above referred to, may again be allowed to govern in this State as in other parts of the Military Division of the Mississippi. Until resident rebels in Kentucky are made to suffer in pocket for the depredations committed by guerrillas, it will be impossible to break up the thieving bands with which the State is now infested. This communication is forwarded direct on account of the length of time it takes to forward through department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Kenesaw, June 30, 1864.

General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Allen writes me that you have issued orders controlling his employés and contractors. I will sustain you in anything you may do to eradicate the mischievous class to our rear who, afraid to fight, want to keep alive the feelings of mistrust and enmity almost as dangerous as real armed hostility, but the truth is you can only control the acts of staff officers who properly belong to your command. Quartermasters or commissaries detailed by the War Department or who belong to mine and Schofield's staff are not subject to your supervision and control, and are always jealous of interference. I advise you, therefore, to construe your order as obligatory only on the officers who properly be-

* See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 41. † See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 58.

long to your immediate command, viz, the District of Kentucky. Clear out the guerrillas, root and branch, and banish the vagabonds that, under the pretense of being Confederates, commit murder and highway robbery, and don't bother too much with the fellows who make money, as they are not a dangerous set. Their self-interest and fear of danger will keep them quiet enough.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 5TH DIV., 23D A. C., DIST. OF KY.,
No. 155. } *Lexington, Ky., June 30, 1864.*

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II. Brig. Gen. N. C. McLean, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to orders from the major-general commanding the department, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Division, District of Kentucky, headquarters at Lexington, Ky. Brig. Gen. E. H. Hobson will report to Brigadier-General McLean for orders.

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By command of Brigadier-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Commanding First Division, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: A rebel force is said to be encamped near Lusby's Mills, Grant County, Ky. The general commanding directs that you send a force of about one hundred men (mounted infantry or cavalry) to that point at once, with orders to thoroughly scour the vicinity, and, if possible, capture or disperse the gang.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
June 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Commanding First Division, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you send at once a force of eighty well mounted and well armed men, under active and energetic officers, to Owenton or vicinity, to attack the rebels under George Jessee, and with positive orders to pursue and break up the gang. Inclosed is a copy of a telegram* giving some information concerning Jessee's movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
In the Field, June 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces:

GENERAL: I have received information of the killing (after capture) of several of my scouts, also the brutal murder of several citizens by troops of your command. Two of my scouts were captured and killed by the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and one by the Seventh Kansas, whose major I learn has vowed to kill every man they find in Confederate uniform. I do not intend acting hastily, but am causing an official report of these transactions to be made out. In the mean time I shall hold, under the order of Lieutenant-General Lee, commanding, all the officers captured at Tishomingo Creek as hostages, and shall certainly execute them man for man, or in any other proportion to stop it. I cannot of course believe that you approve such conduct on the part of your men, and believe that you will do all in your power to prevent it. At the same time it forces upon us alternatives recognized as legitimate, but which are, to say the least, unpleasant and unsatisfactory, although it is the recognized remedy, yet the innocent suffer and the guilty go unpunished. If, however, I am at all deceived as regards yourself, and these acts have been committed by authority of yourself or any other general officer, I respectfully ask that you will so state it.

I am, general, respectfully, yours,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH KENTUCKY VET. INFANTRY (MOUNTED),
Sugar Valley, June 30, 1864.

Capt. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since leaving Chattanooga:

On the 23d we left Chattanooga with orders, from the major-general commanding, to proceed to Resaca, via Ship's and Snake Creek Gaps, patrolling the country en route. Being advised that a force of several hundred rebels were annoying the railroad and supposed to have their headquarters about Villanow, I was instructed to get in rear of them, and capture or disperse them, in order to relieve our line of communication to the front from the serious annoyance they were inflicting. On the night of the 23d we encamped at Rock Spring Church, intending to move directly to Ship's Gap on the following morning, at which time Colonel Watkins had, as I learned, determined to move to Rome. Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 24th a half dozen men belonging to Colonel Watkins' command galloped into my camp, reporting that their command had been surrounded and surprised at daybreak, and, as they supposed, had been captured. These men belonged to the force on picket north of the place, and the enemy had succeeded in getting between them and the town. I immediately mounted my command, and, leaving one company to load and guard the train, galloped at full speed toward La Fayette. On the way I met a citizen scout of Colonel Watkins', and several soldiers, all of whom confirmed the impression that the whole command had been captured. When within a mile of the town I met Captain McNeely, of the Seventh Ken-

tucky Cavalry, who had charge of a small squad, who had either been on picket or succeeded in escaping from the town. He also supposed the place had been surrendered. I immediately sent Captain Hudnall with his company to the right of the road, to look out for the enemy in that direction, and galloped on in toward the town. Captain McNeely volunteered to dash ahead with his squad and determine the position of the enemy. When in the outskirts of the town he came upon a line, dismounted, who poured a volley into his little band, wounding several men and horses, and forcing him to retire. We were a few hundred yards in rear and I immediately turned from the road to the right. As soon as two companies had cleared the road sufficiently, I halted, dismounted, and deployed them, and ordered them to move forward to engage the enemy, while five companies were moved rapidly to the right, aiming as I did to strike the Dug Gap road (having learned the enemy came by that road), and attack him on his left flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, with the two remaining companies, was directed to remain on the road and look out for matters there, as I deemed it important to hold that road, as it led to my train. In the mean time Captain Hudnall, hearing the firing of the enemy on Captain McNeely, immediately moved down a valley half a mile from the road he had left in the direction of the town. His approach was concealed from the enemy by the timber. As he emerged from this he saw in his front, not 200 yards distant, the rebel line of battle. Immediately dismounting and forming his men he moved forward to the open ground and opened on the enemy. About the same time the two companies of the right (Captains Jacobs and Harrington) came up on Hudnall's left. The surprise was so complete and the firing so vigorous that the enemy immediately broke and fled in confusion beyond the town, leaving their dead and wounded. Fourteen prisoners were captured by Captain Harrington, including the lieutenant-colonel and a captain of the Ninth Alabama. Captain Hudnall captured several prisoners, including the adjutant of the Twelfth Tennessee, also recaptured an ambulance belonging to Colonel Watkins' command, and the colors of his brigade, which the rebels had taken from his headquarters in the town. Just as I reached the Dug Gap road, in sight of the town, I received word from Colonel Kelly that our forces were in possession. I at once ordered the companies of Captains Jacobs and Harrington to remount and join me, intending to push on for the next road leading south. At the same time I threw a force out on the Blue Bird Gap road, who learned that about 200 of the enemy had passed there nearly two hours previous, having in charge about 40 prisoners, whom I supposed were captured early that morning. Captain Jacobs' company, a platoon of Captain Long's, and a platoon of Lieutenant McDermott's company, dismounted and deployed, were moved forward toward the Summerville road, and about a mile south of the town joined the two companies which Colonel Kelly had sent directly through with a portion of the command of Colonel Watkins, which, as soon as relieved by us, had mounted and moved out in pursuit of the rebels. It was soon discovered that the enemy were in full retreat and out of our reach.

Colonel Watkins lost, he informed me, so many horses killed and captured that half of his command were dismounted, and that the whole was well nigh out of ammunition. In view of these facts, and the uncertainty as to the nature of Pillow's mission, whether independent or the advance of a large force, together with the pressing necessity of having the railroad communication to the front open and protected, which was my special mission, induced me to abandon a pursuit

which could have accomplished but little at best, and which might prove hazardous. I therefore withdrew to the east of La Fayette, and halted on the Resaca road, until we could learn something more definite as to the situation. During the afternoon Colonel Watkins determined to move on the following morning back to Gordon's Mills for ammunition and supplies, and requested that I should cover his rear as far as Rock Spring Church, which I promised to do. Just as he moved out of the town, however, he received your dispatch, notifying him that the Third Kentucky had been ordered there. He determined to remain. The Third arrived before noon, and that evening we moved through Ship's Gap. Colonel Watkins and his command deserve great credit for the gallantry of their defense against such overwhelming numbers, and in the face of such a complete surprise. As far as I was able to learn, all the outposts were captured or driven off by the enemy getting between them and the town, and the first notice the command had was the presence of the enemy in the streets.* On the 25th I moved, via Villanow and Snake Creek Gap, to Sugar Valley, in order to get near enough the railroad to obtain supplies. On the 26th we returned to Villanow and scoured the valley during that day and the succeeding, but found nothing save a few scouting squads which we chased to the hills. On the 27th we again returned to Sugar Valley for supplies, where I now await your order. I find no influential rebels in the country. They have left. I have found, on the contrary, a number of very reliable loyal men who can be trusted to give us information of matters in that quarter. To-day I have sent a company toward Subligna and another toward Floyd's Spring. My scout from the latter place yesterday reports a small force of rebels this side. Your dispatch of the 28th seemed based upon the understanding that I was at La Fayette, and had some command in addition to my own regiment. I think, likely, some order sent me has not been received. I expected something the night of the 27th, at Villanow, but nothing came. Newtown (which in the original dispatch was Estontown) is east of Resaca; and one regiment, in my opinion, is not sufficient to guard the line from there to the head of McLemore's Cove. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry is at Resaca. Capron's brigade left for front. The Third Kentucky is, I presume, still at La Fayette, with Colonel Watkins.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Colonel Fourth Kentucky Veteran Infantry, Mounted.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 1, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Headquarters, via Chattanooga:

Your letter of the 21st of June has just reached me and meets my approval. I shall strive to have the measures you recommend enforced. Nothing new from General Grant. Chase has resigned and Fessenden is appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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*See also Vol. XXXVIII, Part II, p. 777.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 1, 1864—12.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Your telegram of yesterday in regard to mounting your command has been received. General Halleck reports that 1,200 horses have been ordered to you from Cincinnati, and that a quartermaster from the Cavalry Bureau has been sent to Kentucky to purchase horses there. This Department will do all in its power to render the command you have so bravely exercised efficient in every respect.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, *July 1, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON:

Your telegram says that a force was sent yesterday to Owensborough to hunt up Jessee's gang. This gang is not at Owensborough, but in Owen and Henry Counties. My letter of 28th, stating that Captain Grissom had been driven across the river, had reference to Owensborough, but my telegram of this morning had not.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major, &c.

NASHVILLE, *July 1, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Major-General Washburn has ordered a court or commission to investigate causes of failure of General Sturgis' expedition. A staff officer of General Sturgis is here with protest against the proceedings. He wishes the commission dissolved. It consists of Generals Brayman and Buckland, and Colonel Kappner. General Sturgis says important witnesses are absent, and thinks he cannot have a fair hearing; it is a simple inquisition. He asks that another commission be assembled in Cincinnati or Louisville.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Kenesaw, July 1, 1864.

General WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Communicate to General Sturgis that the inquiry into the matter of the fight with Forrest is made by order of the Secretary of War. The detail is a good one. I know them all to be good, fair-minded, and just men, and the inquiry must go on. It should give General Sturgis pleasure to have such a court of inquiry, where all the witnesses are, and not the farce of an inquiry at Cincinnati or Louisville where the witnesses are not.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 2, 1864.*

HON. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: There appeared this morning in the Louisville Press, a radical abolition paper of this city, a statement of a report that I had been arrested for disloyal language. The report had its origin in the wish of those who gave it circulation. The object of circulating the report is to injure me, and is evidence that there is a purpose on the part of a set of cowardly men to have done what they have reported as already done. Believing, as I do, that there are a number of men in Kentucky who will injure the country and the Government and bring ruin on the State, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the subject and invoke your interference to save your native State from the ruin and desolation that these men would bring upon it. The men who are the most influential for harm to the State, though the loudest in avowal of their loyalty, are the most cowardly in exhibition of their patriotism. Not one of them, though physically able to do so, has ever shouldered a musket or drawn a sword, or heard the whiz of a ball or the burst of a shell. I believe they continually make false representations to cause the arrest of men to gratify their cowardly malice and mean prejudice. A few days after the election in November, 1860, and again a few weeks thereafter, I wrote you in regard to the troubles threatening the country. From December, 1860, up to August, 1861, when I commenced raising my brigade, I stated my opinions and views in many public speeches to the people of Kentucky, a number of which were published throughout the country. I entertain those opinions substantially to-day. You have known them from the beginning. The opinions and views declared by General McClellan in his great oration at West Point, and in his speech at Lake George, are those entertained by me. In defense of these views I entered the military service and shared the hardships of the field and the dangers of battle. In skirmishes and amid the thickest of the battle of Shiloh I was ready to offer up my life, while the cowardly men who would slander me were shirking from duty and have never dared to encounter the enemies of the country in the field. It is, however, true and well known to you that I differ from you in regard to your policy of enlisting negro slaves, and especially in Kentucky. I believe the policy unwise, unconstitutional, and unjust and cruel to the negro. I differ with you as to other measures, but I never allowed any difference of opinion to swerve me from what I deemed a just support of the Government. It is further true that I doubt the final success on the basis of policy now pursued, and in order to try a different policy, and avoid, if possible, further effusion of blood and sacrifice of human life, I would be glad that you inaugurate an armistice, and if possible adjust the troubles, restore the Constitution, and preserve the Union. I would have urged you to try this course had I supposed I had the least influence, and I should earnestly have invoked the aid of Almighty God for its success. I am anxious that the war be brought to a close. If we cannot conquer a peace, and establish the authority and supremacy of the United States over the whole territory by our arms, I desire an armistice, and attempt it by treaty. I verily believe it is in your power to save the country by this course and to win for yourself the name and fame which I stated in my letter of November, 1860. I trust that you may see that this is the course of wisdom, and peace, and union, and I beg, Mr. President, that you will take such action as will save Kentucky and her people from the harmful influence of those cowardly patriots, who, shrinking from

the hardships and danger of the battle which I and my son and many others have, and still endure, would urge upon you or, without your knowledge, on the Secretary of War and other military authorities.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant and fellow-citizen,

J. T. BOYLE.

[JULY 2, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in relation to operations against Mobile, and support of Steele, in Arkansas, see Vol. XLI.]

LA GRANGE, *July 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

If the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois can bring four wagons I will be happy. I have just discovered that a large portion of my ammunition is worthless. I have ordered an examination of all the boxes, and will retain and send in a special train this evening with that condemned. I am happy that I have made the discovery this early. What is issued from the ordnance store is supposed to be good. I will telegraph you again at 4 p. m.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *July 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Communication with Steele is again open. One hundred and twenty head of cattle will go out in the morning. The position of Steele does not require any haste. You will leave the railroad when you get ready. I am endeavoring to get up a force of cavalry to send to operate with Slocum's cavalry from Vicksburg.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of June 27 [28] has been received. Soon after my arrival at this post I sent out an expedition which succeeded in destroying portions of the Mississippi Central Railroad and forcing the enemy to concentrate in this vicinity. The official report of General McArthur, commanding the expedition, has been forwarded to Major-General McPherson. During the absence of this expedition Major-General Canby arrived at this post and exhibited orders placing him in command of the Department of the Gulf and the Department of Arkansas, also giving him control of all troops on the east bank of the Mississippi. These orders give him entire control over me. His headquarters were established within the limits of this district, and he issued various orders which were promulgated throughout my command. Among others, he ordered me to hold myself in readiness to send him 2,000 men whenever called upon. This and other orders rendered it impossible for me to act upon some of the orders received from you relative

to the movements of troops. On the receipt of your telegram I at once ordered a force of 3,500 men toward Jackson, with a view of going out to-morrow and assuming the command of the expedition. To-day I am in receipt of a dispatch from General Canby ordering me to send the 2,000, men (ordered to be held in readiness) to the Department of the Gulf, which is utterly impossible, on account of my having sent away in obedience to your order all the forces that can with safety be spared from this post. I have refrained from writing on this subject, not because I felt satisfied with my position, but because I felt reluctant to thrust upon you at a time like this any subject calculated in any manner to increase your care or anxiety. I prefer to submit to having my junior in rank take up his headquarters within my district and issue orders to me, in conflict with those emanating from yourself and General McPherson, and do so without complaint. I have just written to General Canby that I cannot send the 2,000 men required by him. If I fail to accomplish what you suggest I am, in the language of your dispatch, "to expect no military favors from yourself or General Grant." The penalty which General Canby proposes to inflict has not yet been announced. Without any particular desire to secure favors from yourself or any other person, I shall continue faithful in the discharge of my duty, which, I think, you readily perceive a very disagreeable and difficult one when you compare the different orders issued to me by General Canby with those issued by yourself.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1864.

Col. F. M. CRANDAL,
Commanding Forty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry:

COLONEL: You will embark with your regiment, with as little delay as possible, on the boats of the Marine Brigade, taking your transportation, ten days' supplies, and a small number of intrenching tools. Col. George M. Ziegler has been directed to report to you for orders. As soon as the two regiments are embarked you will report to Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, commanding district, for instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *July 4, 1864.*

General WEBSTER,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

If rebel deserters are turned loose so close to rebel lines as is Knoxville the place would soon be filled with spies, who could, under guise of deserters, come in with impunity. It is too expensive to hold and feed them, even should such course not deter them from deserting. The only safe course left is to send them to the rear. If any disposition can be made of them after reaching Chattanooga or Nashville they are still in hands of authorities and can be disposed of as is thought best.

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Prov. Mar. Gen. of East Tennessee.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 4, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Major-General BURBRIDGE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

I have the pleasure of informing you that, for meritorious and distinguished service, you were, on the recommendation of this Department, nominated by the President as a major-general by brevet, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., July 4, 1864.

Major-General SMITH, *Commanding Expedition:*

GENERAL: This will introduce Brigadier-General Hatch, who, if well enough, will go with you and take command of one brigade of cavalry. He knows the country like a book, and has had several turns with Forrest. He says after you leave Ripley if you go to Pontotoc you will find plenty of forage. I think your route should be via Ripley, New Albany, Pontotoc to Okolona, thence to Columbus. Tupelo is a strong place; make Forrest come out of it. After you get into the country about Okolona and Aberdeen, live on the country and save your hard bread to come back with. I send you a map.

I am, general, yours, truly,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, July 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Confederate Forces:

GENERAL: In answer to your communication, dated June 30, 1864, received at the hands of Captain Jackson under flag of truce, I have the honor to state that the reports therein mentioned of the killing after capture of any of your men, to the best of my information and belief, are not true. I have examined both officers and men of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry and the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and they deny positively having participated in, or having any knowledge of, any such occurrence. Citizens of the country who are at home peaceably pursuing their avocations have not been, and shall not be, injured by my command. Should I find, however, that any of these citizens have so far forgotten the peaceable status they assume as to act temporarily as scouts or spies, I assure you they shall receive the punishment they deserve. I intend that the action of the army under my command be in accordance with the principles of civilized warfare, and the occasional outrages which will occur upon the assembling of so large a body of men together will not be by my order or approval, and shall be promptly punished upon coming to my notice. I send you herewith a copy of general orders* to my command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

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* See General Orders, No. 5, Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 573.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 6. } *La Grange, Tenn., July 4, 1864.*

This command will be held in readiness to march early to-morrow morning, July 5. The infantry and artillery of this command will be provided with three days' rations, commencing on the 5th and ending on 7th. Proper requisitions will be immediately made out and the rations drawn. The cavalry will be provided with five days' rations. It is also desirable that as much forage (particularly oats) should be carried as possible. Additional orders will be issued later in the day for the order of march.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 3D DIV., 16TH A. C.,
No. 9. } *La Grange, Tenn., July 4, 1864.*

Commanding officers of regiments and companies will not permit any straggling from their respective commands on the march. The disgraceful manner in which our march was conducted on the day we marched to this camp must not be repeated. Commanding officers of companies will see that every man has his canteen filled with water before the hour of marching in order that the subterfuge of looking after water may be no excuse. Experience has proven to both officers and men that those who remain with their companies uniformly endure the march better than those who straggle. Firing of guns while on the march will not be permitted. Regimental and company officers will be held responsible for the non-fulfillment of this order, which will be published to each regiment before we enter upon the march.

By order of James I. Gilbert, colonel commanding brigade:

W. G. DONNAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 5, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

The President has by proclamation of this date renewed the order suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and also declaring martial law in force in the State of Kentucky.* It is expected that you will spare no effort to protect loyal citizens, and carry into effect the enlistment of troops, white or black, and suppress treasonable and disloyal practices within your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* See General Orders, No. 233, July 19, 1864, p. 180.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 5, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

There is not a soldier that can be spared from this department. The guards are reduced to the minimum at the various military prisons. I am in want of troops to hold the fortifications around Covington and Newport.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

You will immediately report what forces are threatening the fortifications around Covington and Newport; where they are; what are their numbers, and when you expect an attack.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

MEMPHIS, *July 5, 1864.*
(Received 11th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 29th ultimo is received this morning. I have also just received your letter of the 19th June, being sixteen days from New Orleans. I have already written you that to General A. J. Smith I have given every effective man except 100-days' men, whom I regard of no account for field service, and I do not suppose that you wish them sent to Morganza. As soon as General Smith returns you can have his entire force of infantry and artillery if you wish it, as the 100-days' men with my cavalry will answer all my purposes for a garrison here. I am mounting cavalry very fast. I wrote Major-General Slocum ten days ago and desired him, if possible, to make a diversion in favor of Smith, but I can get no answer from him. I suppose he is very weak in cavalry, and I have sent this morning 1,000 cavalry to Vicksburg with instructions to procure such aid as is possible from General Slocum and make a dash for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, breaking up the Mississippi Central while on their way. The railroads have been repaired and running from Panola south to Jackson, from Jackson to Selma, and from Corinth to Mobile. To break them up is of great importance. General Smith has a fine force and I believe can handle anything he will meet. Major-General Steele is in no danger, and has, I am advised, a ninety days' supply.

You intimate that Sturgis had too large a train and too much artillery. My orders were to take only wagons for twenty days' supplies and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. The troops went in the lightest possible marching order and we lost about 150 wagons. The country was entirely destitute of supplies and a less number we could not get along with and carry out the objects of the expedition.

The "fall-back" had sixteen pieces of artillery, fourteen of which were lost. It did not fail because they had too much artillery or too many wagons. It should have been a perfect success.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *July 5, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

I move out this morning with my whole force and send back all surplus stores to La Fayette, and would recommend they be ordered as far west as Germantown, if not to Memphis.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *July 5, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

After sending back all the surplus stores from Saulsbury and this point there will be no force to guard the bridges this side of Moscow. I will see everything off before I leave. General Grierson is now delaying me.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *July 5, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

If, on arriving at Ripley, I find the road further south quite impracticable, and can accomplish as much by going direct to Tuscumbia, am I at liberty to do so?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *July 5, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

All have concluded, with your permission, to go to Tuscumbia and do all the mischief we can on the route, and from that point I can reach Columbus much easier than by the route proposed. From all accounts I can live on the country, avoid the crossing of Tombigbee, and draw Forrest out if he wants to fight. If our services are not immediately needed in other quarters I respectfully request you will approve my plan. I can get subsistence and coffee by the Tennessee, and that is all I want. I think this La Grange an important point, and Hatch can hold it and scout south. My command is all encamped on the road to Ripley to-night.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *July 5, 1864—5.20 p. m.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

I send to-night twenty-nine men and forty-eight horses broken down. I will keep one regiment of cavalry here to-night and the construction train that will carry in everything in case you decide to abandon the place. I hope it may be held and a force sent out early in the morning to relieve my cavalry. I now start for camp, but keep the office open until 7 a. m. to-morrow.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., July 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: My whole infantry command will camp to-night at Davis' Mills, on Wolf Creek, some six miles from this place. I wish the cavalry now at Saulsbury to be ordered down toward Ripley this day, and to camp at some convenient point on that road so as to communicate with me to-night. The forces now at Grand Junction will also be ordered in the direction of Ripley, and camp on the road some six or eight miles from the junction, and also communicate with these headquarters. The cavalry in and around this place will take the direct road from here to Ripley, camping some three miles in advance of Davis' Mills. The movement of the different detachments will commence at 3 p. m. this day.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

DANVILLE, KY., *July 6, 1864.*

General MCLEAN:

Operator at Cumberland Gap reports in cipher that John Morgan is near Cumberland Gap with 2,000 men, and captured some of our pickets yesterday. He has probably learned that our force there has been diminished and thinks he can conquer the remainder.

J. M. KELLEY,
In charge of U. S. Military Telegraph.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 6, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp Burnside:

If Colonel Garrard has not passed your point with cavalry tell him to stop at Burnside Point. If he has passed, send courier to stop him. Morgan is reported coming in Cumberland Gap. Send in that direction, and learn all you can. Answer about whereabouts of Colonel Garrard.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 6, 1864.*

Col. J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Burkesville, Ky.:

I send you blanks by express to-day. Keep the country as clear of guerrillas as possible. Morgan is reported to be near Cumberland Gap.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 6, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Major Reaney, General Cox's provost-marshal, reports that he has returned from a scout in Kentucky, and the citizens expect General Morgan to return soon. There are rumors to the same effect in the newspapers. I do not know what forces are threatening Covington and Newport, where they are, nor when to expect an attack. The fortifications are insufficiently garrisoned to be held even against a small force.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Jackson, Miss., July 6, 1864.*

The troops of this command will move at 4 o'clock this day. The following is announced as the order of march: First, cavalry forces (except one company to bring up the rear of the column); second, Second Brigade, Fourth Division; third, two sections of Company L, Second Regiment, Illinois Light Artillery; fourth, two regiments Second Brigade, First Division; fifth, transportation; sixth, one section Company L, Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery; seventh, one regiment Second Brigade, First Division. Ambulances and wagons containing ammunition will follow in rear of their respective regiments.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Camp Slocum, Miss., July 6, 1864.*

The troops of this division will be in readiness to move to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock. Commanders of brigades, chiefs of cavalry and artillery, will report to these headquarters at 3.30 a. m. precisely for orders. No bugle calls or beating drums will be allowed.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 7, 1864.*

Col. I. GARRARD,
Camp Burnside, Ky.:

Everything quiet at Cumberland Gap; to-day a small force was within four miles and captured some prisoners. Morgan is reported concentrating forces at Jonesville, Va., twenty-five miles from Cumberland Gap. Wait arrival of train at Burnside Point; it should reach there in less than three days; then resume march with train.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Ripley, Miss., July 7, 1864.*

While in the enemy's country, with parties of the enemy's cavalry in our front, on our flank, and in our rear, all officers of this command will use their utmost endeavors to prevent straggling from the ranks. Regimental commanders will be held strictly responsible for the conduct of their men in this particular. The roll will be called on leaving camp in the morning, while on the march, at noon, and on arriving in camp at night, and all absentees from either of these stated roll-calls, unless by written permission of the regimental commander, will be reported through the proper channels to these headquarters, under guard, for punishment. There will be no necessity for straggling, as frequent halts will be made, and there must be none. A field officer of each regiment will march in the rear of his command and will see that this order is enforced.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Baker's Creek, Miss., July 7, 1864.*

The troops of this command will be in readiness to move to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock. The Second Brigade, Fourth Division, will take the advance. Commanding officers of brigades, chiefs of cavalry and artillery, will report to these headquarters at 3.30 a. m. to-morrow. No bugle calls or beating of drums will be allowed.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., July 9, 1864—9 a. m. (Received 2 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

I can see no earthly object in opening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Don't know where the troops are to come from to guard it if it was open. Who makes the requisition for rolling-stock and material for it? To supply Sherman's army we now have two roads as far as the Tennessee River. Working the Memphis and Charleston road would give us three railroads to the same point, after which all supplies from the three railroads would have to pass over a single road. Unless there is some object in view that I do not see I would not approve putting any work on that road.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

BURKESVILLE, KY., *July 9, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Scouts just come in from Obey's River had a sharp fight with Captain Smith and Pardy. Killed Smith and 2 of his men; captured 2 and 6 horses.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Decatur, July 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the general commanding, two communications* found among many papers captured in Colonel Patterson's camp by troops sent out by me on the 30th of June. These would have been forwarded sooner, but I was called to Nashville by Major-General Rousseau. From reports, Patterson's brigade numbers between 600 and 700 men for duty; Roddey's division, about 2,800. In addition to Patterson's command, from all information I can get, there are 400 more up the river between this point and Stevenson. I have no doubt that by continuing the activity referred to in Colonel Patterson's letter we may be able not only to annoy the enemy, but to effectually stop him from dividing his force to cross the river for the purpose of making raids on the railroad or stealing from citizens. The constant firing upon the pickets at this post before I came here has ceased altogether, and the railroads have not been interrupted for a moment. We make it a point to attack the enemy somewhere along his lines on the south side of the river every day, invariably with success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 9, 1864.

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VI. Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is assigned to the command of the post and defenses of Natchez, relieving Col. B. G. Farrar of that command. On being relieved Colonel Farrar will resume command of his regiment. Quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for General Brayman and his staff.

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By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Big Black Bridge, Miss., July 9, 1864.

The troops of this command will move at 3 p. m. this day. The following will be the order of march: First, cavalry (except one regiment, which will bring up the rear of the column); second, Second Brigade, First Division; third, artillery; fourth, Second Brigade, Fourth Division; fifth, transportation; sixth, the Thirtieth Regiment Missouri Infantry, of Second Brigade, First Division; seventh, pontoon train. Ambulances and ammunition wagons will follow their respective regiments.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Pillow to Mead, June 15; Ellis to Roddey, June 18; Roddey to Patterson, June 25; and Patterson to Roddey, June 27, *post.*

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. I. F. SHEPARD, *Commanding First Brigade:*

GENERAL: You will place your entire command in readiness to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. The men will carry on their persons five days' small rations (no meat) and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. The men will take no baggage except one blanket each; no cooking utensils will be required except cups for coffee, which the men can carry on their persons. No tents or baggage will be allowed for officers that will require transportation. Officers must confine themselves to what they can carry. Your picket will be relieved this p. m. All fatigue details and all details except permanent ones will be called in.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. H. Scofield, Second Brigade.)

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 9, 1864.

Capt. ROBERT RANNEY,
Comdg. Battery C, Second U. S. Colored Light Artillery:

CAPTAIN: You will please have the entire effective force of your company in readiness to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, equipped as infantry. The men will carry on their person five days' small rations (no meat) and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. The men will take no baggage except one blanket each. No cooking utensils will be required except cups for coffee, which the men can carry on their persons. No tents nor baggage will be allowed for officers that will require transportation. Officers must confine themselves to what they can carry. Your men will be relieved from fatigue this p. m. You will report in person to Brig. Gen. I. F. Shepard, commanding First Brigade, without delay for further instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

SAML. B. FERGUSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CATLETTSBURG, *July 10, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Rebel forces captured and sunk three barges hay this morning within four miles of Louisa. Swore the crew to transport no more Government supplies on Sandy River. Captain Sowards is in pursuit with all the force he can spare from Louisa.

A. J. ALLEN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 11, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m. 13th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Do you sanction my orders in regard to excluding supplies from traitors and preventing them from bringing in and selling cotton? If so, I hope that the gun-boats may not be allowed to order transports to and at unoccupied points on the river and take up cotton purchased

of traitors, as they are doing. I have ordered that no transport shall land except to wood between the mouth of White River and Cairo except at a military post. Shall that order be enforced, or shall cotton-thieves and speculators, whether in or out of the Army and Navy, be allowed to abuse our patience?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[JULY 11, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in reply to dispatch of July 5 (p. 164), see Vol. XLI.]

ROOMS OF PADUCAH COUNCIL, No. 3,
UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
Paducah, Ky., July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: We, the undersigned, officers of this council of the Union League of America, are requested by the council to write to you in reference to the present condition of affairs in this city. As the case now stands large quantities of goods of all descriptions are going from this post to the interior, and of course the articles find their way into the hands of rebels. Rebels are doing all the business, and they are reaping all the advantages of trade. The true Union men of this section of country were pleased with your former orders concerning trade, and we are satisfied in our own minds that if you were acquainted with the condition of affairs here, and could see the present workings of men who are now and ever have been enemies to the Government, you would at once bring about a change that would benefit the Union men and the Union cause. We have heard with pleasure the probability of our old and tried friend, General Paine, being assigned to command here and to have his headquarters in Paducah, and from him we hope and expect to obtain relief. We respectfully ask at your hands that you direct or permit General Paine to issue his orders relative to trade in Paducah according to his best judgment, believing as we do that he, being here upon the spot and being somewhat acquainted with the people here, will be able to protect Union men, and give traitors and secret Southern sympathizers their just dues. The members of this council of the Union League of America are residents of this Congressional district (First), consisting of fourteen counties. We have stood by our Union through weal and woe for the past three years of this terrible struggle, and we earnestly hope the military authorities will give us the protection we need and respectfully ask. Will you do us the honor to answer this communication, directing it to John Perkins, secretary, Paducah Council, No. 3, Union League of America.

We are, general, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. H. KIDD,
President pro tempore.
THOMAS BARCHETT,
Vice-President.
JOHN PERKINS,
Secretary.

[JULY 11, 1864.—For Canby to Slocum, in relation to preparing white troops for active service, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

Major Day (rebel) was at Tazewell this morning with battalion of cavalry, number not known. He murdered a Union man named Overton. I have sent Colonel Davis to intercept him; think it will be accomplished, provided Day has not gone in the direction of Maynardville.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS, *Lexington, Ky., July 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. EWING, *Munfordville, Ky.:*

The general commanding directs that you take four guerrillas from the prisoners in your hands and send them, under a sufficient guard, commanded by one energetic officer, to Russellville, Ky., and there have them publicly shot in the streets as a measure of retaliation for the recent destruction of Mr. Potter's property and shooting of his family.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 15, 1864.*

Col. C. S. HANSON, *Commanding, Mount Sterling, Ky.:*

Mount your command, without delay, and supply yourself with ammunition. Keep scouts toward the east from Mount Sterling, and report the movements of the enemy. Be ready.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 15, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Lawrenceburg, Ky.:*

You will send forty men of Thirty-ninth Kentucky through Bagdad, at once, to attack George Jessee, on Six-Mile Creek. He is four miles from Bagdad, at Broughton's Mill. Move at once, and order the rest of Thirty-ninth Kentucky to report here. Forty men of Forty-fifth Kentucky are after Jessee now, and more will start from here. Be careful not to attack our own men. Do not take any six-months' men with you, and execute this order better than the last one.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

The following dispatch is taken from the Richmond Enquirer of this date, and forwarded for your information:

OKOLONA, *July 14, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith yesterday on the march from Pontotoc. We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one and lasted three hours.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July 16, 1864—5.05 p. m.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

At Jonesville there are probably 500 men; at Hickory Flat, 250. About fifty miles to Jonesville. Infantry would not do. Morgan was expected by the citizens at Tazewell yesterday.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WASHINGTON, *July 16, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky

Send immediately to Louisville a reliable officer for commander of that place, and give it your particular attention.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch received, and will be obeyed as soon as I can find the proper officer. I regret any necessity exists for relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Fairleigh, the present commander. He has the fullest confidence of the loyal men of Louisville, Doctor Bell, Mr. Speed, and others; is thoroughly loyal, and the most efficient officer who has had command of that post.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *July 16, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Send immediately to Louisville, Ky., two regiments of dismounted cavalry, or 100-days' men, well armed and supplied with ammunition.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July 16, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 10.40 a. m. 17th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your telegram of 4 p. m. just received. Will send two regiments as soon as possible. This takes half the garrison. The men are nearly all on guard duty at this time.

JOHN F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 16, 1864*,

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Another rebel invasion of this State is imminent. If you have any regiments to spare, please send them at once to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Fairleigh, at Louisville. Answer.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND 5TH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS, *Lexington, Ky., July 16, 1864.*

The rapid increase in this district of lawless bands of armed men engaged in interrupting railroad and telegraphic communications, plundering and murdering peaceful Union citizens, destroying the mails, &c., calls for the adoption of stringent measures on the part of the military authorities for their suppression. Therefore, all guerrillas, armed prowlers, by whatever name they may be known, and rebel sympathizers are hereby admonished that in future stern retaliatory measures will be adopted and strictly enforced, whenever the lives or property of peaceful citizens are jeopardized by the lawless acts of such men. Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men, not recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war, will be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi. So much of the property of rebel sympathizers as may be necessary to indemnify the Government or loyal citizens for losses incurred by the acts of such lawless men will be seized and appropriated for this purpose. Whenever an unarmed Union citizen is murdered four guerrillas will be selected from the prisoners in the hands of the military authorities and publicly shot to death in the most convenient place near the scene of outrage.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

Colonel HANSON,
Mount Sterling, Ky.:

What information have you? It is reported rebels have passed in above you. How far and on what roads have your scouts been?

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUNT STERLING, *July 16, 1864—3 p. m.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no information as to any large body of rebels being in the State. Within the last few days my scouts have been to Owingsville, across

the Mud Lick to McCormick's Gap, and back to Camp White. Passing from Mud Lick Springs to McCormick's Gap, in charge of twenty-one men, I was fired on by four or six rebels, and had 1 man slightly wounded. I sent a scout of forty men, yesterday evening at 4 o'clock, to Gill's Mills, with directions to send across to McCormick's, scour the country, and report this evening. I will send out a scout to-night in that direction, and one in the direction of Owingsville. I learn nothing here to occasion any alarm. I will report any important information promptly.

CHAS. S. HANSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cumberland Gap:

Have you any information concerning rebel movements? Answer at once.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *July 16, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Morgan was expected at Tazewell on the 14th. He has 11,000 men. I am on the lookout for him.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Can you inform me of the whereabouts of Forrest? Is there any danger of his invading Southern Kentucky? Can General Smith attend to him without my co-operation? I fear another invasion from the east.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

Another rebel invasion of this State is imminent. Please send me two regiments for use on the Kentucky Central Railroad. I shall require my troops in the field. Answer.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

I have one regiment now on the Kentucky Central Railroad. If you will protect Covington, and send me two regiments to Paris, I will take care of the railroad. Reports in regard to the enemy are conflicting. I have good reasons to believe they have passed through Pound Gap, from 5,000 to 7,000 strong. Should my information prove incorrect I will return your troops, but I wish to be in readiness. Please return the companies of this command now at Covington.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

Send troops to Paris to-night, if possible.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July 17, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry left for Louisville on 7 a. m. train to-day. The One hundred and thirty-fourth Indiana will move at 7 p. m.

JOHN F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *July 17, 1864—12 noon.*

General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

In obedience to General Halleck's order, I sent the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry to Louisville by 7 a. m. train to-day. The One hundred and thirty-fourth Indiana are prepared to leave at 7 p. m. I have received no answer from you to my dispatch of yesterday.

JOHN F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 17, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

My order was not intended to change the commander at Louisville, if you have a proper one there. As two regiments have been ordered from Nashville to Louisville it will be necessary to have an officer of rank in command. Affairs there are represented as very suspicious, if not dangerous, and to require particular attention.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, *July 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD:

I have positive information that another rebel invasion, more formidable than the last, is imminent. In addition, the day is fixed for a general insurrection in this State of rebel sympathizers to assist the raiding forces and act in concert with them. You are aware how small my force is. I have called on Governor Morton and General Heintzelman for troops. If dismounted cavalry is to be sent back here, would it not be well to have it start at once? I can use every man I can get, and I believe I shall need them.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., July 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding, Lexington, Ky.:

Have no information as to Forrest's movements or whereabouts. Will endeavor to get all the information I can, and will notify you.

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *July 17, 1864—10 a. m.*

General BURBRIDGE:

I will send you the One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. C. Marker, and the seven companies of the One hundred and sixty-fifth, Lieutenant-Colonel Bohlender. They should reach you to-day. You must not uncover Covington, as this leaves there an inadequate garrison. Please keep me advised of the movements of the enemy as well as of your own.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

I am not yet certainly advised that the rebels are in the State; shall know in a day or two, when, if there is no immediate danger, I will return your troops. I will see that Covington is protected. My forces occupy Mount Sterling, Winchester, and Boonesborough, with orders to scout all roads leaving eastward.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 17, 1864—12.50 p. m.

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Your telegram of the 11th was received, and, relating to the action of other branches of the Government, was submitted to the President

for his instructions. The Secretary of the Treasury being absent, the President has delayed giving any instructions until he returns, so that there can be a full consideration of the subject. Mr. Fessenden is daily expected, and the conclusion of the President will be communicated to you at the earliest moment. Your orders accord with my own judgment, but the matter must abide the President's determination.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LA GRANGE, *July 17, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

SIR: The best information I have places General Smith between New Albany and Pontotoc on the 10th instant. Two intelligent negroes from Noxubee County came in this morning who heard Smith's drums north of Pontotoc, but could not get to him on account of the enemy's scouts. They report that they saw trains of wagons and heavy guns run past their place to Meridian. Forrest had called for citizens, from fifteen to sixty-five, to hold his horses while his soldiers fought. Their young master had gone. These men saw white men who said they had seen Smith's column. I shall send a cavalry scout to Ripley or below for information to-day.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 18, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Your proposition [of June 30] to enforce in Kentucky General Grant's General Orders, No. 4, of November 5, 1863,* is approved.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *July 18, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

I cannot well spare the dismounted cavalry required just now, but expect to be able to do so when we get Atlanta, which should be by the 1st of August. What day is fixed for the insurrection in Kentucky, or how soon have you reason to expect it? I have supposed that a formidable invasion could not be organized within several weeks. If possible, the Governors of loyal States should give you the necessary aid in defending Kentucky, so as not to diminish the army in the field, until we shall have accomplished our great object.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Vol. XXXI, Part III, p. 58.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., July 18, 1864.

Col. JOHN MASON BROWN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

Pursuant to instructions from General Burbridge, you will concentrate your brigade at once at Boonesborough, on the Kentucky River, without delay, and keep out scouts to Big Hill and Irvine, to get early information of any rebel force approaching in that direction. You will keep up communication with Colonel Hanson, at Mount Sterling, and Col. S. B. Brown, at Winchester, and these headquarters, by courier-lines.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY, *Camp Nelson, Ky.:*

Rebels are believed to be about making a formidable raid in the eastern part of Kentucky, and may have already entered the State, though of this we have no positive information. Troops at Boonesborough, Winchester, and Mount Sterling, with scouts well out. Have the camp well guarded and your forces kept well in hand ready for any emergency.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, July 18, 1864. (Received 10 a. m. 20th.)

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

The expedition of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith has been a complete success. He met Lee, Forrest, and Walker near Tupelo. He fought them for three days, thoroughly whipping and routing them. I quote the following from his dispatch to me, dated yesterday, at New Albany, Miss.:

We met Lee and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small when compared with the rebel loss. I bring back everything in good order; nothing lost.

A scout who has since come into La Grange reports the triumph of our arms complete, and the loss of the enemy at 2,500 men.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sherman.)

MEMPHIS, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General MCPHERSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

The expedition of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith has been a complete success. He met Lee, Forrest, and Walker near Tupelo. He fought them for three days, whipping and routing them. I quote the following from his dispatch to me, dated yesterday:

We met Lee and Walker at Tupelo, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small when compared with the rebel loss. I bring back everything in good order; nothing lost.

A scout who has since come into La Grange reports triumph of our arms is complete, and the loss of the rebels at 2,500 men. It will be one week before General Smith with his troops will arrive here. I shall put them in complete marching order with the least possible delay. What with the Sturgis disaster, and the past twenty days' hard service with Smith, my cavalry must be very much run down. As soon as they recuperate a little I shall pay my respects to General Shelby, who is north of White River, in Arkansas, with 2,500 mounted men.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

LA GRANGE, *July 18, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

General Smith's chief of scouts, Jerry, has just arrived. General Smith has whipped Forrest thoroughly, inflicting a loss of 2,500. He will be at Salem to-morrow. Five days' rations for 15,000 men wanted. Send two days' rations for same number by extra train immediately.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 233. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 19, 1864.*

By the President of the United States of America:

A proclamation to suspend writ of habeas corpus, and establishing martial law in Kentucky.

Whereas, by a proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had been, for some time past, and then were, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law;

And whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation, the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrection and rebellion;

And whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or in any part thereof;

And whereas the said insurrection and rebellion still continues, endangering the existence of the Constitution and Government of the United States;

And whereas, the military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia;

And whereas, on the 15th day of September last, the President of the United States duly issued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States in the cases where, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval, and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen, enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval service, by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service;

And whereas many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, and such insurgents have, on several occasions, entered the said State of Kentucky in large force, and, not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, have not only disturbed the public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State;

And whereas it has been made known to the President of the United States by the officers commanding the national armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky with a purpose of inciting rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and thereby to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety especially requires that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be, for the present, established therein. I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be effectually suspended within the said State according to the aforesaid proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation; the said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been suppressed or comes to an end. And I do hereby require and command, as well all military officers as all civil officers and authorities existing or found within the said State of Kentucky, to take notice of this proclamation and to give full effect to the same.

The martial law herein proclaimed, and the things in that respect herein ordered, will not be deemed or taken to interfere with the holding of lawful elections or with the proceedings of the constitutional Legislature of Kentucky, or with the administration of justice in the courts of law existing therein between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not affect the military operations or the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 19, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Near Atlanta, Ga.:

I see by Richmond papers of yesterday that Smith has left Tupelo, and is moving toward Ripley. Although they call it a retreat I judge from S. D. Lee's dispatch that Forrest has been badly whipped. Smith, however, ought to be instructed to keep a close watch on Forrest, and not permit him to gather strength and move into Middle Tennessee.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SALEM, *July 19, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

I have the honor to report that I will arrive in La Grange on the morning of the 21st with my command in good order, and will go into camp and await your further orders.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., July 20, 1864. (Received 5.25 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have just returned from Louisville; find matters there progressing satisfactorily. Have directed Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing to move his headquarters from Munfordville to Louisville, at which place he can as readily control his command and in addition exercise a general superintendence of affairs at Louisville.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Comdg. Army of the Ohio, near Atlanta, Ga.:

The 3d of August is the day fixed upon, but I think it will be postponed. Later information from Eastern Kentucky leads me to suppose that the rebels will not make an invasion immediately. Governor Mor-

ton and General Heintzelman have responded promptly to my application for troops. The conspiracy referred to is much more formidable in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, than in Kentucky.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

I get no further definite information concerning the anticipated raid. If you can spare the troops sent to Paris I would like for them to remain there awhile. They cover Covington at that point, and can continue to report as usual to you.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *July 20, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

On the 1st instant I telegraphed you that General Sturgis protested against appointment of commission at Memphis to investigate causes of failure of his expedition. General Brayman, General Buckland, and Colonel Kappner comprise the Board. General Sturgis again protests by letter against the proceedings as *ex parte* and iniquitous, and appeals to you for protection against them. Shall I send you the papers?

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.
New Orleans, July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

Your telegram of the 7th has been received.* You have already been advised that the force intended for the operations against Mobile have been sent to the Army of the Potomac. I am now preparing a smaller force to act in co-operation with the Navy in an attack which Admiral Farragut will make in that harbor. This force will be ready in six days, and, although much smaller than was contemplated originally, will no doubt have a good effect. General Asboth, at Pensacola, has been advised of General Rousseau's expedition, and will be prepared for it. Forage and subsistence will be sent to Pensacola, and transportation held in readiness to be sent as soon as I hear of his arrival. The diversion of so large a force from this command will limit our movements very materially, but I will do whatever I can to facilitate yours.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 84.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 20, 1864—3 p. m. (Received 22d.)

Major-General WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

The following note has just been received by this Department from the Secretary of State. He says that foreigners refusing to perform military duty on the ground of alienage may be required to depart from your command, but cannot properly be subjected to arrest and punishment, the option being with them to stay and perform duty or to leave the country:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 20, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I suggest that General Orders, No. 23, issued by Major-General Washburn, be modified, so that foreigners claiming exemption from the Memphis militia by reason of alienage, instead of being arrested and punished, may be notified to leave the city of Memphis and the military district under command of General Washburn within twenty-four hours after such notice is served—not to return within said command until the said order, as amended, is revoked or modified, or until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

The modification of your order suggested by the Secretary of State will probably serve your purpose, and you will please, therefore, conform to his suggestion, in order to avoid difficulties with foreign governments. Please acknowledge the receipt of this instruction, and forward a copy of your modified order.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *July 20, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 22d.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

Order Smith to pursue and keep after Forrest all the time. The papers announce his moving from Tupelo for Ripley, but I suppose he went to replenish his supplies. Even the Atlanta papers do not claim for Lee and Forrest a victory, although they report Smith as retreating badly whipped. Rousseau has reached the railroad at Opelika, and I am closing in upon Atlanta, having destroyed its eastern road, and now enveloping the town from the east to the west on the north side, my lines being within two miles and a half. I think a few more days will bring matters to a crisis. Johnston is relieved and Hood succeeds to the command.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Headquarters, Memphis:

I have just arrived with my supply train and colored brigade. My two divisions encamp to-night at Davis' Mills, six miles from here, and will be in early in the morning. I wait your further instructions.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., July 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
La Grange, Tenn.:

You will remove your infantry by rail to Memphis as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, and your artillery and wagon train in, with an escort of cavalry, by easy marches. General Hatch will remain at La Grange until your command is entirely removed from there.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *July 20, 1864.*

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

Arriving here on the evening of the 11th instant, I immediately proceeded to the performance of the duty assigned me, and commenced by examining the lines of fortifications by which the place is guarded, and which were constructed under the orders of the engineer officer attached to headquarters, superior to the commander of this post.

It is my opinion that it was an error to waste the large force of troops which have heretofore been kept for the occupation of this place. The garrison is smaller now than it has been previously, but were it not that such large works had been constructed here it ought to be still further decreased and the surplus troops sent into the field. I do not appreciate the necessity of our holding Natchez by military occupation further than by overawing it with gun-boats. If it is not necessary, then the whole garrison of 5,000 is wasted. If it is necessary, such a small fort should have been constructed as would have commanded the town from directions where gun-boats could not reach, and at the same time preserved its communication with the water, and should have been built compactly and strongly, and been calculated for a garrison not to exceed 1,500 men. The works which have been constructed cover a great deal of ground; have destroyed large amounts of valuable improved property, and cannot be securely and properly manned by less than 10,000 men. It is not at all probable a sufficient force of the enemy could assault this place so as to make it necessary to hold the works with a full garrison. If it were, the only alternative would be to increase the garrison or to demolish the works so that an enemy could not occupy them, and then construct such as are suitable for a small garrison. There is an interior work which of itself is large enough for 1,500 men, if assailed, and which might be sufficient for the holding of the place if the outer and very exterior works, on which great labor and expense have been lavished, were leveled. With the force I propose leaving here I believe the bastions of the outer works can be held against such force as would probably be brought against them, and if forced the garrison could withstand a siege and make successful sorties from the inner work. The effective force now here is about 5,000, of which about 1,850 are white. The latter are the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and Battery K, Second Illinois Artillery. The colored troops are the Sixth U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored), the Fifty-eighth U. S. Infantry (Colored), nine companies of the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Colored), two companies of the Seventieth U. S. Infantry (Colored), and seven companies of the Seventy-first U. S. Infantry (Colored). I in-

spected all these troops in marching order, and found many of them, especially the white infantry troops and the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Colored), in indifferent condition as to arms, accouterments, discipline, instruction, competency of officers, &c. In the former many were deficient in bayonets, some without cartridge-boxes, many with unserviceable ones, some were entirely unarmed, and this latter was also especially the case in the cavalry, who, with an aggregate present at the post of about 900, report only 220 serviceable horses, 460 serviceable carbines, 422 serviceable revolvers, and 490 serviceable sabers.

The artillery, although under good instruction and discipline, is entirely deficient in horses, having a four-gun battery, and only horses enough to move the pieces without caissons, battery wagon, or forge. I found eleven four-horse teams in the cavalry command, and as the horses were reported unserviceable for cavalry, and I judged them fit for artillery, I ordered them to be turned over to it. Many horses are also in possession of the depot quartermaster, some in possession of officers and of temporarily mounted troops of the Sixth U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored). I have ordered these to be turned over to the cavalry, and the commanding officer has also seized all serviceable horses in this city and vicinity. There are also at the post cavalry arms and equipments to outfit about 100 men. It is supposed that by these means the greater part of the cavalry regiment will be made serviceable. There are enough arms and equipments in depot here to furnish all the infantry who are at present unequipped; the fact of their being in their present condition is attributable only to neglect of duty on the part of the officers. It is not to be concealed that the frequent change of commanders, and the neglect of one of them at least (Brigadier-General Tuttle, lately resigned), whose attention is represented to have been engrossed by efforts for personal gain, has operated to effect a destruction of discipline and order in the command which has resulted in all the evils and abuses consequent on relaxation, and on men following the example of unworthy officers. It is expected that Brigadier-General Brayman, who has now assumed command of the post, will be undisturbed in his command, and that his efforts to reduce things to system, order, regularity, and wholesome restraint, both with regard to troops and disloyal persons, will be seconded and sustained by all his superiors; and that appeals against his authority, decisions, and orders, coming as they will from the loose and dissolute, and from the crowd of sharpers who, swelling with professed patriotism, whilst managing to fill their own pockets by dishonest means, will not be listened to or entertained. From my observations of the characteristics of the new commander, I feel sure that if left permanently here and made somewhat independent he will succeed in reforming very many abuses and corruptions, and prevent the occurrence of new ones. I have mentioned Brigadier-General Tuttle—he has resigned—and as his administration here occurred prior to the Military Division of West Mississippi I have not thought proper to take testimony as to his conduct; but it has been offered to me here, and the whole community is filled with open talk of his having enriched himself by collusion with an agent of the Treasury Department and by constant malfeasance in office. I am informed by General Brayman's assistant adjutant-general that Capt. Lorenzo Thomas, jr., First U. S. Artillery, can produce at least ten witnesses residing here, who will make affidavit to having paid Tuttle many thousands of dollars; and, if it was thought desirable still to pursue the investigation, evidence can undoubtedly be had here in

abundance, if not of the payment of large sums of money directly to him personally, at least of much malfeasance in his administration and the payment of large sums to persons in his confidence for the release, at different times, of persons and property held under arrest by him under frivolous pretenses or by an arbitrary exercise of will.

In my investigations of the affairs of the provost-marshal I discover that between the 5th of April and the 20th of May Brigadier-General Tuttle, by his orders and receipts, drew from Lieut. J. H. Parker, his local provost-marshal, about all the funds he had, $6,300, and said that he owed it for secret service. Colonel Farrar, his successor, used in a like period only $125. The latter understood from General Tuttle that $900 was to be paid by him to a man for carrying dispatches from here to Major-General Banks at Alexandria; but it was subsequently discovered that the money was not paid, for the man demanded it (after Tuttle left here), in accordance with his promise. It is believed that Tuttle carried this money with him and has not rendered any account of it to the proper authority. I mention these matters in order that if it is thought advisable to pursue the investigation of Tuttle's affairs, now that he has left the service, proper measures may be taken secretly to send a suitable person here and elsewhere to collect evidence for the case. I confess my want of experience and aptitude for that kind of work. The case should be prepared with care by an experienced practitioner. The Treasury agent, Hart, with whom he is said to have been in collusion, has been arrested by military authority; and he confessed and confided to Judge Barnet, his successor, and to others, his connection with Tuttle and the extent of the swindling operations in which he reports they were jointly engaged; but notwithstanding that, he (Hart) has been released at Vicksburg, and his bonds here canceled by an order from a lieutenant on the staff of Major-General Slocum, commanding the district, who is acting judge-advocate. I do not know whether General Slocum, who at the time was absent in the field, was cognizant of the fact at the time of the issuing of this order. I am informed that Hart paid over to Lieutenant Sabin, the judge-advocate, about $6,000 for the purpose of compromising with certain parties who had been swindled by Hart's operations, wherein he claimed to have divided the plunder with Tuttle, and on doing that he was allowed to go; but the amounts fraudulently obtained by these parties are supposed to be thirty times the amount of the ransom money exacted.

I now proceed to specify in as few words as possible the condition of the different organizations as they appeared at inspection. I have given orders for the correction of the various irregularities and deficiencies as I discovered them.

Inspected at 5 p. m. July 14 the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Aggregate effective strength at this place, 490. Had returned from veteran furlough only four days. Inspected unexpectedly and were in bad order. Some men were entirely unequipped. General Orders, Nos. 4, 5½, 6, and 7, had never been seen or heard of by them, and therefore they had not complied with them. Arms in bad order; many bayonets lost; clothing pretty good. Officers generally very indifferent as to tone, instruction, and bearing. Discipline lax; drill indifferent; knapsacks heavily packed. They had eight six-mule wagons, seven of which were filled with baggage, and one with hospital stores, and one two-mule team.

Inspected at 6.30 p. m. July 14 Battery K, Second Illinois Artillery. Two officers and ninety-two effective men at the post; four ordnance guns; no horses for the caissons; only twelve serviceable horses,

the remainder unserviceable. They had three six-mule teams; harness very old and rotten, and should be replaced by new. Instruction good.

Inspected at 6 a. m. July 15 the Twenty-ninth Illinois Veteran Infantry. All the re-enlisted veterans (aggregate 345) are home on furlough and will not return for about five weeks. Aggregate effective men at the post, 381. They knew nothing about Orders 4, 5½, 6, and 7, except one officer in the regiment who had seen No. 4 somewhere, therefore there were no preparations under it. Arms of one company in very fine order, remainder in good firing order; many bayonets gone; clothing ordinary; some cartridge-boxes. Knapsacks, canteens, and haversacks wanting. Discipline tolerable, considering the absence of so many officers; manual good. They had eight six-mule wagons, which were old and much worn, but all the animals at the post are in fine condition.

Inspected at 8 a. m. July 15 the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Aggregate effective force here, 806. Only 220 serviceable horses; 290 unserviceable. Many men unequipped and unarmed; clothing tolerably good; discipline and general condition good. There is no suitable drill ground here and therefore the regiment is not well drilled. Many recruits were never yet mounted. They had eleven four-horse teams, one two-horse team, eight four-mule teams and one six-mule team. There were 8 public horses in possession of officers, viz, Captain Wallace, 2; Captain Smith, 2; Captain Wardlaw, 2; Lieutenant Allshouse, 1; Captain Hitt, 1.

Inspected at 5 p. m. July 15 the Fifty-eighth U. S. Infantry (Colored). Aggregate effective strength at the post, 674. They were armed with new Springfield muskets, and they were in fine condition. A few cartridge-boxes and bayonet scabbards were wanting, but otherwise the equipment was good. Many haversacks and canteens wanting, owing to articles having been destroyed in the post hospital. Sanitary condition good; discipline good; instruction fair; officers good. As soon as it can be relieved from its constant fatigue and working parties on fortifications, &c., and can have time for instruction and drill, it promises to make a fine regiment. It had three six-mule teams and two four-mule teams.

Inspected at 6 a. m. July 16 the Sixth U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored). Aggregate effective strength at this place, 1,107. In about the same condition as the Fifty-eighth. They had two 12-pounder howitzers with horses and equipment, in addition to their infantry arms. Five six-mule teams.

Inspected at 9 a. m. July 16 the Seventy-first U. S. Infantry (Colored). Aggregate effective strength at the post, 283. There are seven companies, one of which is yet new and not armed. This is an incomplete regiment and promises to be a good one. It was in good condition and discipline and performed the manual well. Sanitary condition good and quarters in good order. The fatigue and working parties called for from the regiment are so large and frequent that it has but little opportunity to drill.

Inspected at 5 p. m. July 16 the Seventieth U. S. Infantry (Colored). Aggregate effective strength at the post, 139. This is a new regiment and has only two companies as yet. They are good ones and may be remarked as the same as the Seventy-first.

Inspected on the 14th and 16th of July the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Colored). This is an inefficient detachment of nine companies from two regiments. Aggregate strength at the post, 630. Many useless soldiers, old, crippled, sick, and unserviceable. In

poor condition, and they ought to be broken up and the good material put into some other regiments, whilst the worthless is discharged as a burden to the service. On the next page is a copy of the order * which calls one of them into existence, and it has been stated to me that the good material is to be transferred by General Thomas, and the unserviceable is to be formed into the "invalid corps." I will remark that it has been unofficially stated to me, but whether with foundation in fact or not I am unable to say, that it is expected that Capt. Lorenzo Thomas, jr., First U. S. Artillery, is to be colonel of it. Who is to be entitled to the credit of originating the idea of collecting broken-down and unserviceable negroes into a body and calling it an "invalid corps" I do not know; but it appears to me that the Secretary of War could not have understood the character of the intended organization. Captain Thomas stated to me that the original intention had been partly frustrated by the officers of the regiment fraudulently inducing many of their worthless privates to desert and filling their places by able-bodied men under the same name, and that it is the intention of General Thomas to transfer these able-bodied men to other regiments and recruit again from "invalids." The officers report that they have now many men who are unfit for service. If the above idea is carried out no real service need be expected from the organization. They have been used as plantation guards, five companies at a point eight miles from here, and four companies at another point three miles from here. The detachments are in bad condition and indifferently officered. I have ordered them both to be withdrawn, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of a letter† of instructions to Brigadier-General Brayman.

When I visited the plantation at which the detachment of four companies was stationed, eight miles from here, I was informed by Captain Howell, then temporarily in command, that it was leased and occupied by a Mr. Barnet, and that the mules which worked it belonged to the United States and were taken from the "Home Plantation," so called; also that he has seen farming implements, harness, &c., marked "Home Plantation" in use there, and that the rations fed to the hands are the same, including hard bread, as are furnished by the Government to the hands of the "Home Plantation," which was also under the superintendence of a Mr. Barnet. I do not know that this is a matter of interest in military circles, but as the farms are not distant from each other I think proper to mention it as one of the items of public information involving the action of officials, which are stirred to the surface by constant talk in the community here in regard to the general habit of sharp practice carried on in this valley at the expense of our bleeding and exhausted Government and to the defamation of the characters of such civil and military officers as have a right to claim exemption from the general suspicion of corruption. At the risk of being considered meddlesome in a matter over which I have not an exclusive charge, by special instruction, and of differing in opinion with a soldier much older and more experienced than I am, I repeat my opinion that the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Colored), commonly known here as the "Invalids," should be broken up by the discharge of all officers who are unsuitable and all men not able-bodied, and that the remainder be transferred to fill up other good regiments. As I have mentioned a plantation above, which is leased to the son of a civil officer here, I deem it my duty also to refer to another, one of the best in the country, which, being occupied by a son

* See inclosure No. 1, p. 193. † See inclosure No. 4, p. 194.

of the Adjutant-General of the Army, has caused much talk and many rumors and reports here. It is unfortunate that an officer of the army should have the most distant appearance of being indirectly interested in affairs of profit and gain, especially when his duties connect him so closely with the source of profit and the control of its increase or diminution as to enable suspicious persons to circulate rumors of his having aided, in any way, by favor or official countenance, the success of the venture. Whilst it is my delicate duty to allude to this, and still more in the sequel to report some particulars, I refrain from repeating all that I have heard in the shape of common rumor. This much I must say, however, as it can be easily ascertained whether or not it is a fact, the Adjutant-General has had for months at his sole disposal a steamboat called the Rocket. It is not my duty to question the propriety of such an expenditure, for it certainly must be warranted by competent authority, but there are reports of the boat having been run and used when public necessity did not demand it, and that she, at least on one occasion, has brought supplies, farming tools, &c., to the plantation alluded to.

I beg to ask particular attention to my letter of instructions to Brigadier-General Brayman. The important general orders and circulars alluded to had never been acted on previous to General Brayman's arrival here. Most of the officers had never heard of them. I have selected the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry and the Fifty-eighth U. S. Infantry (Colored) as the disposable reserve force here. This gives now an aggregate effective force of 1,055, and when the Twenty-ninth returns from furlough it will be increased to 1,400 men. As the Seventieth and Seventy-first Regiments become filled up, and the Fourth Illinois Cavalry becomes complete in its arms and equipments and mount, a still further draft could be taken from here. After the cavalry regiment is fit for the field I advise the sending of a regiment of cavalry about 400 strong, and that this one, 900 strong, be put in the field. The steam-boat Brazil, a chartered boat, was here. She is capable of carrying only about half the reserve, but the Altamont, a Government boat, has arrived to-day to relieve her by the order of Col. Lewis B. Parsons. I have directed that both boats shall be kept till other arrangements shall be made. In regard to the fourth paragraph of your instructions, whatever great abuses have existed heretofore, there are no rumors or accusations, so far as I am able to discover, against either of the present incumbents or against Colonel Farrar, the last commander, but prior to that it is not to be doubted that the corruption was appalling. Swindling to a great extent is reported to have been practiced, oppression and blackmailing was said to be common, and whether by the greedy desire of gain or the base yielding to weakness before the influence of female charms and beauty, or both, it is certain supplies in large amounts were carried into the enemy's country beyond our lines. They still continue to go, but in much more limited quantities. Yet the present amount is almost incredible to persons whose senses have not become blunted by the habit of witnessing the post trade. At this position alone during the past eight weeks $118,000 have been carried out. I have not been able to discover that any other authority is held by the provost-marshal or commanding officer than paragraph II of General Orders, No. 4, of Major-General Slocum, hereto annexed.*

You will see by my letter of instructions to Brigadier-General Brayman that I have communicated the orders of the major-general com-

* See p. 30.

manding the division forbidding further operations of this kind. In regard to persons being passed through the lines without taking the oath of allegiance, I discover five passes or special permits to have been given to ladies continuously from the 5th of May till now, by Major McKee, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, provost-marshal of the district of Vicksburg. One of these papers also includes a special permission to take out all supplies which she needs for the family to which she belongs without having an approval at the headquarters of the post. The ladies are Miss Mary Buckner, Miss Alice Jenkins, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Mary Ker, Miss Ophelia Meyers; also Frank Surget, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, was given an unlimited pass, signed by Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, by order of the Secretary of War. Lieutenant Parker, assistant provost-marshal, reports also that Adjutant-General Thomas, in April, gave to one Elijah Smith, a citizen who had not taken the oath of allegiance, the countersign for the day. A lady of high position and great accomplishment, Mrs. Hampton Elliott, after having been repeatedly refused permit to leave the district by the commanding officer and provost-marshal, because she refused to take the oath, was granted a permit by Capt. Lorenzo Thomas, jr., First Artillery, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General, and left the post without the knowledge of the proper authorities. The pass read as follows:

NATCHEZ, MISS., *July 8, 1864.*

Mrs. Elliott has permission to go to any place in the United States with her two sons. Her trunk and baggage will not be subject to inspection or search.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.
L. THOMAS, JR.,
Captain First Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

The commanding officer on discovering the fact arrested Captain Thomas and sent him to report to Major-General Slocum, at Vicksburg, and at the same time wrote a dispatch to the adjutant-general of the District of Vicksburg explaining the case. Captain Thomas arrived at Vicksburg in the absence of General Slocum, and was released by his adjutant-general and sent back here. The communication of the commanding officer has not been replied to. A copy is hereto annexed,* and I ask special attention to it. General Thomas at the time was not within a thousand miles of this place. As I mentioned before, a brother of Captain Thomas occupies as lessee one of the finest plantations in this vicinity, and the commissary of subsistence, Captain Whitney, reports that Captain Thomas has at different times procured from the subsistence stores here for the use of the army, four barrels of whisky and one box of candles for plantation use. On drawing the supplies he has signed the following certificate:

I certify that I require the following named subsistence stores for the use of myself and mess, and none others.

He states that his father, General Thomas, told him to get the whisky for that purpose. Captain Whitney reports also that on one occasion he gave an order on the commissary for a barrel of whisky and signed it "By order of the Secretary of War," with the same authentication that Mrs. Elliott's pass had.

General Thomas is still in the North. Captain Thomas says that his father particularly directed him to sign passes in that way in his absence.

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*See inclosure No. 2, p. 193.

I do not doubt that the Secretary of War has authorized General Thomas to use his name in giving orders in the specific duty in which he is engaged, in the organization of negro troops, but I must be permitted to doubt the fact of the authority having been granted to use such a liberty in granting special privileges and liberties and taking special jurisdiction whenever his judgment may dictate, in matters within the commands of regularly assigned commanders, thus overriding their authority, and in fact assuming a superior command not proper for a staff officer to attempt to exercise. I doubt the propriety of yielding to such a claim of the general to give special orders and permits, which he has done in many and peculiar instances, in particular cases, when it is obvious and certain that he never consulted the Secretary on the point or received any authority from him. Still more must I doubt that the Secretary entertains the idea that General Thomas delegates to a young officer on his staff when he is a thousand miles away the privilege and power of placing his name at the bottom of an order to override the authority of a commanding officer, and grant privileges to persons of undoubted disloyalty, who impertinently and defiantly refuse to acknowledge allegiance to the Government which protects, favors, and supports them. At all events, it is not to be imagined that the astonishment of the Secretary of War would not be great at the discovery of his name at the bottom of a pass to procure a barrel of whisky from the commissary store for use on a private plantation. I have mentioned these matters plainly because I believe these abuses contain the seeds of dangerous growth. The annoyances of commanders are great at such interferences, if they are not warranted by proper authority, and if they are, then it is proper they should be relieved of their perplexities when cases arise, the propriety of which they honestly doubt, by the publication of the authority which General Thomas exercises whilst he is absent from the seat of Government, and is not in reality performing the duties, though he may fill the place of Adjutant-General.

The quartermaster's department of the post was examined into by me, but the incumbent has just entered on his duties. His predecessor was sent away suddenly in arrest, and Captain Perce has arrived here in his absence, and entered into possession and commenced labor by inventory, &c. The number of persons and articles hired was verified and is considered large for the post, but it is being reduced by Captain Perce. He has now in all 107. Since I have been here a boat load of hay has arrived in disgraceful condition, showing negligence at some point above here.

The arrangements and accounts of the commissary department are neat and complete, and the duty very efficiently administered. Having heard very much to arouse my suspicions I have looked very scrutinizingly into his affairs, especially of fresh beef, by repeated examinations without discovering abuses which were supposed to exist. For one matter I have given him reproof and admonition. A man by the name of Paul has been permitted to go outside the lines and collect cattle by theft, and has brought them in and received pay for them in large amounts, when it was known that the cattle could not be his own property. Whisky, from the subsistence department, is more plentifully used here than it ought to be, upward of 500 gallons having been sold to officers during the month of June, and about the same amount issued to the troops. The ordnance department here is well supplied and in excellent order; it does credit to the officer in charge.

I submit this report with the consciousness that there is much evil to unmask, which I cannot discover to view. An aptitude, an experience, and great length of time are necessary; these necessary requisites are not mine. I have every desire to "hold the mirror up," but think that several officers of proper qualifications should pursue laboriously and slowly the investigations of the matters indicated if it is thought best. By a sufficient process Judge Hart, who has been compelled to make some disclosures to save himself, and has been allowed apparently to go free, can be followed to Saint Louis, where it is understood he has invested his money, and can be so placed again in jeopardy as to compel him to disclose all he knows, not only with regard to General Tuttle, but others whose peculations have been concerned in trade stores, &c. A long course of evil practices by cunning men makes it necessary that smaller fields of work should be assigned to a greater number of officers, who could patiently pursue their purpose without feeling that they were remaining away from duties which are awaiting their attention elsewhere. As for myself, it is not my purpose to originate charges or to attempt to prove and substantiate reports which are public talk and common as the daily news, but I have merely in a general way endeavored to point out the way, in obeying the instructions I have received, to "unmask much of the evil that has so long existed under official sanction on the river." I intend to proceed to Vicksburg by the first boat, and if the course I have pursued does not meet the entire approbation of the major-general commanding I trust I may receive full particulars at that point by return of mail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 99.

GOODRICH LANDING, LA., *November 5, 1863.*

I. Col. John Eaton, jr., of Ninth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers of African Descent, is hereby authorized to raise a second regiment of colored troops in the Department of Tennessee, to be designated the Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers of African Descent. The regiment will be composed of such men as may be incapacitated for active service in the field, but who are otherwise fitted for ordinary garrison duty. Colonel Eaton is authorized to recruit for this regiment in any of the camps for colored people within the department, including Arkansas. Commanding officers are directed to facilitate him in his endeavors to fill up this regiment with as little delay as possible.

By order of Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that Mrs. Elliott, a lady of prominence in this community, and her two sons, residents of this city, after failing to obtain a pass from these headquarters

to leave the district by reason of not taking the oath of allegiance as prescribed by existing orders, was permitted to go North upon a pass issued by Captain Thomas, First Artillery, aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, which pass was written in the following language:

NATCHEZ, MISS., *July 8, 1864.*

Mrs. Elliott has permission to go to any place in the United States with her two sons. Her trunk and baggage will not be subject to inspection or search.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.
L. THOMAS, JR.,
Captain First Artillery, Aide-de-Camp.

I feel satisfied that Captain Thomas was cognizant of the fact that this pass had been repeatedly requested at these headquarters and as often positively refused upon the ground stated above, and that his action in giving it without the sanction of this office was a direct violation of orders governing this command. I further question his authority to sign by order of the Secretary of War, and, believing that his course is prejudicial to the interests of the command and subversive of every rule prescribed by the general commanding for its governance, I have ordered him to report to you in arrest, for such action as the commanding general may think proper.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. G. FARRAR,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1864.*

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III. Capt. L. Thomas, First Artillery, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp, is hereby directed to proceed forthwith to Vicksburg, Miss., to report in arrest to Major-General Slocum, commanding that district. Quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

By command of B. G. Farrar, colonel commanding:

JAS. E. MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

NATCHEZ, MISS., *July 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN,
Commanding Sub-District of Natchez:

Having, under special instructions from the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, completed an inspection of the troops, &c., under your immediate command, I have now to communicate to you the following views and instructions from him. The command, over which you have within a very few days assumed control, has not been found in good order and condition, and exhibits a lack of system, which can but be the result of negligence and carelessness under some former commander. It is not doubted that the evident zeal and ability you bring to your work will speedily repair all defects and reform all abuses. Whilst the quartermaster's department appears

to hold in depot a sufficient supply of haversacks, canteens, and all other equipments, and the ordnance department a sufficiency of arms and accouterments, there are many men in the ranks without canteens, haversacks, bayonets, even muskets, cartridge-boxes, &c. More particularly were the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry Regiments, and the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, deficient, whilst at the same time extra supplies of the same articles were, with the exception of saber-belts, to be found at the quartermaster's and ordnance depots. Large fatigue parties have been required from the regiments by the quartermaster's department at the time when the quartermaster had a force of forty or fifty laborers for that purpose. Even the streets and gutters of the city have been habitually cleaned by U. S. soldiers, whereas this work should have been done by civil or military prisoners, or by hired labor paid for by the city. Soldiers have also been supplied as clerks to the Treasury and Post-Office Departments, and some are even now so employed. It is only necessary to invite your attention to such abuses to be sure of reform. The very important General Orders, numbered 4, 5½, 6, and 7, and the circular of June 27, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, and Circular No. 1 from the inspector-general of the same, so far from having been acted on or complied with here, appear, prior to your arrival, not even to have been distributed. Your immediate and close attention is called to all of these papers, and you are instructed to see that the requirements of them are, in every respect, carefully and efficiently carried out. The reserve force at this post, under General Orders, No. 4, will for the present be composed of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry and the Fifty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored). All details from these regiments for extra or special service at depots, hospitals, &c., will at once be relieved and the men sent to their regiments and companies. You will cause these troops, in addition to their usual reports, immediately to report direct to division headquarters, as required by General Orders, No. 7, and you will provide and keep in reserve for this prompt movement the boats ordered in General Orders, No. 6, and these troops will be constantly held in readiness to move by land or water at an hour's notice. The garrison for the defense of this place will then consist of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Battery K, Second Illinois Artillery; the Sixth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), nine companies of the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth U. S. Infantry (colored), and the incomplete regiments of colored troops organizing here, viz, the Seventieth and Seventy-first U. S. Infantry (colored). You will immediately proceed to organize and add to the garrison for defense in case of attack, all detached officers and men on duty at the place; all convalescents and all other persons who are subject to the Rules and Articles of War. The requirements of circular of May 27, from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, have not been met here. The detachment of four small companies of inefficient colored troops at Marengo, eight miles from here, and of five companies of the same at Lake Concordia, three miles from here, have been exposed to sudden attack, and beyond the reach of immediate support. These troops will be withdrawn, and a force, not to exceed 300, will be retained at the fort at Vidalia for the protection of the district of leased plantations in its vicinity. The remainder of the force now on the west bank of the Mississippi River, opposite here, will remove to this side to strengthen your garrison, weakened by the troops above designated for field service. This whole garrison, together with the reserve force, whenever it is here, will of course be subject to be called on, by active

movement, to afford all the protection in its power to all leased plantations within the limits of your command, whenever it can be done without unreasonable risk of disaster. A co-operation of the gun-boats with the troops of this garrison will secure the safety of leased plantations within the above limits, as fully as it is believed it can be done, without disregarding the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 3 of the circular of June 27.

The trade regulations provided by the President of the United States, which prohibit any supplies whatever, however limited, from leaving your lines, have been habitually and to a great extent disregarded here. Although the local provost-marshal reports that within a few weeks the quantity of supplies passed beyond the line is very greatly less than it was previously, still his records show that within the last eight weeks upward of $118,000 worth of supplies have been passed through. That the enemy have been freely supplied through our lines on the Mississippi River is notorious, and thereby great opportunities have been afforded to treacherous persons for fraud or corruption. Natchez has played her part in this iniquity. You will see that the lines of your command are hermetically sealed, so that no supplies of any kind shall in future escape beyond them, and in event of your being overruled by superior authority by the granting of a special permit or a special order passing goods beyond your lines, you will immediately report all the circumstances of the case, with the fullest explanations and comments, direct to the headquarters of the Military Division of West Mississippi. Whilst it is not discovered that special permits have been granted by the local authorities within the limits of your command for persons to go in and out of the lines who have not taken the oath of allegiance, it is known that permits of that description, some of which are now in force, and have been renewed from time to time, are in possession of females residing here. These permits, so far as ascertained, emanate from Major McKee, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, provost-marshal of the District of Vicksburg, and are given for thirty days at a time. Among others are the following: Miss Mary Buckner, Miss Alice Jenkins, Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Mary Ker, Miss Ophelia Meyers. One of them at least contains authority also to carry supplies without reference to the headquarters of the command. It is directed that all permits such as are above described, emanating from whatever source, be immediately revoked and annulled, and that no more, under any circumstances, be issued.

As I am without a staff or clerks here, you will very much oblige me by furnishing me immediately two fair copies of this paper, in order that I may send one to Major-General Canby, and hand the other to Major-General Slocum.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General and Special Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS FORT MCPHERSON,
Natchez, Miss., July 20, 1864.

Capt. J. H. ODLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to respectfully call your attention to the following statement regarding the condition of the command of which I have lately been relieved. Upon assuming command of the post of

Natchez I found evidences of everything connected with the proper administration of military affairs having been entirely neglected. A total lack of discipline among the troops, and an entire absence of that strict attention to orders and regulations which alone can insure efficiency, and render soldiers worthy of the name. A large proportion of the troops were quartered in the city, and under no restrictions whatever, but allowed to roam at will throughout the city at all hours of the day and night. The natural consequence was that assaults, robberies, and incendiary fires were matters of almost daily occurrence. I immediately took the first step toward correcting those evils by ordering all the troops quartered in the city within the limits of Fort McPherson, and issuing imperative orders that no officer or soldier should be permitted to pass outside of the fortifications during the day without proper authority, and that no one should be passed out after retreat, and the result of those measures showed itself in the facts that no incendiary fire took place after the third day of assuming command, and that assaults, robberies, and misdemeanors by soldiers of my command became matters of very rare occurrence. I found guard duty and all other duties of a soldier performed in a very careless, slovenly, and negligent manner, and with an utter disregard to military appearance and the rules laid down for the guidance of all. Orders were issued almost daily to the different commanding officers, calling their attention to the many evils existing in their commands, and requiring a more strict observance of their duty, and holding them strictly responsible for all neglect of duty on the part of their men, and to all who were familiar with the condition of the command when turned over to me it is plainly evident that those orders had at least a portion of the desired effect. The pursuit of selfish interests, to the utter neglect of the interests of the service, seems to have claimed the entire attention of the preceding post commander, and the task left to me of restoring the command to a proper state of efficiency and discipline was one of no small proportions, and a work of labor and time, and whilst some reformation has been effected, much yet remains to be done, and I regret that it has been almost impossible to effect much more during the period of my holding command, so that the general commanding might have found everything in a more efficient condition. Assuring you of my earnest co-operation in the work of reformation,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. G. FARRAR,
Colonel, Commanding.

LA GRANGE, *July 21, 1864—8.40 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

I have just received your telegram of the 19th congratulating us on our success.* Regret I did not receive it sooner. My troops are all in and will be ready to commence embarking as soon as the trains arrive. I will start my land transportation in the morning. I will come in as soon as it is practicable for me to leave. How many trains will be sent out to-day?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

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* Dispatch not found.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, July 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to state to you that one train will be here at 10.30 and one at 11.40 a. m. this morning, and he desires that you send two regiments or more into Memphis on each train. Their baggage can be loaded on the same train and their transportation will be sent overland with a cavalry escort. He does not know the size of the train, but desires that as many troops be sent in as they can carry. Hold your division in readiness to move to-day.

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

Col. D. MOORE,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that the batteries of your command be stretched out on the Moscow road in readiness to move toward Memphis at 7 a. m. to-morrow. They should be provided with three days' rations and forage.

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *July 22, 1864.*
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Mr. Guthrie, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has, by letter and dispatch, asked that you would supply him with 300 repeating rifles, those of Henry preferred, for the use of the employés of the road. This is a matter of much importance and urgency. The increase of guerrilla bands has been such that unless those engaged in running the trains are armed it will not be possible much longer to retain them in the service. General Burbridge and Colonel Fairleigh favor the application which has been made, and as the Government has a deep interest in the protection of this road and the trains, which have of late been frequently stopped and fired into by guerrillas, it is hoped that prompt action may be taken.

J. HOLT.

NASHVILLE, *July 22, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Would it not be well for you to call the attention of the navy commander to the necessity of patrolling the Cumberland from Smithland to foot of Ingram's Shoals, near Canton, and the Tennessee from the mouth to terminus of Northwestern road? We are beginning to do a good deal of work by this last route, 3,000 sacks of grain, for example, received this a. m., and it is very important to us now that the Cumberland is down. I patrol the river with my gun-boats from Nashville to Ingram's Shoals. The address of the naval commander is Capt. Le Roy Fitch, commanding division gun-boats, Smithland, Ky.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster.

LOUDON, TENN., *July 22, 1864—1.40 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch just received, dated 10 a. m., thirteen miles from here, reports 100 rebels at Provost Marshal Devine's last night; states their force in that neighborhood to be 300 or 400. I shall start a force of 115 men, under Captain Devine, at once, with three days' rations. Am I right in doing so? Please answer.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Munfordville, Ky.:

Hurry forward the mounting of the Twenty-sixth and the Forty-eighth Kentucky, and send them to clear out the country west of the railroad. Send Captain Page's company, of the Twenty-sixth, to Russellville, to remain there temporarily. The evidence in Goulder's case is positive; the execution of his sentence, "to be shot to death," to be at once carried out.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 22, 1864.*

Colonel CLARK,
Paris, Ky.:

Lookout at your bridges, and keep your guards on alert. Mose Webster was eleven miles from Georgetown at 12 to-day.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 22, 1864.*

Col. S. B. BROWN:

Fifty rebels were near Georgetown at noon. Send thirty men between Paris and Georgetown to hunt them. Tell the officer he must find and whip them.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., July 22, 1864.

Col. D. MOORE,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that as the First Division troops are transported to Memphis, you will immediately commence moving your command by rail to Memphis. The camp and

garrison equipage can be loaded upon the same train with the troops. The wagons will go overland in charge of a cavalry escort, to be furnished by Brigadier-General Hatch. It is desired that you be as expeditious as practicable in moving your command. The general commanding will go in this morning. This post will be under the command of Brigadier-General Hatch until our troops are all in.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
La Grange, Tenn., July 22, 1864.

Col. D. MOORE,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you march by the nearest route with your command to Collierville, and embark on the trains from that point to Memphis. You will move as early as possible, keeping everything well closed up. You will take charge of and take with your command all trains of wagons that belong to the Sixteenth Army Corps, leaving nothing at this point.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *July 23, 1864—3 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Governor Bramlette applies to have an order, issued in compliance with your request, prohibiting the sending of arms into Kentucky, relaxed so far as to allow the State authorities to receive arms for which they have made contracts and which had been partially supplied previous to the order. The arms are mostly Ballard rifles, and, as he says, are intended exclusively for Kentucky troops now serving under General Burbridge. Ought they to be allowed to go forward?

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LOUDON, *July 23, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It was reported here last night that Thomas was up on Tellico River with a force of Indians and rebs, reported from 100 to 300, about twenty-six miles from here. I immediately sent a scout of fifteen men under a commissioned officer to ascertain their location and strength. They will report every twelve hours by courier. Will keep you advised. Scout left here at midnight.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *July 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TILLSON:

By courier from Jonesborough I have been informed that Morgan had issued orders to his command about the country to meet him on the 20th this month at Waynesville, N. C., and that he (Morgan) would go down through North Carolina and burn the Loudon bridge, and that it would take from three to six days to get there. I send the message as it came to me for what it is worth.

T. FOOTE,
Colonel Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, *July 23, 1864—9.35 p. m.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

If the regiments sent to Louisville can, in your opinion, be safely spared, you will return them to Nashville.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LEBANON, KY., *July 23, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Detachment Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry attacked guerrilla band in Green County; killed and wounded some of the rebels. Detachment from Twelfth Ohio Cavalry are in pursuit of forty guerrillas that were seen in the vicinity of New Hope this morning.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *July 23, 1864.*
(Received near Atlanta 25th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

Yours of the 20th received. General Smith has returned. He thinks you have a wrong impression in regard to his fight. He returned for lack of supplies. That he whipped the enemy very badly there is no doubt. I have ordered General Smith to put his command in order to again move against Forrest. He will so move as soon as he can get ready, unless you should think he had better go to Mobile.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[JULY 23, 1864.—For Canby to Slocum, directing 2,000 troops to be sent to Morganza, La., see Vol. XLI.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 83. } *Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1864.*

I. Division commanders will, as rapidly as possible, organize and prepare their commands for field service. Wagons and harness should be repaired, batteries completed, horses and clothing drawn, and everything be placed in readiness for another field campaign.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 24, 1864.*

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I have no objection to the order prohibiting arms going into Kentucky being relaxed so far as to allow the Governor of the State to receive arms.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

LOUDON, *July 24, 1864.*

Captain AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just received report from scouts. My men are now all together on Ball Play. The rebels are reported to have broken up into small squads and scattered in different directions. The officer in command says he has plenty of force. The rebs burned Captain Devine's (provost-marshal of Monroe County) house last night. Their only object seems to be to steal and plunder.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Vicksburg, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received yours of July 2. I fear you were more affected by the words of my telegram than I designed. By the language used I aimed to express emphatically how important General Grant and I deemed the intersection of the Mississippi Central and the Vicksburg and Selma roads. We had worked for it so hard that I felt sensitive when I heard the enemy were gradually closing the gap. Be assured of my sincere respect, and if you will be most active, whether successful or not, you may count on my personal and official support. This may not be a motive, but for the time being I represent the Great Valley, and I do think I appreciate the relative value of its parts. Though far away here in Georgia thundering away at Atlanta my thoughts revert to Mississippi and that great valley, which appears to me the spinal column of America, that you will pardon me if at times I am sensitive as to the safety of its vital parts. There is a seeming conflict of authority between General Canby's command and mine. Were I near I feel we would perfectly accord, but being so far away I will

concede to him superior knowledge of the pressing necessities at local points. Therefore when he orders troops, comply with his orders, and report the troops not as transferred but as detached, and keep him advised of the tenor and purpose of any general instructions or orders from the commander of the Department of the Tennessee or from me. Our command is on the east bank and General Canby's on the west bank, but as we are off in Georgia and General Canby is near at hand, the War Department has wisely ordered that for the protection of the great interests, as it were, afloat on that river, General Canby's orders to local garrisons are good. If, as I hope will not be the case, an absolute conflict should arise, I think our commands to you would be superior, but if good sense and feeling prevail, I do not apprehend any real conflict, for the protection of the river and its commerce, which is common to our commands, must always take precedence over any mere inland expedition.

You will have heard with pain and sorrow that General McPherson was killed day before yesterday, at the beginning of a battle brought on by Hood, who attacked our left as we were closing our lines on Atlanta. General McPherson had the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps in line, conforming to the enemy's works, and was moving Dodge's troops obliquely by the flank to the left to form, as it were, a shoulder. General McPherson was crossing one of those valleys by a road or wood path by, as it were, a diagonal, to reach the left flank of General Blair, doubtless to prepare a place for General Dodge, and he must have encountered the advanced line of the enemy's skirmishers, who preceded the column which had reached the rear of the line of General Blair. He was shot through the breast, high up from the right side. He fell dead from his horse but a few yards from the road or path. We soon got his body and sent it to the rear and to the North. He was a noble, gallant gentleman, and the best hope for a great soldier that I had in my mind's eye. You will find many a moist eye in Vicksburg when the news of his death reaches Vicksburg. General Logan is in command of the army in the field, but the President must name his successor. In the mean time execute his general orders, and in all matters of detail your own good sense must direct.

Butterfield is home sick. Ward, Geary, and Williams command Hooker's divisions. All have done good fighting.

Your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Munfordville, Ky.:

Have the men been shot that I ordered? If not, have them shot at once, except Goulder. Send him to Lexington. Order all the Twenty-sixth Kentucky at Louisville that have been mounted through Meade County and along the lower counties on the Ohio, with instructions to clear out the guerrillas, and then to report to Colonel Maxwell at Bowling Green. Have the balance of the Twenty-sixth and Forty-eighth mounted as soon as possible. I send you 600 colored troops to Bowling Green and Russellville to-morrow. They are heavy artillery.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 25, 1864.*
(Received 10.45 a. m. 27th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I want two good batteries immediately for an important move pending. The great loss of artillery by Sturgis makes this demand necessary. I learn that there are several new batteries at Saint Louis doing nothing. Will you not order two here at once? General Smith whipped Forrest very badly in his late campaign, but I want to keep whipping him until his power is destroyed. To do this effectually I need this artillery. I beg that there may be no delay.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

It was by General Grant's special order that General Smith was required after his fight to pursue and continue to follow Forrest. He must keep after him till recalled by me or General Grant, and if Forrest goes toward Tennessee General Smith must follow him, aiming to reach the Tennessee River at Decatur. We have had some hard fighting here, but have got the enemy in a tight place now, inside of Atlanta. General Rousseau broke the road at Opelika, and my cavalry have broken up the road toward Augusta for fifty miles out. Only one railroad remains to the enemy, viz, that to Macon, and I am nearly ready to strike it, after which the enemy must come out of Atlanta to fight or be invested. General Smith must keep well out after Forrest, but rather watch him closely than attempt to pursue him, but when he does fight he should keep an advantage. The railroad could supply him out as far as Grand Junction. It is of vital importance that Forrest does not go to Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JULY 25, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in relation to relief of forces on White River, Ark., by troops from Sixteenth Army Corps, see Vol. XLI.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, July 25, 1864.

General WEBSTER,
Nashville:

Answer General Sturgis that he may rely on my seeing that no injustice be done him. I think he has a fair court of inquiry, and it will not close his case without collecting the fullest testimony on his side. The court should, in General Washburn's orders, have been styled a court of inquiry, by order of the President of the United States, under the 92d Article of War, and not a court of investigation, but that is a mere difference of words, and not of meaning. Don't send me the papers.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 25, 1864.

Colonel DONALDSON,
Nashville:

Make proper representations to Commander Le Roy Fitch or Admiral Porter as to the necessity of patrolling the Cumberland River below Harpeth, and they will give it the most respectful consideration. You may say that I have referred you to them, as I have no personal knowledge of the stage of water, or dangers to be guarded against, nor of the relative importance of that as to other parts of our inland navigation.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUDON, *July 26, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN:

Courier just in from my scouts. They are now near Germansville, thirty-five miles from here. Have had no engagement when courier left. Rebels are burning houses, stealing, and robbing. It is doubtful about catching them. Scouts will start back some time to-day.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

WASHINGTON, *July 26, 1864—4 p. m.*

General L. THOMAS,
General S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

The Secretary of War and General Grant both disapprove the raising of any more cavalry regiments. If General Burbridge levies horses in Kentucky they should be used for the cavalry we now have.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
5TH DIVISION, 23D ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., July 26, 1864.

I. All safeguards heretofore given from these headquarters or from the headquarters of any subordinate command in this district are hereby revoked.

II. It having been brought to the knowledge of the general commanding that there are in this district many persons who have been banished from Missouri and other States on account of the expression of rebel sentiments and other acts tending to weaken the authority of the United States Government and encourage those in arms against that authority, it is hereby ordered that all such persons leave the district within twenty days from the date of this order, not to return during the war. All military officers, provost-marshals, and their deputies in this district are charged with the execution of this order, and will arrest and send to these headquarters for transportation beyond the limits of the United States all persons failing to comply with its provisions.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 26, 1864.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Forty-third and Forty-sixth [Indiana] Volunteers are gathering here, numbering together about 350 men. Governor Morton is very anxious that they remain at present. Guerrillas crossed into Indiana to-day, stealing arms and horses. Unless detained, these regiments move at once.

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., July 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS,
Covington, Ky.:

Your communication of the 18th instant was duly received. I had telegraphed to General Sherman the substance of your previous communication, by the hand of your aide-de-camp, Captain Rawolle, and had received no reply. On report of that of the 18th I sent by the same method its principal points, and have received in reply the telegram of which I now forward a copy.*

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *July 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE,
Paducah, Ky.:

I will hold a mounted force in readiness west of the railroad to move into your vicinity at short notice. I would advise that all boats be removed from the Tennessee River, and from the Ohio between Smithland and Cairo.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Lexington, Ky., July 27, 1864.

Capt. J. E. MERRITT,
Commanding Squadron Eleventh Michigan Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with your squadron and two prisoners, Wooten and Woods, to Georgetown, Ky. You will guard them closely, and upon your arrival at Georgetown will order two coffins, not to exceed in price $8, the bill of which will be sent to Capt. Thomas D. Fitch, assistant quartermaster, Lexington, for payment. After procuring the coffins and making necessary preparations, you will execute the order issued from headquarters District of Kentucky, which is that prisoners R. G. Wooten and William Woods shall be shot to death at

* See Sherman to Webster, July 25, p. 204.

or near Georgetown, Ky., in retaliation for murder of Robinson at Georgetown, Ky. You will also procure the services of any priest they may ask for. After the execution of this order you will report the proceedings "officially" to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General McLean:

GEO. HAMILTON,
Captain and Prov. Mar. Gen., First Div., Dist. of Kentucky.

[JULY 27, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in relation to operations in Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Pursuant to orders from Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, the general commanding directs that you have the largest brigade of your command in readiness to move by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to-morrow morning, and hold them in readiness until further orders. When ordered, they will go out to Grand Junction, and from thence south with a construction party, who are ordered to repair the railroad.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., July 27, 1864.

The following-named officers are announced as upon the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly: Maj. G. M. Staples, surgeon Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, medical director; Capt. John Hough, assistant adjutant-general volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. J. Lyon, Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, judge-advocate; Capt. William S. Burns, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; First Lieut. J. W. Wright, Second Iowa Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster; Second Lieut. John B. Pannes, Seventeenth New York Volunteers, acting ordnance officer.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., July 27, 1864. (Received 10.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Callender has shipped to General Washburn ten light 12-pounders, with carriages, caissons, &c., to Lieutenant Pannes, for use of Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, and will ship fourteen more 3-inch wrought-iron guns as soon as all the caissons and the balance of the guns are received, which will be to-morrow. Is that sufficient?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *July 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN:

I wish you would relieve the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, now at Whiteside's, and order it to report at this place. Two regiments have been sent from here to Louisville by order of the War Department, and the garrison is reduced to a mere trifle.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., July 28, 1864.

Col. D. C. MCCALLUM,
Director and General Manager U. S. Military Railroad:

SIR: I received to-day a copy of the letter from General Grant to General Meigs, with your indorsement. I have opened the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction, by order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding district, &c. I do not think it is the intention to open the road any farther east than Grand Junction. Think it is opened for the purpose of moving troops and supplies for an expedition against Forrest and other Confederate forces in that section. I have an order to open the Mississippi Central Railroad south from Grand Junction to Holly Springs, and possibly to the Tallahatchie River. I think the whole is temporary. I suppose I cannot do less than to open roads wherever the commander directs, and have done so and ask no questions. Your dispatch was duly received and answered. The road had then been open two weeks. I will try to carry out any instructions I may receive from you.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. F. GOODHUE,
Superintendent.

(Forwarded by Colonel McCallum to headquarters Armies of the United States.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 28, 1864.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Burbridge has earnestly asked for authority to mount two colored regiments, the horses to be seized from citizens of known disloyalty. General Thomas has reported to you fully, favorably on the application. It is most important that this authority should be given, and promptly. These regiments, composed of men almost raised, as it were, on horseback, of uncompromising loyalty, and having an intimate knowledge of the topography of the country, would prove a powerful instrumentality in ridding the State of those guerrilla bands of robbers and murderers which now infest and oppress almost every part of it. Besides, their presence in the different counties engaged in this popular service would exert the happiest influence in favor of the Government policy of employing colored troops.

J. HOLT.

COVINGTON, *July 28, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

I have just received reliable intelligence that the provost-marshal of Grant County, with eighteen men under his command, was on the morning of the 27th attacked by a band of guerrillas near Lusby's Mill, in Owen County, and 5 men killed and a number wounded. Number of guerrillas not known.

E. BALL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 28, 1864.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Committee from Henderson, Ky., report all Union citizens and families fled to Evansville, this State, Major-General Burbridge will be here in the morning to consult Governor Morton. Would like to meet Major-General Heintzelman, if possible, here. The border is in a very precarious situation.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 28, 1864.*

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ,
White's Station:

It is reported that a party of rebels are planning to capture some of your parties as they go to water. You will take measures to prevent any such occurrence.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

[JULY 28, 1864.—For Slocum to Dennis, in relation to movement of First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, from Vicksburg to Morganza, La., see Vol. XLI.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

What you propose sending to Memphis will supply General Washburn's wants.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *July 29, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I would approve of making the appointments of corps commanders recommended by General Thomas.* In relieving General Slocum from

* See Sherman to Halleck, July 27, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 272.

command at Vicksburg, I would direct General Canby to send a suitable major-general from his military division. General Dana would probably be the best man, but I would leave this to Canby, knowing that he would make a proper selection.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

General Thomas will remember that the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad was placed by the Secretary of War under my control, with authority to select engineers, &c. The road is now used to its utmost capacity in transportation of supplies for the army. We are making every effort to increase that capacity. The services of Major Yates at this time are important, and I hope he can be spared, which will not interfere with Colonel McCallum in any way. I hope you will permit me to make one suggestion in reference to persons being sent to Nashville and north of it. The whole population in our front, instead of being sent this way, should be pressed back with the rebel army. Let them hear the cries of suffering, and supply their stomachs and backs with food and raiment. To the extent that we receive and feed their population, which is disloyal, we relieve the Confederate Government. Let them fall back with the army. By sending them here they add to the rebel or Copperhead sentiment and increase opposition to the Government. The rebels who have been sent from East Tennessee north, should have been sent south. They would rather go anywhere else than south, and it would create more terror than sending them north. If this meets your views, I hope you will submit to General Sherman for consideration.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 29, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

I have civil writs in my hand which I cannot execute in Montgomery and Fayette Counties, in this State. Confederate officers in command of district; citizens are committing murders, robberies, and assaults on Union men. I need 500 well-armed men at Pana, Ill. Can you send them?

D. L. PHILLIPS.

Approved:
RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, July 30, 1864.

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I remember that at first the Northwestern railroad was placed under your charge, but thought that subsequently all the military railroads were placed in charge of Colonel McCallum. Major Yates will be de-

tailed to report to you. I have always held the same opinion about sending rebels and their sympathizers south instead of north that you do, and have had frequent conversations on that subject with General Sherman. To send them south as our lines advance would require that they be sent through our lines under flag of truce, which he does not like to do at this time. They will probably all be sent south after the campaign is over.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 30, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Major-General Burbridge, now here, has ordered the arrest to-day of the leading traitors in Louisville. He is still here and makes requisition on me for the arrest of Judge Bullitt, of Kentucky. Dick Barrett, leader, from Saint Louis, is here in consultation with them. Shall I arrest him and send him to General Rosecrans? Several of the leading military leaders of the order are here and others expected. Shall they be arrested and sent south, as urged by General Burbridge, with those he arrests? Next Tuesday the leaders appointed to meet for definite future action. The Governor has published my report to him in June, of which I wrote you. Lieutenant Flowers goes over on noon train. Can you not come here?

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 30, 1864.*
(Received August 7.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Vicksburg:

As soon as relieved by an officer selected by Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby, you will report in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, &c.

COVINGTON, KY., *July 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER,
Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your favor of the [26th] instant, inclosing copy of telegram from Major-General Sherman is just received. I regret very much to trouble you again on the subject, and the more so as I perceive from the nature of the general's telegram that you have presented my case to him as strongly as you could. Yet I feel that the general does not comprehend the exact difficulty of my position. Probably I was not clear in representing it, and I would be doing myself great injustice were I to fail in giving him a clear idea of it. Soon after my return to Memphis from my late expedition, I made a formal application to General Washburn for a court of inquiry "to investigate the cause of the disaster to my expedition." The general declined granting it on the ground that he did not have the authority to do so, but said he would forward it through General McPherson to General Sherman, upon whom

he would urge it. Two days, I think, thereafter General Washburn did order a court of inquiry, but the order did not state that it was ordered at my request. Nevertheless, thinking that might have been an oversight, I handed in (to the president of the court) a list of witnesses whom I requested might be summoned before it. To this I received no reply. After waiting some ten days and hearing no more of the matter, and not wishing my friends abroad to think I was having a hearing when in fact I was not, I made application for authority to repair to this place to await orders from the Secretary of War, to whom I had already reported by telegraph by direction of General Washburn. To this General Washburn replied that he would like to have me remain a few days for the purpose of giving my testimony before a "board of investigation," which had been ordered. It appears that on the 26th of June he dissolved the "court of inquiry" and instituted this board of investigation; this, too, in face of the fact that he had forwarded (or said he would) my application to General Sherman for a "court of inquiry." I think, therefore, that General Sherman is a little in error in supposing the difference between these, in this instance particularly, to be merely "in name;" if it were a mere accident or difference merely in name, why dissolve the one and order the other? The fact is a court of inquiry is a legal organization, governed by certain laws and rules, and before which I had a right to appear, whereas the board now in session is a thing not known to law. Its proceedings may be conducted in such manner as General Washburn may choose to direct, and as it is not ordered at my request I have no claim to come before it, though its whole proceeding is a virtual investigation of my conduct. I must say that such a course is without precedent in the U. S. Army, or in any other army in the world (so far as my information goes)—is *ex parte in toto*—not calculated in any sense of the word to elicit the truth, and better calculated to inflict injury upon the innocent than any organization or device ever invented since the days of the Spanish Inquisition, and I feel certain that as soon as the major-general commanding can have a true understanding of it he will dissolve this board and order a proper court.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *July 31, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your written instructions I proceeded to Kentucky and conferred fully with Governor Bramlette, Major-General Burbridge, General Ewing, Colonel Fairleigh, Major Sidell, and others connected with the civil and military administration. I had also interviews with various prominent and well-instructed citizens upon the condition of public affairs in the State. The result may be briefly stated as follows:

Kentucky has been for some time and is still in a deplorable condition. A very large part of the State is completely overrun with guerrillas, who plunder farm-houses, and fields, and villages at will, and often murder the helpless victims of their robberies. These thieves and murderers, with the exception of Jessee's band, which is believed to consist of some 300 men, move in small bodies of from four or five to twenty. They are mounted on the fleetest and best horses of

the country, and are thoroughly armed with weapons which they conceal in their boots and under their clothes. They dash rapidly from point to point, and pouncing suddenly upon country houses and small towns, encounter no opposition. With the exception of a single guerrilla, who was recently shot while endeavoring to force his way into a store at Bardstown, these miscreants have met with no resistance on the part of the citizens. The explanation of this seemingly spiritless conduct, as made to me, is that the citizens suppose a greater calamity would fall upon them from resistance than submission. They prefer yielding up their horses, goods, and other portable valuables to having their houses burned over their heads, and their lives probably sacrificed, which they think would be the immediate or ultimate result of any attempt to defend themselves. These guerrilla bands are the fruit of the President's amnesty proclamation. In a letter addressed to yourself by Major-General Burbridge, and which I will deliver to you in person on my arrival at Washington, the opinion is expressed that nine-tenths of the guerrillas now infesting Kentucky have taken the oath under that proclamation.

It is well known that the rebels do not regard any oath administered to them by Federal authority. Their demoralization is so utter and shameless that they make a continual mockery of such oaths, which they take only because they can make them instrumental in advancing their personal interests and treasonable enterprises. So far as Kentucky is concerned the rebels have used this proclamation, and the oath under it, only as a means for returning to the State, visiting their friends, making observations upon our military affairs, and then arming, mounting, and equipping themselves either for the Confederate service or for the career of robbers and cut-throats. General Burbridge earnestly urges a suspension of the proclamation in its application to Kentucky, and in this recommendation I fully concur. The ascertained existence of a conspiracy in that and the adjoining States for an armed co-operation with the rebels furnishes an additional and powerful reason why the request of General Burbridge should be complied with. The Government is not strong enough in Kentucky to justify it in allowing so vast an accumulation there of active treasonable elements as the abuse of this proclamation is daily furnishing. It is proper to add that the recent orders of General Burbridge enforcing indemnity from rebel sympathizers for thefts and robberies of guerrillas, and directing the execution of guerrilla prisoners in retaliation for murders committed by these bands, cannot fail to produce the happiest effect in mitigating these atrocities. A number of these executions has already taken place and no murder by guerrillas has since occurred. These outlaws are banded together in the same interest, are animated by the same spirit, and seek the accomplishment of the same guilty ends. They are a brotherhood of traitors and felons, and the public safety demands that they should be held responsible *in solido* for the crimes of each and all of their members. These executions have inspired a most wholesome terror, and it is to be hoped that the stern but necessary policy thus inaugurated will be in nothing relaxed. The recruiting of colored troops in Kentucky is proceeding most satisfactorily. About 10,000 have already been enlisted, and this number, it is believed, will be doubled in sixty days. They have for some time been coming in at the rate of about 100 per day. When we consider the perils and menaces which these down-trodden men have to brave in making their way to the recruiting stations we cannot but regard the example of their courage, and loyalty, and zeal as among the noblest and most cheering signs of the

times. The commencement of the recruiting of colored troops in Kentucky was signalized by disgraceful outrages perpetrated in the twin-and, it would seem, inseparable interests of treason and slavery. Slaves escaping from their masters with a view of entering the military service were waylaid, beaten, maimed, and often murdered. This shameful condition of things, however, has disappeared under an improved public sentiment, and from the vigor and success with which the Government has continued to press its policy. The popular opinion is rapidly reaching the conclusion that the policy of recruiting colored troops is too firmly established to be resisted, and that it is the interest, as it certainly is the duty, of Kentucky to acquiesce in it. The feeble opposition which still remains is fostered mainly by unscrupulous politicians who hope to make out of this popular irritation a certain amount of political capital to be invested in the approaching Presidential election. Upon the whole, the recruiting of colored troops in Kentucky must be held to be a decided success thus far, and to be full of encouragement for the future. The service, under the vigilant and faithful administration of Major Sidell and his subordinates, is marked by energy and discretion, and promises soon to bring to the support of the Government a numerous and zealous body of soldiery, of a class whose courage and loyalty have been conspicuous on so many fields. Careful investigation has revealed the existence of a treasonable association in Kentucky, with ramifications extending throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and I believe Missouri also. The association is probably more numerous and formidable in Indiana and Illinois than elsewhere. It is secret in its meetings, has its ritual and passwords, and aims, through a co-operation with the enemy, in striking at General Sherman's communications, or otherwise to overthrow the Government as now administered. The oath of the third or military degree of the order is, for obvious reasons, suppressed in the ritual, but its nature has been clearly ascertained, and the object, for the accomplishment of which its obligations are imposed, is that which I have mentioned. A large number of influential men in Kentucky, embracing several occupying the highest positions under the State government, are found to be members and officers of this association or conspiracy. General Burbridge having ascertained the facts will, in a few days, proceed to deal with the most prominent of these conspirators in Kentucky in a manner demanded by the public peril and justified by the precedents of history. Involved as the country is in civil war, and with Kentucky as the base of vast military operations, it is not to be endured that these conspirators should be permitted to remain within the limits of the State, secretly but actively engaged in prosecuting their traitorous schemes, and prepared at any moment to lay their hands on the throat of the Government should the occurrence of any great military disaster enable them to do so. In the step which he is about to take General Burbridge will have the support of Governor Bramlette, intensely conservative as he is, and of all truly loyal men of the State. If he is fully sustained by the Government in this and kindred measures, I am satisfied that he will not only cut up this conspiracy in Kentucky by the roots, but will also make treason in that State socially infamous, as it is legally and politically so. His action will be a marked departure from the policy of conciliation which, though well intentioned, has resulted in giving to the rebellion all its insolence and defiance, and much of its present strength. Such an open abandonment of a policy that has failed after such sacrifices of blood and treasure will, I am sure, be hailed with universal satisfaction. It is to be regretted that a similar

course of action could not be taken at the same moment in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This, however, would require a military force which the Government has not probably at its disposal at present in those States.

The inclosed letter* I take from that of General Burbridge to yourself, before referred to, in the hope that it may be in your power to give it early and favorable consideration. The matter discussed has produced a deep feeling in the West, and General Burbridge feels great solicitude in regard to it. Were an assistant adjutant-general stationed at Louisville he could at once perfect the discharge of this numerous class of disabled soldiers, whose pitiable condition demands, from every consideration of humanity and duty, the kindly action of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, July 31, 1864—1 p. m.

General H. B. CARRINGTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

You can arrest Judge Bullitt and turn him over to General Burbridge on the latter's requisition; also Dick Barrett, from Saint Louis, on General Rosecrans' requisition. Do not arrest any others, as their cases are in the hands of the Government.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 91. } *Memphis, Tenn., July 31, 1864.*

Col. William T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, senior officer, is hereby assigned to and will at once assume command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, relieving Col. D. Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 31, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in relation to relieving General Gordon's command in Arkansas by troops from Sixteenth Army Corps, see Vol. XLI.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *July 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HATCH,
La Grange:

Co-operate with the infantry and push the completion of the railroad toward the Tallahatchie. Move your Second Brigade from Collierville toward Holly Springs as soon as you need them. The Sixth Illinois

* Not found as an inclosure.

will march direct from this point by the Pigeon Roost road, in charge of supply train, and will probably move to-morrow morning. I have notified Colonel Coon of this disposition of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry. Forage will be sent out as fast as possible. I have reported with my command to General A. J. Smith for orders. You will carry out any instructions which may be sent you direct from him.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, July 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: The force under your command is not in number or appointment as large or as complete as I designed to send, but I cannot increase it until after troops from Texas, or from points above, come within my reach. The present object is simply that of co-operation with the Navy in the operations about to be undertaken by Admiral Farragut against the rebel works in Mobile Bay. Should these operations open the way for more extensive ones, or call for a larger force, I will add to it as far as I have the means of doing.

I do not give you any special instructions, as I know that you will make the best possible application of the means under your control.

Keep me advised as constantly as possible of your operations and of whatever you may require to increase the efficiency of your command and give proper results to the work before it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[JULY 31, 1864.—For abstract from returns of the Departments of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, pp. 316–319.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, August 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Knoxville:

I have information that the rebel court convenes at Jonesville to-day to try Union citizens for treason; the court is protected by about 100 rebel soldiers. I propose by your permission to make a raid on that place. I think it will be successful.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[MEMORANDUM.]—Make the raid and do it with as much secrecy and dispatch as possible. Capture the court. Be on the alert for an attack while your party is out.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *August 1, 1864.*

Brigadier General TILLSON:

GENERAL: Colonel Trowbridge with 13 commissioned officers and 263 enlisted men and a few scouts left promptly at 6 o'clock this morning. I gave Colonel Trowbridge full and explicit instructions in writing in conformity with explanations from Colonel Crawford, as you directed; they will do the work thoroughly. My adjutant will bring the monthly report on the train to-day in order if required to correct the same in compliance with recent instructions from you.

T. FOOTE,
Colonel, &c.

[AUGUST 1, 1864.—For Patterson to Ammen, reporting attack on Athens, Tenn., see Part I, p. 367.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 1, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

What must I do with men arrested—aiders and guerrillas? I have many. Must they go to South America or the Tortugas? Have some conspirators in the Sons of Liberty. May I send them to the Tortugas? It is no use to try them; we must imprison or send them off.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville:

To send prisoners to the Dry Tortugas you must have the consent of the Secretary of War. No doubt he will promptly grant it. I fully approve your course and want you to make it thorough, and clean out Kentucky of all suspicious men.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR ATLANTA, *August 1, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

General Stephen D. Lee has arrived in Atlanta and brought with him 3,500 dismounted cavalry. If you have force enough to defend Memphis, Smith should move to Decatur, Ala., where he can be supplied, and from which point he can watch Forrest. Roads are now good, and the growing corn about Rienzi and Tuscumbia will feed his stock. I may have to draw somewhat more than is prudent from Decatur. If Forrest's movements look to Tennessee, this movement should be rapid. If the Tennessee River be in good boating order he will find a gun-boat at Eastport.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 1, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have been to Cincinnati and arranged for the patrol-boats, but the arrangements for manning them are still on my hands. Please answer the following questions: What number of men to handle the armament shall be assigned to each boat? River men recommend thirty to fifty. Will you authorize me to require the assistance of Provost-Marshal to assign men who are duly enlisted for gun-boat service to this particular service while it continues, and then to be turned over to other boats? An officer with the rank of major should be assigned to the command of the whole, and one captain or lieutenant assigned to each boat. I have no officers to assign. Will the Department detail them and furnish me a list? They should report early to Colonel Swords, at Cincinnati.

JOHN BROUGH.

LOUDON, *August 2, 1864—7.55 a. m.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I this moment received the following dispatch:

I sent 150 men and one piece of artillery.

M. B. EWING,
Commanding, Charleston.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LOUDON, *August 2, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN:

I have received the following message from Athens, 2d:

Colonel PATTERSON:

There are reported to be three companies of rebels within three or four miles of here. Send help at once; nearly all my men are out on a scout. The enemy is coming in the direction of Madisonville.

MARSHMAN,
Lieutenant.

I have ninety men on scout at Athens now. Can you send a force to Athens by railroad? I can't spare the men. No train here to send them on.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LOUDON, *August 2, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing further from Athens. We have it reliable that forty or fifty rebels were at Madisonville this p. m.—2 o'clock. Scouts have been sent to ascertain facts. Will keep you posted.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *August 2, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington:

The major-general commanding directs by telegraph to-night that you send him at once all the cavalry that can possibly be spared from your district.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *August 2, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER:

Scout just returned to Burkesville; killed rebel Lieutenant Armstrong; have rebel Captain Smith prisoner. Thirty-fifth Kentucky arrived at Bardstown and Bloomfield yesterday; have instructed Colonel Starling to scout country in every direction. Captain Crandell killed 2 and wounded 1 rebel in Green County; captured 4.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have repaired the Central Mississippi Railroad to the crossing of Tallahatchie, and have sent forward a force that can whip the combined force of the enemy this side of Georgia and east of the Mississippi. I occupy Holly Springs and my advance cavalry is now in. I shall push across the Tallahatchie as soon as possible; will not stop short of Columbus, Miss. Forrest's forces were near Okolona a week since; Chalmers in command. Forrest not been able to resume command by reason of wound in fight with Smith. I have a report to-day that he died of lockjaw some days ago. When my forces leave the Tallahatchie they will be able to make a campaign of twenty days. All is well now.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 2, 1864.*

Colonel COON,
Collierville:

The artillery and train will arrive at Collierville to-night or in the morning, in charge of Fourth Iowa Cavalry. You will leave one regiment of your command to relieve the Fourth Iowa, and escort the train in company with the negro brigade to Holly Springs. Answer by telegraph. The Sixth Illinois will encamp to-night at crossing of Coldwater on Pigeon Roost road.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 2, 1864.*

Colonel BURGH,
Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Collierville:

The train will not be at Collierville at the time designated. You will not wait for it but move by daylight to-morrow morning and join the command at Holly Springs.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 2, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Vicksburg:

You are assigned to command the Twentieth Corps. Turn over your command to the officer next in rank, and come and command your corps in the field. I will extend General Washburn's district over Vicksburg and Natchez, so that the river can be controlled by one mind. Come via Cairo and Nashville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN,
Comdg. Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the provost-marshal-general of East Tennessee to tell you that information has been received at this office that two companies of rebel soldiers, well mounted and known as Osborne's and Henry's companies, are in Sevier County, Tenn., and were last night within two miles and a half of Sevierville, Tenn. There are apprehensions that these men will do a great deal of damage to the growing crops and other property, unless driven out or otherwise stopped. Would it not be well to send a small force, say forty cavalry, to Sevier County, who, combined with our troops already there, may be able to capture or destroy the whole crowd?

I am, sir, with great respect, &c.,

L. A. GRATZ,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 3, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send out one brigade of your command by rail in the morning to Holly Springs, Miss. The brigade should be at the depot at 6 a.m. On their arrival at Holly Springs they will report to Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower for instructions.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 3, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that the brigade previously ordered out of your command to report at the railroad depot at 6 o'clock to-morrow, will report there at 5 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 3, 1864.

Col. J. I. GILBERT,
Comdg. Second Brigade, Third Division, 16th Army Corps:

COLONEL: I am directed by the colonel commanding division to order that you move with your command to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad depot to-morrow, August 4, 1864, reporting there at 6 a. m. As soon as the command is embarked on the cars you will move by rail to Holly Springs, Miss., reporting on your arrival to Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower for instructions.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., August 3, 1864.

Col. E. BOUTON,
Commanding Brigade, U. S. Colored Troops:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that your command move out to-day at 1 p. m. on the Pigeon Roost road and proceed by the most practicable route to Holly Springs, Miss., and there await further orders. All the artillery of this command and the regimental wagons and ambulances have been ordered to be in readiness on that road at 12 m. You will please take charge of the same to Holly Springs, at which place they will rejoin their command upon arrival.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOLLY SPRINGS, *August 3, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

I reached here with trains at 11 o'clock this morning; have started below with a train of troops and think there is no obstacle this side the Tallahatchie, which I shall try to make this evening. No enemy heard of this side the river. Have here three brigades of infantry and one of cavalry.

EDWARD HATCH.
Brigadier-General.

BEFORE ATLANTA, *August 3, 1864.*
(Received 6th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

General Slocum is assigned to command the Twentieth Corps in the field, vice Hooker, who has gone off offended because he was not made McPherson's successor. You will extend your command over the Vicksburg District and exercise control over all the troops of my command on the Mississippi River. Orders will come by mail.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS STEAMER LAURA,
Eastern end of Petit Bois Island,
Mississippi Sound, August 3, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to announce that I have arrived and anchored off this point with the following transports, viz: Battle, James Brown, Tamaulipas, Clyde, St. Charles, with barge, containing in the aggregate about 1,700 men. I shall commence to disembark all the troops about ten miles east of the western extremity of Dauphin Island this afternoon at 4 o'clock, all the arrangements having been perfected for such purpose. The tug-boat Perry with the Alliance have not yet arrived and some little delay has been caused thereby. You will please hurry forward as rapidly as possible the remaining troops of my command, as their services are required. It is probable that the fleet will not attempt to pass the batteries until Saturday next, and certainly not before Friday. It affords me pleasure to state that all is progressing favorably.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *August 4, 1864.*
(Received 6th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your telegraph of the 1st just received. The force of Forrest is at Montgomery, stationed below Okolona, and I am moving in that direction, while Smith is after him with 5,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry. He will hardly go into Middle Tennessee. The country where Forrest's command is is full of corn and meat, and Smith can subsist there. I have ordered him to push after Forrest wherever he may be and to go as far as Columbus, Miss., in pursuit of him, if necessary, and have all railroads this side of there to be destroyed. I telegraphed you on the 2d, but if you do not approve of the plans there laid down I shall expect to hear from you by the time Smith reaches Oxford, and will move then as you may direct. If you approve of the plan there indicated shall Smith, after penetrating as far down as Columbus, march north to Decatur and Tuscumbia or return here? Should he meet and effectually whip Forrest should he not return here and be sent to Mobile?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: In sending you the inclosed order, which places you in command of the District of Vicksburg, I am directed by Major-General Howard to state that much to the regret of this army in the field, Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith has been compelled to retire from the front, in consequence of his old wound, which has entirely disabled him for the present. General Smith has tendered his resignation, but the interests of the service will not admit of its acceptance, and the general commanding trusts that rest will soon enable him to take command of some post or district, and makes the suggestion that he would make an excellent commander of the District of Vicksburg. He will be ordered to report to you. Until the close of this campaign shall afford time to effect a reorganization of the corps of this army it will be necessary to continue all reports as heretofore from the District of Vicksburg, which is occupied by the troops of the Seventeenth Corps.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 88. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Before Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864.*

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II. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn is, in addition to the command of the District of West Tennessee, assigned to the command of the District of Vicksburg. All reports and returns will, however, be made to the proper corps commander as heretofore.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 4, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in relation to diversion of re-enforcements from Department of Arkansas, see Vol. XLI.]

[AUGUST 4, 1864.—For order assigning Morgan L. Smith to command of the District of Vicksburg, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 366.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., August 4, 1864.*

The following-named officers, having reported at these headquarters for duty, are announced as upon the staff of the major-general com-

manding, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly: Capt. E. L. Gooding, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, as chief commissary; First Lieut. Hunn Hanson, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, as aide-de-camp.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 4, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Your telegram respecting the officers and men for patrol-boats has remained unanswered until I learned what number of boats were obtained and when they would probably be ready, as on this point depends in some measure the source from which the force can be supplied. Colonel Swords was directed to confer with you; has he done so? The Springfield arms can be placed in your arsenal, to be distributed as you may need them; but it was my design to let your troops take their arms home and then turn them over. This seemed to be satisfactory to you, and no answer was deemed necessary. The question as to local camps of rendezvous is under General Fry's consideration, and he has not yet reported. I think the objections are insuperable to having a rendezvous in each Congressional district, but if it be possible without serious injury to the service the effort will be made to conform to your wishes. If it be done in one State it will be claimed in all, even without any reason, and this circumstance renders special arrangements impossible. Such regulations only can be made, and such modifications of general regulations permitted, as can be executed consistent with the service in every State. Every Governor claims some specific arrangement for himself, and insists because some other Governor has been indulged. Only yourself and one or two others seem willing to conform to anything but their own notions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT TENTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General TILLSON,
Commanding Second Brig., Fourth Div., 23d Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions issued from your headquarters on the 3d instant, Captain Sears, with forty-two men of this command, went to Sevierville, arriving there on the 4th at 7 a. m. On arriving there they were informed that the rebels had left, upon which the command halted and sent out a scout, who returned in the afternoon, stating that the rebels had retreated by way of Newport and Sweet Water, and from there into the mountains. There had been about twenty-five rebels roaming through the country (a part of Osborne's former command), their object being to steal horses, quite a number of which they had taken with them. They had also taken two prisoners, but on an attempt of some citizens to bushwhack them (the rebels) they abandoned their prisoners. The command returned to camp this morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

H. E. LIGHT,
Captain, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 5, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of Brigadier-General Ammen, commanding Fourth Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

It will be seen that the reports sent in by the commanding officer at Sevierville were not based upon facts, proving that he did not take the steps necessary to ascertain the number and character of the enemy before forwarding his urgent requests for aid. This, with the additional facts that there is a force of eighty men of the Second Tennessee stationed at Sevierville amply sufficient not only to drive away the rebels, as was done by a few citizens, but to have entirely destroyed them, excite suspicion both as to the courage and competency of the commanding officer at that place. But that the officer and his regiment are to be mustered out of the service in a few days the general commanding this brigade would deem it his duty to institute an official examination into his conduct, and to prevent its repetition in future.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

MOSCOW, *August 5, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

A scouting party of seventy-five men from my regiment came on a rebel force north of Somerville, on the Hatchie, at Solomon's Mills, said to be 800 strong, with two small pieces of artillery. I have not force enough to spare from this post to move there. I can get no co-operation from La Grange. A small force of 250 went out from La Fayette in same direction, at same time, and have not been heard of since Wednesday noon. Can anything be done?

A. H. BEREMAN,
Colonel Forty-fifth Iowa Infantry, Commanding Post.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
MOBILE BAY, *August 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Forces at Dauphin Island:

GENERAL: We have had our free fight with the forts, as you perhaps saw. One of the monitors, the Tecumseh, was sunk by a torpedo, and nearly all hands perished. We had all anchored above when I saw Buchanan making up for me. I knew full well his design was for me. So we had a free fight. We all ran at him and punished him with shot and heavy charges until he struck his flag and became my prisoner, and we have the Tennessee with the Stars and Stripes flying. I will now place gun-boats down at Pilot Town to protect your army so soon as you are ready to land. I took one of their gun-boats also. I have lost many killed and wounded; 19 killed and 25 wounded in this ship; others have lost more or less.

I am, general, very respectfully,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS STEAMER LAURA,
Off Dauphin Island, August 5, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the troops under my command disembarked near the western extremity of Dauphin Island on the evening of the 3d instant and immediately moved up and invested Fort Gaines. About midnight of the 4th I succeeded in getting the light artillery in position within 1,200 yards of Fort Gaines, which opened on the fort this morning simultaneously with the passage of the batteries by the fleet, taking their water batteries in reverse and silencing them. It affords me much pleasure to announce that the fleet passed the batteries this morning with the loss of a single monitor, the Tecumseh, sunk by a torpedo; and that Admiral Farragut is now operating in the inner harbor of Mobile. The rebel ram Tennessee surrendered after a stubborn resistance. I am now disembarking the heavy guns on the south side of the island near Pelican Island Spit, and will have them in position to open on Fort Gaines by daylight to-morrow.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Mr. Buchanan, formerly of the U. S. Navy, commanding rebel ram Tennessee, had his leg shot off and is now a prisoner in our hands.
G. G.

HEADQUARTERS STEAMER LAURA,
Off Dauphin Island, August 5, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: As the fleet under Admiral Farragut has succeeded in passing the batteries and is now in the inner harbor of Mobile, it is probable that the two forts at the entrance will hold out until reduced by a regular siege. This is particularly probable in the case of Fort Morgan, which has still the advantage of land communication with Mobile. Under these circumstances I respectfully suggest that an additional force of at least 3,000 men be forwarded to me, without delay, in order that I may complete the investment of Fort Morgan and compel its early surrender.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GORDON GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DAUPHIN ISLAND,
August 5, 1864.

[General E. R. S. CANBY:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yesterday was a glorious day for our cause. The admiral, with his usual good luck and pluck, succeeded beyond all expectations, and in spite of all Fort Morgan and the rebel fleet could do.

The firing was perhaps the heaviest and fiercest of anything on record. The game little monitor which led the fleet went down almost like a flash just inside the light-house, supposed to have run onto a torpedo or other obstruction.

After the fleet got into the bay the Tennessee gallantly attacked it all and for more than an hour she withstood the combined pounding of 200 guns before surrendering. Fort Gaines is closely invested; our pickets are in half a mile of the glacis and the line of battle one mile. We are getting the 30-pounders into position slowly; the labor is severe owing to the deep sand and the great distance; everything has to be hauled and packed on the men's backs. All the landings on this island are difficult and uncertain owing to the wind and surf and shallow water, and nearly the whole of it is a quagmire of deep heavy sand hot enough during the day for roasting potatoes.

A deserter came in last night and states that there are about 1,000 men in Gaines and have two month's provisions.

I think it certain that the fort will hold out as long as possible. Last night they burnt all the outbuildings and cleared off everything obstructing their front. Last night we took possession of Little Dauphin and found some fifty splendid negroes who had been sent from Gaines the day before. One thing is certain that Farragut cannot get out of Mobile Bay except by running Morgan until that fort is reduced either by siege or starvation. I therefore deem it of vital importance that it should be invested as speedily as possible before supplies can be thrown into it from the land side.

The moment my guns are in position and I see what effect our fire will have upon the nerve and morale of the garrison of Gaines, I will come to New Orleans and talk the matter over with you and await your decision as to future operations. Captains McAlester and Palfrey coincide with me in opinion that it is neither practicable nor profitable to besiege Gaines, but that Morgan is the first objective point, and that its early investment is of vital importance to the fleet.

What news have you of the movements and designs of Kirby Smith and Forrest? For upon them will depend your ability to spare the necessary troops for operations in this quarter.

The rebel gun-boat Morgan passed outside last night and made her escape.

Yours, truly,

G. GRANGER.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 5, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Swords and Captain Brooks, of New Albany, met me at Cincinnati and acted very promptly. They undertook to prepare six boats inside of two weeks from last Friday and to provide the armament. I was to confer with you as to detailing the officers and men. I have not heard from them since; will ask their progress by telegraph this morning.

JNO. BROUGH.

COLUMBUS, *August 5, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Colonel Swords telegraphs that two boats are fitting up at Cincinnati; one more will arrive there to-day.

Captain Brooks is fitting up three at Pittsburg. All the boats will be ready next week; may be delayed a few days for guns and carriages.

J. BROUGH.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August 6, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just returned from Jonesville; met with poor success. Ran two companies of Morgan's men out of the town; captured 3 prisoners and 7 horses. The court does not meet until third Monday in this month. Morgan will certainly attempt to occupy Lee County.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., August 6, 1864. (Received 1.20 a. m. 7th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have arrested the leading members of the organization known as the Sons of Liberty in this State, and have the names of the leading members in Indiana and Illinois. I would suggest that General Heintzelman be ordered to arrest these men in Indiana and Illinois, otherwise my action will be of little effect. I would also suggest that the prisoners at Rock Island and Indianapolis be removed to some safe point farther north, there being great danger of their being released and armed by traitors at these places.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIFTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY,
Bardstown, August 6, 1864.

Lieut. JAMES B. TRUE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. First Brigade,
First Division, District of Kentucky, Lebanon, Ky.:

LIEUTENANT: When I was ordered to this part of Kentucky I was with the mounted portion of my regiment scouting through the Ohio River counties between the Green and Cumberland Rivers, and had been for some thirty-odd days. Before starting on the scout I had applied frequently for a remount for my regiment; the requisitions had been approved, but it was impossible to get the horses. In this condition, having in all some 300 worn-out horses, that had been in almost constant service for over eight months, I was ordered by Col. Cicero Maxwell, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, District of Kentucky, to go on this scout for the purpose of driving out the numerous bands of guerrillas in that section of the State, as there were great numbers of them, some 800 to 1,000, and all then concentrated between Morganfield and Uniontown, in Union County. I mounted every man I could, which was some 300, and represented to Colonel Maxwell that the condition of my horses was such that it was impossible for me to do any effective service with them, and requested that he obtain an order for me to remount my men from the country through which I would scout, receipting to truly loyal men for the horses I took from them, and taking the horses of rebels without any receipt being given, stating, which was true, that if the Government did not take the horses from that section of the country the guerrillas would. Colonel Maxwell wrote me that he would endeavor to get the order, &c. Some days after, upon my again applying for the order, stating my unwillingness to leave

without it, he replied that he had been unable to get the order, but expected to get it that evening, and if he did get it he would forward it me by courier, so that I might start the next morning and not be delayed, but that if I did not get it in time, to go whether I got it or not and press horses or anything else I might need in pursuing and driving the guerrillas out of the country. I, by short marches, got down into the country where the guerrillas were concentrated, and after three or four skirmishes started them to running, and in the pursuit nearly every horse I had started out with gave out, and, according to orders, I pressed horses wherever I could find them, and in this way one detachment of my command succeeded in getting up with a detachment of the guerrillas, numbering some 300, and giving them a good thrashing, killing their colonel, Hollis, and scattering them completely. I never received the order I had asked of Colonel Maxwell. When we were ordered to this part of Kentucky, Colonel Maxwell being ill, I dispatched General Ewing, commanding Second Division, District of Kentucky, asking what I should do with the horses I had pressed. He ordered me to take with me all the horses pressed from rebels. As there were but few Union men in the section of country where I had pressed the horses who had any horses left, and as it was impossible for me at the time to know every man from whom horses had been taken, I did the best I could under the circumstances, returned the few horses the command had pressed of known Union men, retaining only those, as I thought, taken from rebels. Since I have arrived here I have received two letters from Union men, whom I know, stating that their horses had been taken, and requesting me to investigate the matter, and, if possible, let them have their horses back again, or make some arrangement by which they should not lose the value of them. Upon investigation, I find that the horse of one of these men was run down and left and another taken in his place. The other horse is still here. I would respectfully suggest, that as there may be a few other horses taken from Union men that were not returned, my regimental quartermaster may be authorized to give vouchers to those undoubtedly loyal, at a fair valuation for their horses. It would be expensive and troublesome to return them, and the Government needs them. A deduction might be made at a fair valuation for the horses left in their places, when such are alive or worth anything at all. I beg that some arrangement may be made that will save me from unnecessary trouble and annoyance. I learn that the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, and also the Forty-eighth and Fifty-second Kentucky Regiments, are being mounted and remounted in the way I suggested and requested, but the order for which I never received. I would respectfully request that my regiment be included.

Very respectfully,

E. A. STARLING,
Colonel Thirty-fifth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Comdg.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., August 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for instructions.

Union men should undoubtedly be paid for their horses taken for Government use.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., August 16, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Starling through headquarters First Division.

The regimental quartermaster Thirty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers will give proper vouchers to loyal men for horses taken from them and retained in Government service, taking up and accounting for on his return all such.

By order of Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 90. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864.

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II. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, will order the detachments of the following-named regiments belonging to the Seventeenth Army Corps to forthwith proceed to join their corps, reporting to Major-General Blair, commanding in the field: Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Thirty-third Wisconsin Infantry. General Washburn will afford every facility for the prompt compliance with this order.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 6, 1864.—For Washburn to Steele, in relation to operations in Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

The fleet under Admiral Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a rebel torpedo and lost, with nearly all her crew. The rebel ram Tennessee and gun-boat Selma were captured after an obstinate resistance. The other gun-boats took shelter under the guns of Fort Morgan. The admiral expects to capture or destroy them to-day, and to secure a landing east of Fort Morgan and in the bay for our troops. Fort Powell is reported abandoned and blown up. Fort Gaines was invested by the land forces under General Granger, and is reported to have surrendered, but this is not official. The loss in the fleet in killed, wounded, and drowned is about 250. With the exception of the Tecumseh, none of our vessels were lost, and the Hartford is the only one that is seriously injured. I am sending Granger all the

force that I can collect. Kirby Smith, I have no doubt, is trying to send a part of his force east of the Mississippi, but I think we will be able to prevent it.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Near Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: The only troops that are now available are those from Texas; all that have arrived, about 1,800 men, will be sent. They will embark as soon as the vessels are coaled and watered, and will probably sail before 12 o'clock to-morrow. I will also send the light battery you left behind, and such other troops as I can gather from above. The troops from Texas are not in good condition, as they have some scorbutic taints, but the sea air, fresh vegetables, and active employment, will probably bring them up at once. I will send other troops to you as fast as possible. The results at Mobile are exceedingly gratifying, and will no doubt open the way for still more important operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 7, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville:

Your communication,* by General Holt, and your telegram received. Your proceedings against disloyal persons in your command are approved. Your telegram has been forwarded to Major-General Heintzelman. The whole State of Kentucky is constituted a military district of the Department of the Ohio, and placed under your command, with authority of a department commander, except in matters which by law are vested in departmental commanders. The orders will be transmitted by mail. You are also authorized to establish your headquarters at Louisville, or wherever you deem expedient. You may re-enlist for general service for one year all the cavalry you can mount. General Grant suggests that new organizations, white and black, should be enlisted as infantry, and mounted, if you wish to use them as cavalry, which would avoid trouble in dismounting them when needed for infantry. The promotion you ask for Lieutenant-Colonel Fairleigh would be cheerfully given, but the law authorizing the appointment of additional aides has been repealed, so there is no power to do more than give him a brevet appointment of colonel, which gives no additional pay. Your mode of mounting cavalry by seizing horses of disloyal persons is approved, and you are authorized to seize all you can lay hands on, and if you do not need them yourself, turn them over to the Quartermaster's Department for general service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

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* Not found.

WASHINGTON, *August 7, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

You will receive an order* placing the State of Kentucky under your order. You will establish your headquarters at whatever place you may deem best.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 240. } *Washington, August 7, 1864.*

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3. The part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River is transferred to the Department of the Ohio. The State of Kentucky will constitute a military district of that department.

4. Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge is assigned by the President to the command of the Military District of Kentucky, with his brevet rank, and is authorized to exercise, under Major-General Schofield's direction, all the powers of a commander of a department which are not required by law to be exercised by such departmental commander.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 7, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Secretary of War directs that Illinois constitute a military district, and that General H. E. Paine, who has been ordered to report to you, be assigned to the command of that district. I send a telegram† from Brevet Major-General Burbridge. The Secretary of War wishes you to consult with Governor Brough, and telegraph in cipher your opinion in regard to the suggested arrests.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 7, 1864.*
(Received 9.10 a. m. 8th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

As matters stand here now it would be very unfortunate to remove General Carrington from the command, and I hope it will not be done. Mr. Hendricks is reported to have gone to Washington on a mission to the Government. A deputation will visit Washington this week, to place him and the condition of affairs here in a proper light.

O. P. MORTON.

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*See General Orders, No. 240, following. †See p. 228.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 7, 1864.

General R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

I have dates from Memphis of the 4th. General A. J. Smith has started out from Memphis for Columbus, Miss., with 10,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, and will come to Decatur, Ala., from there. You may expect him. Give me any rumors that reach you from that quarter.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *August 7, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

It is important that the forces of your command that can possibly be spared should be immediately sent to General Sherman, near Atlanta.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 7, 1864.

General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

After General Smith reaches Columbus he should march for Decatur, Ala., and thence report to me. I propose to send back the cavalry and all but the regiments that belong to General Smith's old division, and the fragments that belong to the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps. We cannot spare the force for Mobile and must be content with a feint, which Canby must make. Let General Smith impress on the people the fact that as long as Forrest lives their country is doomed to be harassed, and let him take freely of all food and forage and remount his men always. Now that General Slocum is promoted, and you have the whole of Mississippi to manage, you can better economize the use of troops. Is Forrest surely dead? If so, tell General Mower I am pledged to him for his promotion, and if Old Abe don't make good my promise then General Mower may have my place.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: Major-General Howard requests that you communicate in detail to these headquarters what information you may have with regard to the positions of the different detachments of the enemy still remaining in your district, including District of Vicksburg, giving as far as possible their strength. The general also desires to be informed

as to your system of obtaining information, its reliability, &c. He will be pleased to hear from you frequently relative to your command, recently very much extended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding in sending an order.* by a staff officer, for the detachments of regiments belonging to the Seventeenth Army Corps in the field, to suggest to you that the services of these men are very much needed here, and to request you to send them forward with all possible dispatch. You will please relieve all men on detached service belonging to these commands and now serving within your jurisdiction, with orders to join their regiments forthwith. I am also directed to say that the order assigning General Morgan L. Smith to your command has been for the present suspended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 7, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in relation to operations in Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 210. } *New Orleans, August 7, 1864.*

I. The following-named regiments will be immediately held in readiness to embark on the transports Patroon, Josephine, and Saint Charles, at Carrollton, La., at 8 a. m. this day. They will proceed with the utmost dispatch to Dauphin Island. On their arrival they will be reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger for duty:

Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment Volunteers, Twentieth Wisconsin Regiment Volunteers, Twentieth Iowa Regiment Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Iowa Regiment Volunteers.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 8, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in relation to operations in Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., and for same to same, in relation to re-enforcements for General Gordon's command in Arkansas, see Vol. XLI.]

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* See p. 230.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 8, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW and
Col. EDWARD BOUTON:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you hold your command in readiness to move at an hour's notice.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 16th ARMY CORPS,
Waterford, Miss., August 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following in answer to your communication just received by special courier, viz: Two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and First Division pioneer corps (without artillery) left this place for the crossing of the Tallahatchie River at 2 p. m. 7th instant. We have not communicated with them as yet. At 11 p. m. reports of about sixteen artillery shots in rapid succession were distinctly heard in that direction. The only report from there was by a courier from the Tallahatchie River with dispatches to Brigadier-General Hatch, who told Colonel McClure, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, that our cavalry crossed the river, followed by the infantry, skirmishing with the enemy. The cavalry recrossed the river, and when he left heavy firing was going on. You will probably be able to learn particulars from the courier. Very little or no work could have been done on the bridge unless it was done after dark on the 7th. I have not heard anything of Chalmers' or any other force. Our cavalry have found no large force of the enemy. I have no information from Panola. Citizens have reported a small force of the enemy at Oxford. We have no cavalry here.

Later, 12.30 a. m. I inclose dispatch just received from Col. S. G. Hill, commanding infantry sent to Tallahatchie River. The bearer of the dispatch left Colonel Hill's command before the enemy used their artillery. The courier verbally reports that work on the bridge has not been commenced. The pioneer corps built a small bridge in the bottom on this side on the approach to the crossing.

Later. By courier arrived Col. S. G. Hill asks for more infantry, and that artillery be sent to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. WOODS,
Colonel, Commanding at Waterford, Miss.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIFTH IOWA,
August 7, 1864.

Lieut. H. HOOVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: We have reached the Tallahatchie and have two companies across holding the ferry-boat. Since dark the enemy have re-enforced their picket heavily with the apparent intention of disputing the crossing of the cavalry and the construction of the bridge. I would respect-

fully suggest that we be supplied with a proper amount of artillery, as the indications are that the enemy will have artillery in the morning. Our loss so far, 1 killed and several wounded.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August 9, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn by an escaped prisoner, who left King's Salt-Works, that the enemy have evacuated that place and have gone to Bristol. Morgan and wife were at Estillville the day we were at Jonesville. Have sent Colonel Davis to Thorn Hill with scout.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 9, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Burkesville, Ky.:

Wheeler's force moved from Clinton west on 26th. Destination not known. He may try to cut Nashville road, or possibly to come into Kentucky by way of Gainesborough, Celina, or through Monticello. Scout well all roads by which an enemy could approach in these directions. Be vigilant, guard against surprise, and report by telegraph, whether news or not, once a day.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 263. } *Washington, August 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

33. Brig. Gen. A. Willich, U. S. Volunteers, will report by letter, without delay, to the commanding general Northern Department, for assignment to duty in command of Cincinnati, Ohio, Covington, and Newport Barracks, Ky.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., August 9, 1864.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ohio:

CAPTAIN: The last three days have developed several guerrilla parties in this State. Two hundred and five mounted and armed from Sullivan and Green Counties, on the plea of searching for some soldiers who had trouble at a picnic in Sullivan County four weeks ago, came within three miles of Terre Haute, where they encamped, robbing the houses of

Union men of money and arms, and living upon the property of Union men. Upon telegram from Col. R. W. Thompson, provost-marshal at Terre Haute, I went over, holding the Forty-sixth Indiana (220 men) ready to move upon ten minutes' notice. I found that they had struck their camp and moved into Illinois. A small force was at once sent to Vermillion, and the band fled, crossing at fords eighteen miles below Terre Haute, and temporarily dispersing. Several Union men have just called who were robbed of arms and money. These men seem to act under the control of Andy Humphrey (major-general of secret order), candidate for State representative, who daily appeals to the people to arm and be prepared to resist the draft at all hazards. In Rush County the same state of affairs exists. This morning Governor Morton referred to me several letters from men whom he indorses as prudent, reliable men (one of them Jesse J. Brown, of New Albany), all of whom state that in Harrison, Washington, Orange, and Jackson Counties, the traitors drill openly, cheer for Jeff. Davis, and pledge themselves to resist the draft, arrests, &c. On the border there are four detachments of rebels under Jessee, Sypert, Taylor, and Johnson. They number together over 2,000 men. Last night one of my confidential agents started from Louisville, Ky., to visit them all, to learn whether they proposed to act in concert with their friends in Indiana and Illinois. This agent, "Stidger," is grand secretary of the order in Kentucky, and since the arrest of Judge Bullitt (grand commander for State of Kentucky), is accepted as the only safe man in that State for these traitors to negotiate with. He spent Sunday with Col. W. A. Bowles, leading major-general of the order at French Lick Springs, in this State. At this conference orders were produced from H. H. Dodd, grand commander for Indiana, to make a demonstration on the 16th instant. The members in council protested that this was a violation of the order "not to rise in arms until a Confederate force crossed the Ohio," or "opened up in Kentucky." Having due notice of their plans, I expect to anticipate them; but it will not do to ignore them. The leaders of the order are desperate men. They have little to lose, all to gain, by disorder. I am surprised at their knowledge of rebel movements. They have a wonderful intuition or a perfect system of information.

For myself, while appreciating fully all the embarrassing questions that daily perplex the Government, I am willing to abide by my own acts if the Government will give full discretion as to affairs West to the military commanders. I wish to act with your full sanction in all things, and feel that I ought not to trouble you with minute details save for your own information. It is, however, certain that either this conspiracy is a substantial reality of serious concern, or it will fall by its own weight upon exposure. Either alternative I wish to guard against, looking to the general good. I communicate freely with General Burbridge, with whom I have arranged for either to cross troops either way in an emergency; but neither the general nor myself can, with present force, guarantee the border against occasional raids. That you may see the daily danger I give copy of telegram just received:

EVANSVILLE, *August 9, 1864.*

General H. B. CARRINGTON,
Commanding District of Indiana:

I have reliable information of a rebel force of 1,000 men under command of Col. Adam Johnson, near Morganfield, Union County, Ky. I fear an attack on this city, and am making arrangements accordingly.

EDWARD TOMBLER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

This Johnson was unable to cross last week on account of quicksand at the bar he attempted; but if he attempt it there is small [*sic*] for a [*sic*] of resistance. General Burbridge has sent 200 negro troops to Owensborough and the same force to Henderson. He has no cavalry to spare. As to the Indiana State Legion, I will say that the 100-days' service took the best of them. The rebels in this State are daily stealing their arms at private houses, and the Copperheads are openly organizing companies. The State Sentinel of yesterday says: "If the Sons of Liberty are as strong as they claim, they will carry out their plans." These papers defy the Government. It becomes a question whether it is not duty to arrest the military leaders for "levying war against the United States." It seems to me that the Government would sanction it, or give discretion in the matter. Governor Morton will send special messengers to Washington to-day, urging, among other things, that I be supplied with funds for detective purposes. I keep the Illinois and Missouri authorities advised of movements here, and to-day have seized letters to Dan. Voorhees from various parties, including one from Senator Wall, of New Jersey, under his frank, relative to supplying 20,000 stand of arms to Voorhees, &c.

I have ample evidence of all I furnish you, and know that I do not exaggerate any facts which I deem it necessary to communicate, as events have already demonstrated.

Governor Morton wishes me to advise the Government of the present condition of affairs, and I therefore write you thus fully.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Indiana.

[AUGUST 9, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in relation to re-enforcements for the Department of Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, *August 9, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Major-General WASHBURN:

The telegraph from here to the Tallahatchie is in good order; from Davis' Mills to this point can be repaired in twenty hours. I therefore request you will have it done as we may be in this vicinity for some days yet.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 9, 1864. (Received 13th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding Department of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have General Mower at the Tallahatchie with about 4,000 men, and will send him more to-day. By this time I presume he has crossed and is at Abbeville. I re-enforce him as rapidly as possible. The colored brigade, with all the supply train we have loaded, is now at Waterford. By to-morrow night I hope to have the cars run-

ning to the river. The enemy attempted to dispute the crossing, and will no doubt give us a fight at or near Oxford. From all I can learn they are collecting all their scattered forces at that point. So be it; I will give them time, as we will have the advantage of being near our base.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, *August 10, 1864.*
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington:*

The Richmond papers of to-day contain the intelligence that Fort Gaines had surrendered with 600 men, 50 guns, and 6 months' provisions. It also says Fort Powell has blown up. Please telegraph Sherman this and the previous news from Mobile.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 10, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Johnson's force is full 1,000 strong. Sypert, Taylor, and Jessee, together, have about same force. Is there any considerable Federal force moving in that direction? If not and there is no prospect of it I shall make requisition upon Governor Morton for militia force to place upon the border. General Heintzelman has no troops to send me.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 10, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

I understood General Hobson was to move after Johnson. Where is he now? I think Johnson should be attacked without delay. The Fifty-second Kentucky are ordered to move against him from below.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., August 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. D. STURGIS, U. S. Army,
Covington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Sherman to inform you that the investigation at Memphis, by General Washburn, into the causes of the defeat at Guntown, was made "By order of the Secretary of War." Major-General Sherman has not received your report on the affair. When that report and the other papers in the case are before him, he will come to some conclusion, and cannot do so before.

I am, very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, August 11, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding:

There are in this State about 3,000 head fat, heavy cattle, which in the event of an invasion would probably fall into the hands of the enemy. I respectfully suggest you order your commissary to purchase all he can and send them at once to the front, thus saving transportation from north, and putting them where the enemy can derive no benefit from them. Please answer immediately.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 11, 1864.

General BURBRIDGE:

If the 3,000 head of beef cattle are not safe in Kentucky they would hardly be on the road to the front. If in danger of falling into the enemy's hands let the owners drive them to a place of safety.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1864.

General LESLIE COOMBS,
Frankfort, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of July 30 did not reach me till to-day. I need not tell you that I have no personal or official wish to harm the hair of an inoffensive person in this world. In ordinary times I would wish to see the lives and property, the liberties and rights, political and religious, of every human being in America, protected and insured. But we have fallen on troublesome times. There have been and still remain in Kentucky people who are utterly callous and forgetful of the rights of others, and who will on all occasions thrust their offensive opinions and acts upon the rest of the community. Not content with sending their sons and all they could influence into a hostile army, they continue to reside in Kentucky and by secret acts and letters keep alive the spirit of hostility, keeping up an uncertain, feverish state of things, actually more hurtful to the peace of the State than if they were openly hostile. I do know the fact and so do you, and how difficult it is to apply the remedy. Of myself I can do nothing, but through officers of your own State, tried in war, and commissioned by the President of the United States, I endeavor to reach them, not for their immediate comfort and conversion, but for the peace of your community and rest of its industrious people. I cannot believe General Burbridge would commit the acts of wanton cruelty you describe, nor can you expect me to leave this army to come and give it personal attention, nor to give orders based upon your simple assertion. I will refer your letter to General Burbridge that he may undo an act of injustice if committed on false information. I am aware that military power, unchecked by the forms which in peaceful times surround the citizen, may do wrongs, grievous

wrongs, but how is it to be avoided? Shall we sit down and trust to grand juries in these days of revolt? It does appear that in Kentucky you are such a bundle of inexplicable family and State factions, that the veriest murderer, and horse-thief, and dirty dog, if arrested can forthwith produce credentials of respectability that I could not establish or you either. I do not say this of Mr. Grimstead or any other for whom you petition, but of nearly every case that is appealed to me. You speak of Jeffreys, in the time of James II, and the French revolution. Now, my good old friend, be a little more in the merry mood. Have we not, as a people, been more forbearing than any people on earth? Did we not bear the taunts and insults of these secessionists until forbearance was cowardice? Have they not tried to coerce you into rebellion, and did they not begin to burn the houses of Union men in Kentucky, and carry off the slaves of Union men in Kentucky, when I, poor innocent, would not let a soldier take a green apple, or a fence rail to make a cup of coffee? Why! we have not yet caught up with our friends of the South in this respect for private rights. Still, I do not propose to make their acts the test or model of my official actions. I do know that families of hitherto great respectability in Lexington and Frankfort, blind to the interests of the industrious classes of your State, have and do continue to encourage the public enemy in every way in their power. I hope General Burbridge will send to the Dry Tortugas, or Brazil, every one of these men, women, and children, and encourage a new breed. I hope he will do no single act of injustice, not one; but he is human and not infallible. No act will be done which cannot be recalled. Still, for the time being, they must go away. I hope the blow will fall on no friend of yours, but should it, I pledge my honor when the South ceases its strife, sends its members to Congress, and appeals to the courts for its remedy and not to "horrid war," I will be the open advocate for mercy and a restoration to home, and peace, and happiness of all who have lost them by my acts.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 11, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Smithland, Ky.:

If Johnson moves on Salem in force draw the forces there into Smithland. If he threatens your post notify Paducah, asking aid. Be sure to have ample supply of water and bread in fort at all times.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mayfield, Ky., August 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. HENRY PRINCE,
Commanding Post of Columbus:

GENERAL: The general commanding the district directs that on the return of the cavalry bearing this dispatch you will send out a scout

toward Hickman and east of Hickman, continuing this way two or three days, in order to discover any movement of the enemy's cavalry. Also send every two days infantry scouts, with one day's rations, in the same direction, keeping yourself well posted as to his whereabouts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. A. HAMILTON,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *August 11, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 17th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

Yesterday General Hatch attacked a force from Forrest's command, 2,000 strong, under General Chalmers, at Oxford, and drove him pell-mell toward Grenada, capturing 3 caissons. A large portion of A. J. Smith's forces are south of the Tallahatchie, at Abbeville, but owing to very heavy rains for the last few days, washing the railroad badly, there has been some delay in getting supplies forwarded. I hope that two days more may place everything on the south side of the Tallahatchie. There is reason to believe that they mean to fight us on this line between here and Grenada. As soon as they can be brought to bay and whipped effectually General Smith will move to Decatur. In addition to his force proper, 10,000 strong, he has 3,000 colored troops from Memphis, three Minnesota regiments sent me from Saint Louis, and 4,000 cavalry. When he takes up his line of march for Decatur shall he not send back to Memphis all but his own forces, as it will be perfectly safe to do so? My force now at Memphis are all 100-days' men, whose time will expire on the 30th. General Canby orders me at all times to keep a force on hand to assist General Steele should he need help. When your orders and General Canby's conflict whom am I to obey? I have been embarrassed by conflicting orders heretofore. To have obeyed General Canby would have defeated General Smith's last expedition. General Forrest is not dead, but was in Pontotoc four days ago.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MOSCOW, *August 11, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
On train, west:

Not knowing you were at La Grange to-day I sent the following dispatch a few hours ago to the commanding officers at Holly Springs and Davis' Mills, which I now repeat to you, viz:

A reliable citizen scout, who has heretofore proved truthful, just now reports that Chalmers is confronting General Smith for a feint while Forrest and Dick Taylor are moving to the north, flanking him and expecting to come in at La Grange or farther north with a large force, say 20,000 men. This is from rebel sources and the scout believes it. I give it for what it is worth.

A. H. BEREMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

I have reliable information that four rebel officers named Fletcher, Williams, Howard, and Mills, have gone to Chicago to plot for the escape of prisoners from Camp Douglas. They are stopping at the Briggs House or Bates House.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Orders to General Hobson to move were sent him on the 10th. He will be telegraphed to hurry.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 12, 1864.*

General H. B. CARRINGTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

General Hobson is moving with adequate force against the rebels west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEERS, DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY, ARMIES OF THE WEST,
Cincinnati, Ohio, August 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor, agreeably to circular of July 29, to present the following report of operations during the month of July:

As engineer agent for the Armies of the West, besides furnishing supplies to the Division of the Mississippi, chiefly to the Army of the Cumberland, I constructed and forwarded to Capt. J. B. Wheeler, chief engineer Seventh Army Corps, at Little Rock, Ark., one canvas pontoon train of twenty-five boats, complete, with all the necessary equipage, including rigging, wagons, harness, forge, carpenters', blacksmiths', saddlers', and wheelwrights' chests of tools, constructed balks, excepting only plain balks and chess, which Captain Wheeler wrote me he could provide. As engineer officer in charge of the fortifications in Kentucky, I have furnished commanding officers concerned with maps of the surveys, made under my direction, of the defenses of Louisville and Nashville road at the following points: At Shepherdsville crossing of Salt River, at crossing of Rolling Fork near Lebanon Junction, at Muldraugh's Hill near Colesburg, at Munfordville, at Bowling Green, and at Glasgow. A survey of Camp Nelson has been made, which I hope

to submit so soon as copies can be made for use in Kentucky and this office. A map of the defenses of Covington and Newport has already been furnished the Engineer Department (February 9, 1863), but as I have had the surveys considerably extended I have had a new map made, which will be forwarded as soon as a copy of it can be made for this office. The commanding officer of the Northern Department, Major-General Heintzelman, which embraces these works, has been supplied with a trace of the line of works. The fortifications at Camp Nelson (a large military depot), which are quite extensive and have been made chiefly by impressed and soldiers' labor, are nearly completed, and if the requisite fatigue force can be detailed from the troops garrisoning the post, for which I have made requisition, will be finished in a few weeks. The depot at Camp Burnside, on the Cumberland River, near Somerset, being about to be abandoned, I have directed all engineering operations at that post to be stopped. A survey of this locality has been made by my direction but not yet forwarded to this office.

On the 28th day of July I had the following correspondence with Major-General Schofield:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER,
Louisville, Ky., July 28, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Atlanta, Ga.:

General Burbridge has directed me to throw up some fortifications at this place, build an additional work at Lexington, a work at Mount Sterling, strengthen the defenses at Frankfort, and modify the works at Louisa. These works are all necessary, and it would facilitate matters very much to have your orders in the premises. Be pleased to reply as soon as possible.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
July 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. SIMPSON, U. S. Engineers:

In reply to your dispatch of this day, you are authorized and directed to make such additions and modifications in the fortifications of Louisville, Lexington, Mount Sterling, and Frankfort as yourself and General Burbridge may deem necessary and proper, having due regard to economy.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

In accordance with the above instructions from Major-General Schofield I have, after proper personal reconnaissances, commenced operations at Mount Sterling, Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville; the plans furnished being at each locality small inclosed field-work of about 200 yards total development along the interior crest, with the exception of that at Louisville, which will be about 500 yards. Other works may follow at Louisville as opportunity and the means available will allow. These works are all being done by soldiers' labor, except at Frankfort, where it is done by the State, and at Louisville by the city, I furnishing the plans and engineering force. I have also to report that I am engaged in rebuilding the stockade defending the bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad, burned by the rebels under John Morgan in his raid in June last, at the following points: Keller's Bridge (two stockades); Kimbrough's Bridge (two stockades); Townsend's Bridge (two stockades).

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineers.

WASHINGTON, *August 12, 1864.*
(Received 23d.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

General Sherman telegraphs that if Mobile is captured a demonstration on the Alabama River will give him much aid.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 268. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 12, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from general court-martial duty in this city, and will repair without delay to Springfield, Ill., from which place he will report by letter to Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department, for assignment to the command of the Military District of Illinois.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, August 13, 1864.

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

By a rebel deserter just come in I learn that Colonel Pridemore's and Colonel Johnson's commands, both rebels, had a severe fight between their respective commands, in which Johnson was worsted, losing 6 killed and 7 wounded. He says 150 of Pridemore's men intend coming in and giving themselves up.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 13, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Where can I communicate with General Hobson? He should treat Johnson and his gang as without the protection of the laws of war. Johnson should be assailed without delay; he is doing much harm.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Hobson is either at Lebanon or en route, via New Haven, to Elizabethtown. General McLean has been directed to hurry him up.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 13, 1864.—For Sherman to Halleck (two dispatches), referring to operations in Mobile Bay and on the Alabama River, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 482.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 13, 1864.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Comdg. West Gulf Blockading Squadron,
Mobile Bay, Ala.:

MY DEAR ADMIRAL: I send over this morning by your dispatch-boat General Bailey and Captains McAlester and Palfrey, engineers. General Arnold will also come over as soon as he gets his material well under way. I will also send General Granger some additional force to be used in the prosecution of the work against Fort Morgan, or the occupation of Cedar Point, as may be considered most advisable. After we left you yesterday I was impressed with the idea that the obstructions placed by the rebels in Grant's Pass had deepened the water in Heron Pass, and that one might find it more advantageous to use it than Grant's. Will it not be well to have this examined? Colonel Sawtelle is now looking for a dredge-boat, and will send it in as soon as a suitable one can be found.

I send you a telegram* which has just reached me. I have no doubt it is correct in its main features. If I should get anything more before the boat leaves I will send it. Please let me know when I can do anything that will serve you in any way.

We have about 30,000 tons of anthracite and 250,000 bushels of bituminous coal, and can spare you what you may need until your own supplies come on. Two light-draught boats will be sent over to General Granger for service in the bay.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Comdg. U. S. Forces at Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, Ala.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inform you that Brigadier-General Arnold, Brevet Brigadier-General Bailey, and Captains McAlester and Palfrey have been ordered to report to you for temporary duty. The first-named officer will report as soon as he has collected all the necessary siege materials; the others leave here at 7 this evening. The steamers Tamaulipas and James M. Brown have been ordered sent to you. Some 1,200 to 1,500 additional troops will be sent to you as soon as possible.

I have the honor to transmit copy of dispatch* reporting the capture of Atlanta, with severe losses on both sides. The steamer Planter will carry siege material to you, and can be retained if you need her services.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that he desires that General Orders, No. 31,† from these headquarters,

* Not found as an inclosure.

† See July 30, 1864, Vol. XLI.

shall be carried out to the letter in your district, and that particular attention be given to the numerous hangers-on of the army who are fattening on the war and contributing nothing to its support; there are a great number of such both at Vicksburg and Natchez. In regard to all matters concerning trade I am directed by the commanding general to say that he makes no exception from the rules established by General Orders, No. 33,* and that he desires that none should be made within the limits of his command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 14, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Near Atlanta, Ga.:

Our official information extends only to the passage of the forts by the fleet and Granger's landing on Dauphin Island. Through the rebel papers we learn that Forts Gaines and Powell were captured and destroyed. I have seen nothing to indicate that either Fort Morgan or Mobile had been taken, and I have no reason to hope that the fleet or Granger's command will be able to open the Alabama River. Your dispatch† will be sent to General Grant for his reply.‡

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 14, 1864.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Louisville:

MY DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly the arrest of many gentlemen and persons in Kentucky, and still more that they should give causes of arrest. I cannot in person inquire into these matters, but must leave them to the officer who is commissioned and held responsible by Government for the peace and safety of Kentucky. It does appear to me when our national integrity is threatened and the very fundamental principles of all government endangered that minor issues should not be made by Judge Bullitt and others. We cannot all substitute our individual opinions, however honest, as the test of authority. As citizens and individuals we should waive and abate our private notions of right and policy to those of the duly appointed agents of the Government, certain that if they be in error the time will be short when the real principles will manifest themselves and be recognized. In your career how often have you not believed our Congress had adopted a wrong policy and how short the time now seems to you when the error rectified itself or you were willing to admit yourself wrong. I notice in Kentucky a disposition to cry against the tyranny and oppression of our Government. Now, were it not for war you know tyranny could not exist in our Government; therefore any acts of late partaking of

* See August 3, 1864, Vol. XLI.
† See Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 482.
‡ See Grant to Sherman, 8.30 p. m., Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 488.

that aspect are the result of war; and who made this war? Already we find ourselves drifting toward new issues, and are beginning to forget the strong facts of the beginning. You know and I know that long before the North, or the Federal Government, dreamed of war the South had seized the U. S. arsenals, forts, mints, and custom-houses, and had made prisoners of war of the garrisons sent at their urgent demand to protect them "against Indians, Mexicans, and negroes." I know this of my own knowledge, because when the garrison of Baton Rouge was sent to the Rio Grande to assist in protecting that frontier against the guerrilla Cortina, who had cause of offense against the Texan people, Governor Moore made strong complaints and demanded a new garrison for Baton Rouge, alleging as a reason that it was not prudent to have so much material of war in a parish where there were 20,000 slaves and less than 5,000 whites, and very shortly after this he and Bragg, backed by the militia of New Orleans, made "prisoners of war" of that very garrison, sent there at their own request. You also remember well who first burned the bridges of your railroad, who forced Union men to give up their slaves to work on the rebel forts at Bowling Green, who took wagons and horses and burned houses of persons differing with them honestly in opinion, when I would not let our men burn fence rails for fire or gather fruit or vegetables though hungry, and these were the property of outspoken rebels. We at that time were restrained, tied by a deep-seated reverence for law and property. The rebels first introduced terror as a part of their system, and forced contributions to diminish their wagon trains and thereby increase the mobility and efficiency of their columns. When General Buell had to move at a snail's pace with his vast wagon trains, Bragg moved rapidly, living on the country. .No military mind could endure this long, and we are forced in self-defense to imitate their example. To me this whole matter seems simple. We must, to live and prosper, be governed by law, and as near that which we inherited as possible. Our hitherto political and private differences were settled by debate, or vote, or decree of a court. We are still willing to return to that system, but our adversaries say no, and appeal to war. They dared us to war, and you remember how tauntingly they defied us to the contest. We have accepted the issue and it must be fought out. You might as well reason with a thunder-storm. War is the remedy our enemies have chosen. Other simple remedies were within their choice. You know it and they know it, but they wanted war, and I say let us give them all they want; not a word of argument, not a sign of let up, no cave in till we are whipped or they are. Those side issues of niggers, State rights, conciliation, outrages, cruelty, barbarity, bankruptcy, subjugation, &c., are all idle and nonsensical. The only principle in this war is, which party can whip. It is as simple as a schoolboy's fight, and when one or the other party gives in, we will be the better friends. I confess to-day I have more respect for some of the open enemies than I have for the canting sneaks to my rear, and though they call me pretty hard names I believe the feeling is reciprocated. I hope the question will soon resolve itself into "Shall we have a government that must be obeyed, and will you fight for it?" and if the answer be affirmative they are friends, if in the negative or doubtful, then they are enemies or mere denizens of the land, stript of the right of suffrage, debarred from speaking or writing, yea even from marrying, for I would stop the breed. If the people of our country had at any stage of existence of this war risen to the full occasion, instead of being put off with sickly expedients, we would long since had peace, and the longer we remain blind to it the longer will be the

war, the more of these insidious, mean little side issues that harass you in Kentucky and the fearful load of debt that somebody must pay.

I surely wish you all in Kentucky well. I want to push the main rebel army far from you, and to root out that other class, who, under the plea of being soldiers, are regarded by us all as common vagabonds and thieves. Joe Johnston would never sanction such dogs as call themselves guerrillas in Kentucky, nor would Lee or Bragg, or any other man who thinks he is fighting to establish a new and independent government better suited to their interests and honor. I will, therefore, sustain General Burbridge if satisfied he is not influenced by mere personal motives, and nothing has occurred to evince anything of the kind. Bullitt and the rest must therefore spend some years abroad and take time to study and reflect on the great theory of self-government which began with old Adam and has made precious little progress since. I should like Governor Bramlette and the real thinking men of Kentucky to know the kindly feelings I entertain toward them, and how earnest is my wish to insure to them tranquillity and peace.

With respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUDON, *August 14, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts sent out to Citico on 12th instant returned; report a fight with rebels; whipped and ran them into the mountains; wounded 2, leaving them for dead; took 2 prisoners, 5 stand of arms, 1 horse, 1 mule.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

(Memoranda in pencil.)

P.—Thanks; the rebels are reported coming down the valley; keep a sharp lookout.

W. P. A.

Colone. D[ILLARD],
Cumberland Gap:

Let me know when the party arrives.

W. P. A.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, August 14, 1864—11.45 a. m.

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are 400 rebels, under Slemp, five miles east of Tazewell. I will send a force to cut them off from Mulberry Gap. Can you send a scout to Thorn Hill? If you can, I think we will be able to bag them.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. H. HOBSON,
Lebanon, Ky.:

It is of great importance you should move immediately. Rebels concentrating at Uniontown. Answer.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Order the Fifty-second [Kentucky] to move toward Uniontown and menace Johnson until Hobson can come up with his force, and all of the Forty-eighth and Twenty-sixth [Kentucky] you can get together.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *August 14, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

It is thought that the Pennsylvania regiment sent to Johnson's Island will not be required there, and should be put at Gallipolis. The gun-boats at Cincinnati should be manned with thirty men each, selected from the Veteran Reserves, and one should go up as soon as possible to Gallipolis. That point should be looked to at once, as Morgan may be aiming at it.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 14, 1864.*
(Received 17th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

I am informed by a member of General Canby's staff, just from New Orleans, that General Canby has placed General Dana in command of the District of Vicksburg. The enemy is troublesome on the river below, and is believed to be making a determined effort to cross to the east side. The steamer Express was riddled and nearly captured near Gaines' Landing four days ago; 5 persons killed and 12 wounded. This was probably a feint to draw the gun-boats there. You understand that if Smith goes to Decatur I am powerless to do anything toward keeping the river open should the navigation be interfered with. I have just received a peremptory order from General Canby to keep 5,000 men in readiness here to send as may be required. What am I to do when your orders and General Canby's conflict?*

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

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* For Washburn to Canby, August 14, in reference to same subject, see Vol. XLI.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 14, 1864.

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that the detachment sent out on the Salem road proceeded to that town, finding no enemy and learning through rumor and by means of inquiries among citizens that the enemy were thought to be below the Tallahatchie River. Saw a few scouts in and about Salem, but could not catch them.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 14, 1864.

Pursuant to orders from Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, assigning me to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps, I hereby relinquish command of the District and Post of Vicksburg.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, August 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

DEAR GENERAL: I received your kind letter by the mail-boat, and learn with great pleasure that Atlanta is at last taken, but I cannot believe it until I get a good acknowledgment by the enemy that they have been whipped, and show their tribulation for Mobile and Savannah.

I intend visiting Mobile City to-day, outside the obstructions. I shall take Granger along with me, so as to have a perfect understanding of all the forces, naval and military. I shall take up a couple of monitors by way of making a reconnaissance in force.

As to Grant's Pass: The Rose brought through to-day nine feet at high tide; Pass Heron can only bring through four and a half. I really do not think there will be any necessity for a dredge, as there is more water in the pass than I found outside in the sound. Your boats came through all safe to-day. I continue to amuse the fort with a shell every fifteen or twenty minutes, night and day.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

P. S.—Your kind offer of coal will be gladly accepted. There may be enough at Pensacola for our present wants, but I think the commodore will want some to send to Texas.

Respectfully,

D. G. F.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mobile Point, August 14, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the steamer Tamaulipas with four 8-inch mortars arrived this morning and is now on her way to Mobile Point to disembark the same near Fort Morgan. The Seventeenth Ohio Battery has also arrived in the Saint Mary's, and will be forwarded immediately to our field of operations. I visited the picket-lines last evening and found everything progressing very favorably. If not further delayed by the incessant rains, which seem to prevail to a pitiless extent during this month particularly, I shall have all my Parrotts in position to-morrow morning; two are already mounted and the others are on their way. Our sharpshooters have succeeded in silencing the guns of the enemy on the east and north faces of Fort Morgan. They are now close to the glacis and maintain an annoying vigilance. The monitors with the ram Tennessee are drawn up in line on the prolongation of our right flank, and commenced shelling the fort yesterday afternoon with great effect. They continued this sharp practice during the night and are still at work, firing with great accuracy and to all appearances doing great execution. Upon the arrival of the two additional regiments promised me by General Canby during his visit last week, I propose making a lodgment and throwing up a redoubt at Cedar Point, a short distance north of Fort Powell, as I deem it important to hold that position. Deserters, contrabands, and refugees, from Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, and Mobile are arriving daily. I forward a squad of the former to New Orleans by to-day's dispatch. On Tuesday morning next I hope to have twenty-two guns in position and at work.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI.
No. 97. } *New Orleans, La., August 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Mobile Point, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding U. S. forces, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

6. Three companies (about 250 men) of the Seventy-fourth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry will be transferred from Ship Island for temporary service at Mobile Point, Ala., and reported on arrival there to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding U. S. forces, for duty with Brigadier-General Arnold, chief of artillery of the Department of the Gulf.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, *August 15, 1864.*

Captain AMMEN:

No rebels at Athens. Colonel Gibson informed me this morning that the rebels attacked Dalton in force, and ordered me to concentrate, so I had to bring all my troops from Athens.

M. B. EWING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LOUDON, *August 15, 1864—9.45 a. m.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is a proposition made in writing from one of Major Thomas' captains, stating many of Major Thomas' Indians and white soldiers will come in and give themselves up if they can be assured protection. Shall I send written communication to them insuring protection if they come in? Answer.*

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

LOUDON, *August 15, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN:

The captain of Thomas' Indians was at Murphy, N. C. Sent letter by his brother-in-law, who is a loyal man, to Captain Devine, provost-marshal of Monroe County. Rumors of rebels at Athens. No official news. Captain Aleshire, of Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, is in command at that place; presume he will keep us posted.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

KNOXVILLE, *August 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Cumberland Gap:

I have no news from Thorn Hill. Latest from Strawberry Plains, brought in by Major Newell, who went out with flag of truce, says one brigade at Bull's Gap, from 400 to 600. Small force at Jonesborough, also at railroad bridge. Giltner's, Vaughn's, and Williams' brigades near Bristol, and a considerable force at Rogersville; numbers unknown. Several parties scouting about the country.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *August 15, 1864.*

Capt. W. W. DEANE:

Major Newell has just come in from New Market, and reports Morgan at Bull's Gap with one brigade of about 700 men, besides the scouting parties through the country.

L. S. TROWBRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

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* Not found.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *August 15, 1864.*

Capt. W. W. DEANE:

The reports of the enemy at Bull's Gap vary from 600 to 3,000. The most reliable reports make it from 900 to 1,200. Morgan is said to be in command; headquarters at the gap; they have their tents pitched and camp established about one mile this side the gap. Captain Walker, of Colonel Crawford's scouts, got this information from a reliable citizen who left the vicinity of Bull's Gap yesterday, or the day before. I have heard nothing of Breckinridge being in command. Colonel Kirk told me this morning that he had information that they sent one train of forty wagons back, loaded with wheat.

L. S. TROWBRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 15, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Johnson seized 3 steamers Saturday night. He crossed near Shawneetown, Ill., on Sunday with 1,500 men. Have telegraphed General Ewing Hobson must move lively. I sent one veteran regiment and start another one to-night for Evansville and Mount Vernon. I have ordered them to mount themselves, and have also ordered that no boat stay on the Kentucky shore between Evansville and Louisville unless by permission of commander of one of those posts.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *August 15, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Two hundred and seventy-five cattle were taken from the boat at Caseyville this morning or last night. The boats were fired into and 1 man killed. Guerrillas on both sides of the river.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

CAIRO, *August 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE:

GENERAL: I received [information] to-day that the rebels have crossed the Ohio into Illinois at Shawneetown or near there 700 strong. Have you correct information upon the subject? Is there anything that I can do in the matter?

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 15, 1864.*

General HOBSON,
Elizabethtown, Ky.:

I forward following dispatch.* I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson to obey your orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Hester, now at Elizabethtown, will place his available force at your disposal. I think

* See Burbridge to Ewing, August 14, p. 250.

no terms should be given the rebel party, as they are undeniably out of the pale of law. What further rations do you want from here? I am sure you can live on the country and move freely by reason of it. When do you start? I do not think they have in all over 800 available men to oppose you.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 15, 1864.*

Colonel GRIDER,
Bowling Green:

Order Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Fifty-second Kentucky, to move toward Uniontown and menace the rebel Johnson, and to hold him, if possible, until General Hobson comes up with him.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 15, 1864.*
(Received 5.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have ordered the Pennsylvania regiment to Gallipolis, as it is more needed there than at Johnson's Island. There is not a company of the Veteran Reserve Corps that can be spared from guarding prisoners to man gun-boats.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 15, 1864—12.35 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

Have frequent inspections of hospitals made in your department, and convalescents fit for duty returned to their regiments.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of to day* in relation to sending the Pennsylvania regiment from Johnson's Island to Gallipolis was briefly answered by telegraph. The regiment was sent to Gallipolis as the necessities there for more troops are more pressing than at Johnson's Island. I have now, in five prisons, by the last returns, 23,646 rebel prisoners, many of them officers, and more troublesome, guarded by 6,673 men, including in this latter number 340 Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. This force is barely sufficient to prevent the prisoners

* See August 14, 3 p. m., p. 250.

from breaking out, but would afford but feeble resistance if aided by even a small force of the disloyal from without. The discovery of those secret organizations shows that this danger from without is not imaginary nor to be despised. With a loyal population surrounding these prisons I would feel no uneasiness as to their security. On the 27th the detachment (four companies) of the One hundred and sixty-second Ohio National Guard, now at Tod Barracks, in this town, and employed in guarding the arsenals, &c., will be mustered out of service, and I do not know where to find troops to replace them. In addition the provost-marshal-general of this State is calling on me to furnish troops to aid in serving notices of the draft, as in certain localities no one can be found to do so without military aid. There will undoubtedly be resistance to the draft, and if more troops are collected here now they would aid in quieting this disloyal element as well as be available in enforcing the draft.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, August 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. WILLICH,
Commanding, Cincinnati, &c.:

A force of rebels, under Colonel Johnson, crossed the Ohio near Shawneetown Saturday night; the force is reported 1,500 strong. Troops have been sent from Indianapolis; so inform commander of gun-boats, and have him aid in intercepting them. Have a gun-boat go at once to Gallipolis. See Colonel Swords and ascertain if he can send any boats to Gallipolis.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Information telegraphed to Capt. A. M. Pennock, Cairo, Ill.; Col. J. H. Simpson, U. S. Engineers, Cincinnati; Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, Springfield, Ill.; and commanding officer, Cairo, Ill.)

[AUGUST 15, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in reference to troops of Seventeenth Army Corps on the White River, in Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Mobile Point, August 15, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Brevet Brigadier-General Bailey reported yesterday, and has been assigned by me to the command of all the forces operating on the west shore of Mobile Bay, including Fort Gaines, and the position at Cedar Point, which I shall occupy and hold as soon as the two additional regiments arrive. To

further this object I respectfully request that the Ninety-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry (engineers) may be ordered here forthwith, as their services are very much required in preparing works in the field, placing Fort Gaines in proper order, attending to the saw-mills, and such other duties as specially belong to an engineer regiment. The Ninety-sixth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry is now employed on Mobile Point, and their services cannot possibly be dispensed with in that locality. Should the regiment be assigned to my command, General Bailey requests that the tools specified in the inclosed list, which were turned in to the assistant quartermaster at Morganza, may be sent with it. I have also to request that two companies of cavalry may be directed to report to me at this point. Upon the occupation of Cedar Point they can be used to great advantage in scouting toward Mobile, and in obtaining information of much importance to the further progress of our operations. I opened with two of my Parrotts on Fort Morgan yesterday afternoon, and to-morrow morning will salute it with four more and the four mortars. In the firing by the monitors yesterday afternoon the flag staff in Fort Morgan was knocked away, which caused no little excitement and cheering amongst the land forces in close proximity thereto. In company with Admiral Farragut I made a reconnaissance of the bay this morning to within four miles of Mobile. The obstructions are about one mile and a half below the city, and appear to be of a formidable character. We passed up with two monitors and four gun-boats, and our appearance created intense excitement and commotion. Several shots were exchanged with their gun-boats, but their river steamers left the wharves very hurriedly, with full cargoes of citizens and contrabands. The people of Mobile evidently believed that their fate was sealed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, *August 16, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All I can hear of is 400 at Benton. There does not seem to be a larger force in this vicinity.

M. B. EWING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE,
Paducah, Ky.:

Leaving a sufficient garrison at Paducah, move with 1,500 men at once against the rebel force at Uniontown, either by river or by land, as you deem best. A mounted force is moving up from Hopkinsville and another from Elizabethtown; these troops are under General Hobson. Communicate by telegraph with General Ewing, at Louisville, for information concerning Hobson's movements. General James Hughes, Indiana militia, also has a co-operating force at Evansville. Answer.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, *August 16, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Your dispatch received. Shall start to-night with force and two gunboats. Have telegraphed General Ewing.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 16, 1864.*

General HOBSON:

General Paine is moving from Paducah with 2,000 men. General Hughes will join you from Evansville on Thursday.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 16, 1864.*

General HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Paine has been ordered to move up from Paducah to Uniontown, either by land or water, as he deems best, with 1,500 men, and to consult with you by telegraph so as to co-operate understandingly in regard to your forces. General Hughes' militia at Evansville has been requested to co-operate with his forces, and also consult with you by telegraph.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. B. DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, *August 16, 1864.*

General PAINE,
Paducah, Ky.:

General Hobson will be in Calhoun with 1,000 cavalry on Thursday evening; General Hughes, of Evansville, will co-operate with him. Seven companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Fifty-second Kentucky, moved yesterday from Hopkinsville toward Uniontown.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *August 16, 1864.*

General JAMES HUGHES,
Evansville, Ind.:

Consult by telegraph with Brigadier-General Ewing at Louisville, and if possible co-operate with his forces in the movement against Johnson.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., August 16, 1864.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ohio:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make report of the condition of affairs in this district:

1. THE BORDER.

On Saturday Colonel Johnson seized three steamers loaded with Government cattle, and crossed a portion of his command into Illinois, between Shawneetown and Mount Vernon, Ind. Sunday following, I sent the Forty-sixth Indiana by the first train, and upon the dispatches of General James Hughes, commanding the militia of Southwestern Indiana, I made requisition upon Governor Morton for 2,500 militia, and sent the Forty-sixth Indiana to Evansville and Mount Vernon. On the 15th I sent the Thirty-second Indiana (just returned from the front), having still ten days to serve; interdicted all communication with the Kentucky shore, between Evansville and Louisville, without permission of the commandants of those posts, and shall send the Forty-ninth Indiana as soon as rendezvoused, if the danger continues. Meanwhile, I advised Governor Yates, Generals Burbridge and Ewing. General Hobson has moved from the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. General Paine starts to-day from Paducah. For two days no steamers have passed up without being fired upon; but the main purpose is to crush their organized forces, and take care of the guerrillas afterward. The Forty-sixth started by steamer from Mount Vernon, under convoy of a small gun-boat, to rescue the steamers. I have just received a telegram that there was heavy firing near Mount Vernon yesterday, and that the steamers were turned over to their owners for $1,000 ransom money. This may be premature, but is from General Hughes. I have no official report from Colonel Bringhurst, commanding Forty-sixth Indiana, since he left Mount Vernon.

2. LOCAL MATTERS.

This day was selected as the day to seize the arsenals here and liberate prisoners. The trains last night were all larger than usual, with many rough men upon them. Nineteen wagons started from Anderson to travel by night, and others from other towns within fifty miles of the city. I was advised of every movement, and had such patrols in the country that no surprise could be effected. This afternoon prominent Democrats, property-holders, assure the State officials and myself that the Sons of Liberty will certainly make the attempt to-night or within a few days. The property-holders are alarmed, and promise to aid in their exposure. The course of the State Sentinel is so incendiary that law-abiding Democrats dare not defy it. The leading Democrat who called to-day, long a prominent member of Congress, Mr. William H. English, though requesting that his name be unknown in the matter, informs me that the arrest of a few of the leaders would soon quiet the whole matter. Governor Morton will be back to-morrow night, I think, and I will advise with him. There would be some local excitement, perhaps riot, but as will be seen from my letter already mailed this morning as to the draft, that there can be no relaxation of the vigilance and omnipresent grasp of the Government, if trouble is to be avoided. Here everything is quiet, the large number of strangers being at the out-

skirts of town, in saloons and fourth-rate boarding houses, and under proper surveillance. I also furnish the names of the leading men of the secret order, who are urging resistance to the Government, and are identified with such measures: H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind.; Horace Heffren, Salem, Ind.; J. J. Bingham, Indianapolis, Ind.; Andrew Humphrey, Linton, Green County, Ind.; L. P. Milligan, Huntington, Ind.; W. A. Bowles, French Lick Springs, Orange County. Linton and French Lick Springs are quite removed from railroads and surrounded by traitors. Bowles has his doors barred and watches with signals to rally help at all times.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 16, 1864.

Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Special Field Orders, No. 90, dated August 6, in regard to the troops of the Seventeenth Corps, has been received. I regret to say that I cannot comply with it, for the reason that the troops are now serving in Arkansas, having been sent there about one week since, pursuant to an order from Major-General Canby. I was ordered by General C[anby] to relieve a force which he had sent to Saint Charles, on White River, and I had no other troops but these with which to comply with the orders. My position recently has been quite embarrassing from the conflicting orders which I have received from Generals Canby and Sherman. The last expedition of General Smith, which resulted in the defeat of Forrest, I should have had to abandon had I not disobeyed General Canby's orders. The order assigning General Canby to command recited that—

> Orders given by Major-General Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, will be obeyed by all the troops on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River.

You will readily see my awkward position. I write to know what I am to do when I receive orders from Generals Sherman and Howard directing me to do one thing, and from General Canby directing me to do the opposite?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *August 16, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: From the time of taking command here by your orders, I have conducted, without ostentation, the necessary business of this district, and have occupied myself assiduously, being a stranger to it, in the endeavor to become acquainted with it—a slow work—sufficiently to form a judgment in the first person of its condition as respects the rebellion and the course which ought to be pursued. The utmost activity of the troops consistent with the nature of them, the immense changes which have taken place in them, and the good of the district and the cause, has been kept up. The utmost care and fidelity and

purity in applying the restrictions of trade prescribed by authority over me, have been observed. But the absence of noise and pretense on my part appears to have led to the impression that nothing was being achieved, and a new commander of the district, imbued with that idea, and with the theory that the sickest patient requires the most violent dosing, has, unannounced, superseded me. To being superseded I make no objection, but a policy calculated, in my belief, to spread ruin and devastation, and having no good in it, is being pursued at the moment that an improvement in the feeling of the citizens toward the Government was making itself apparent to me. They were getting tired of the rebel reign of terror, propagated by guerrillas, and were meditating on the comfort of being relieved from them and of having a government. The new policy propagates a new reign of terror by means of soldiers and hired assassins and unsettles every nook of society. The facts which I shall state to illustrate the mode of proceeding are only some which are well and thoroughly known to me. This new commander took from my custody at Columbus, Ky., a man named Kesterson, whom I had captured and whom I was holding in prison for trial, conducted him to Paducah, Ky., and publicly killed him there, in semblance of an execution, without authority of law or any proper justification. One Gregory, a citizen heading a gang employed by the new commander and acting under his orders, took a man named Bryant from his bed, near Dublin, in the district, conducted him to Mayfield, and there publicly killed him in semblance of an execution, without authority of law or any proper justification. The first of these acts was committed on the 27th day of July, 1864; the second on the 2d day of this present month. He has sent under guard from this neighborhood quiet and peaceable citizens, who had taken the oath of allegiance, and actually banished them to Canada. The main object of my writing this letter is to show that I have not been, to any extent whatever, a participator in these acts, which are patent to the public here, and to ask to be relieved—which has occurred from other authority while I am writing. I beg leave, in vindication of myself, to add my protest against them in the name of God and of all my countrymen who respect the rights of mankind.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Holly Springs, Miss., August 16, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The colonel commanding division directs that you hold your command in readiness to move to-morrow, August 17, 1864, at 5 a. m., and await further orders. Order of march: First, First Brigade, Third Division; second, wagons of First Brigade; third, Second Brigade, Third Division; fourth, wagons of Second Brigade; fifth, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers. You will also draw in your pickets at daylight to-morrow morning.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 17, 1864.
(Received 6 p. m. 18th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received.* We must have the Alabama River, and, if I remember the bay, the best river channel is on the Tensas side; but, of course, I must trust to Admiral Farragut and General Canby. I have a tight grip on Atlanta, and was on the point of swinging round to the southeast when Wheeler went to my rear with 6,000 cavalry; he has passed into East Tennessee, having damaged us but little. I will avail myself of his absence to reciprocate the compliment, and to-morrow night the Macon road must be broken good. General Kilpatrick will undertake it. Wheeler cannot disturb Knoxville or Loudon. He may hurt some of the minor points, but, on the whole, East Tennessee is a good place for him to break down his horses and a poor place to steal new ones. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *August 17, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m. 18th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Canby's orders and mine begin to conflict on the Mississippi. My orders are for A. J. Smith to come across to Decatur, and General Canby orders Washburn to hold 5,000 men to be ready for his call. He cannot do both. I think that the Department of the Tennessee extends over the territory east of the river, and that we control it, and have the nomination of all post commanders; but they must assist Canby in maintaining the navigation of the river. Still, I do not wish to make points of difference at this time. Please define clearly our boundaries, that our subordinates may not infer a conflict of authority.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, Ky., August 17, 1864.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

We absolutely require here the formation of colored regiments for duty in the quartermaster's department and at posts, in order to have laborers at soldiers' wages, thus saving large sums, and to have permanent labor to relieve men fit for field service and secure them in the field, to avoid sending away slaves who are not fit to bear arms. Can do valuable duty. Sending them away discourages enlistments. The officers to be examined for this purpose. Six hundred and sixty suitable men have already been collected.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

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*Probably of August 14, 2 p. m., p. 247.

LOUISVILLE, *August 17, 1864.*

General HOBSON,
Evansville:

If Johnson is taken he should be shot on the spot. I will be responsible for the killing of the entire command, Johnson included. This is law; I hope you will execute it.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

SMITHLAND, KY.,
On march for Uniontown, August 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General EWING,
Louisville, Ky..

I will be at Uniontown with 2,000 men to-morrow at 12 m. Col. Adam Johnson is near Caseyville and Uniontown. Concentrate your forces at Uniontown, and I will form a junction with them and push forward.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 17, 1864.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The following telegram received from Governor Yates:

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 16, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

I tender the services of the One hundred and thirty-second Illinois, 100-days' men, under the call of July 18, ultimo, for 500,000 men, to guard prisoners' camp at Rock Island, and for service in the State of Illinois. The regiment numbers 850 men; the term of service expires September 8.

T. J. PICKETT,
Colonel One hundred and thirty-second Illinois Regiment.

I fully approve of the above.

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

I respectfully recommend that this regiment be accepted.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

COLUMBUS, OHIO. *August 17, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

It is not probable that there will be a full regiment raised in Indiana before the time for the draft. In a week from to-day the four companies now doing duty as provost guards, and guarding arsenal in town, will be mustered out, and I am called upon by the provost-marshal-general of the State to send men to aid in the enrollment, and require others as guards at various important points. All the troops I have here is the

one regiment now guarding the large number of prisoners at Camp Chase. Cannot another regiment be ordered to report to me here at once? I cannot get along without it.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 17, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I returned from Mobile Bay on the morning of the 13th. The communications with the fleet are fully secured by the occupation of Forts Gaines and Powell. The outworks of Fort Morgan, batteries Gee and Bragg, were abandoned by the rebels, and the fort closely invested by Granger's forces. Batteries of 30-pounder rifle guns have been established at 1,200 yards, and of mortars at 500 yards from the fort. The troops are well covered from the fire of the enemy, and very few casualties have occurred. Farragut coincides with me in the opinion that it will be unwise to make any direct attempt upon Mobile until the cooperating land force can be largely increased. This cannot be done now, but such demonstrations will be made from the bay and from the Mississippi as will keep up the state of uneasiness now felt there, and operating in favor of General Sherman. General E. K. Smith has nearly completed the reorganization of his army. Magruder commands the District of Arkansas; Buckner the District of West Louisiana; and J. G. Walker that of Texas. His force has been considerably increased by conscripts. The forces in Texas and West Louisiana; are moving eastward and toward the Mississippi, above the mouth of Red River. The transfer of General A. J. Smith's command to Sherman's front makes it advisable that any troops that can be spared from the main operations should be concentrated at Memphis, with the view of supporting the line of the Arkansas, as I cannot now safely draw any considerable force from General Washburn's command.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 17, 1864.

General CANBY, *New Orleans:*

Dispatch of 6th received. Convey to Admiral Farragut my admiration of the bold and successful passage of the Mobile forts. I am familiar with Fort Morgan, and would advise that a single gun-boat lay above Pilot Cove and prevent supplies going to Fort Morgan, and time will work its fall. To reduce Mobile I would pass a force up the Tensas and across to old Fort Stoddard, and operate in the direction of Citronelle. The Mobile and Ohio road broken and the river occupied, Mobile would be untenable to the rebels. If possible, the Alabama River should be possessed by us in connection with my movement. I could easily open communication with Montgomery, but I doubt if you will have troops enough till the September draft. I am pressing Atlanta hard, but don't want Kirby Smith here. I can beat Hood in the open field, but not intrenched. I have repeatedly disabled his roads, but he manages to patch them up.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, U. S. FORCES ON MOBILE POINT, ALA., *August 17, 1864.*

By virtue of Special Orders, No. 7, extract 5, dated headquarters Mobile Point, Ala., August 16, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Brigade.

HENRY BERTRAM,
Colonel Twentieth Wisconsin Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brigade.

LEXINGTON, *August 18, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Fry telegraphs from Washington that slaves not fit to bear arms may be organized into regiments for labor in military departments under General Thomas' order, No. 20. If anything more is necessary, he says, state it, as it is the wish of the Department to have your suggestions carried out.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 18, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

In case of necessity you will call on General Burbridge to assist you. It is impossible at the present time to send you more troops from here. Governor Brough can raise some regiments from the discharged 100-days' men in a few days.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, August 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move with your command to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. Your pioneer corps will report to Colonel Wolfe, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, at 5 o'clock. Your command will follow that portion of the Third Division which moves at 7 o'clock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-Gener

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Tallahatchie River, August 18, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you have the Third Brigade of your division in readiness to move forward at 3 p. m.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, August 18, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you move with your command to-morrow morning, the pioneer corps and the Third Brigade at 5 o'clock, and the First and Second Brigades at 7 o'clock. The cavalry will precede the pioneer corps.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. IRON-CLAD ESSEX,
Memphis, Tenn., August 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: Inclosed* herewith I send you the names of the regularly armed vessels composing the several divisions of the Mississippi squadron as the same are arranged in districts by Admiral Porter's last general order in regard to them. To the respective names I have added initials, whose significance is shown in the explanations subjoined to the list. I have also given you a condensed outline sketch of the several classes of armed vessels belonging to the squadron, which I trust will enable you to form a clear, general idea of their character and force. Thus, I hope I have satisfactorily fulfilled my promise given to you the other evening. You will notice that two of the double-turreted monitors were in Admiral Farragut's gallant fight with Forts Morgan and Gaines, and the rebel iron-clads in Mobile Bay. When the details are received I think we will find that they did good service in their own peculiar way. Now that I am writing, general, I beg leave to recall your attention to an expression in your General Orders, No. 4, which far and wide has received an interpretation most offensive to the navy, an interpretation which I feel sure you could have had no intention to convey. I refer to the phrase—"the farce of landing under the guns of a gun-boat." Even before I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance I felt sure that, as an officer of rank and a gentleman, you could not have intended to offer a gratuitous insult to the sister service. And thus believing I understood you to mean that, with corrupt treasury agents to grant permits, and with orders from high quarters that gun-boats should not interfere with steamers having revenue aids on board, the act of landing under the guns of a gun-boat could be only a farce. And, as Admiral Porter states in his General Orders, No. 209† (I beg leave to draw your attention to the copy inclosed herewith), quoting and indorsing your own General Orders, No. 4, under the late Treasury regulations, the fisco-fiducial duties of the navy were limited to the prevention of the introduction of articles contraband of war within the enemy's lines. The permit of a corrupt Treasury agent, indorsed by a venal military commander, could pour the products of Europe and of the North over the rebel cotton-fields, with none to gainsay the authority or prevent the act, though a whole fleet of gun-boats lined every reach

* Not found. † See p. 61.

of the river. And those of us who have had some experience in the cotton regions cannot resist the moral conviction that many in high places and in low have been unable to withstand the alluring temptations held out to them by enormous cotton gains. In this condition of affairs, with the atmosphere of the whole Mississippi valley reeking with a corruption more pestilential and fatal than the malaria of its swamps, I and other right-thinking men, hailed, as the harbinger of a brighter and purer day, your General Orders, No. 4. In trade, at least, the dull quiet of annihilation is preferable to the baleful activity that springs from the fermenting and festering decay of all the higher and more noble elements of commercial life. The recent action of the Treasury Department would seem to indicate that our anticipations of a more honorable future are not doomed to disappointment. But the malign influences are diabolically strong; we can only pray for honest officials and hope for the best. I imagine, general, that now for the first time your attention has been drawn to the prejudicial construction that can be given to your expression in regard to the gun-boats. Let me ask and hope that in some succeeding general order you will refer to the subject and state that it was foreign to your intention to cast a stigma upon the sister service, and that those who may have thus construed your words were altogether mistaken both as to your purpose and your meaning.

With high regard, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully and sincerely, yours,

ROBERT TOWNSEND,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Abbeville, Miss., August 18, 1864.*

Pursuant to an order from headquarters First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this brigade. Until further orders the present appointments upon the staff will continue.

L. F. HUBBARD,
Colonel Fifth Minnesota Infantry Veteran Volunteers

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., August 18, 1864.*

I. By authority of Special Orders, No. 90, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, August 7, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the district and of the post and defenses of Vicksburg; all reports will be rendered accordingly. All existing orders will continue and remain in force until otherwise directed.

II. The staff of the district and post of Vicksburg will remain as heretofore till further announcement.

III. Capt. George H. Dana, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and Capt. E. L. Sproat, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, are announced as aides-de-camp.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *August 19, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

As Wheeler's cavalry has gone into East Tennessee you must look out for another raid into Kentucky.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 19, 1864—8.45 a. m.

General BURBRIDGE:

Wheeler has passed to my rear into East Tennessee, doing us little harm. You must look out for him if he ventures to Kentucky. He has 6,000 men.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 19, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

Please send me the latest intelligence concerning Wheeler's movements, and keep me posted.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 19, 1864.*

Capt. HENRY CURTIS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Please keep me fully posted as to Wheeler's movements.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding

COLUMBUS, KY., *August 19, 1864.*

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paducah, Ky.:

I sent yesterday an expedition of fifty men—the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry—under Lieutenant Helmer, in the direction of Hickman, Ky.; succeeded in capturing 2 men of the rebel Major Tate's command, and returned in the evening. Two citizens, named, respectively, W. H. Simmons and James Lee, twice endeavored to pass pickets yesterday with a large amount of money, consisting of legal-tender notes, Tennessee bank notes, and gold, without proper passes and permits for their horses and baggage. I have ordered their arrest. Please instruct as to their disposal.

Very respectfully,

JAS. N. MCARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LEXINGTON, *August 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

It will be impossible for me to spare you a regiment at present. My troops are all needed to attend to Johnson and to watch Wheeler's movements, who threatens Kentucky from East Tennessee.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 19, 1864.*
(Received 10.50 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. S. H. LATHROP:

I ordered the troops sent from here to follow up Johnson whenever they found him. Just received dispatch by courier from General Hovey, at Morganfield, that he scattered them in every direction and was sending expeditions to White Oak Springs, Caseyville, and Geiger's Lake, and had assessed expenses upon disloyal citizens of Union County, Ky. Conductor of Terre Haute road reports trouble in Illinois, without particulars.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 19, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 25th.)

Major-General WASHBURN:

Your dispatch of the 14th has been received. Immediately after you advised me that A. J. Smith had been ordered to join Sherman, I went to Mobile Bay for the purpose of conferring with Admiral Farragut. The immediate operations at that place will be limited to the reduction of the forts and the control of the bay and such demonstrations as will serve as a diversion in favor of General Sherman's operations. No direct attack will be made upon Mobile until we have a larger land force than can be spared. We shall probably need all our troops on the river. If Kirby Smith fails in his attempt to cross the Mississippi River, he will probably attack Steele. His troops from Texas and Western Louisiana are now moving up and toward the river. I am getting transportation for the movement of 15,000 men up the river, if that should be his intention. Please keep your available troops and transportation in readiness. I have asked, with a view to future operations, that troops raised under the new call that are not required for General Grant's and General Sherman's operations may be ordered to Memphis. We may expect some of them before the 100-days' men are discharged.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 19, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

It seems absolutely necessary that General Canby should command the troops on both banks of the Mississippi River. He cannot otherwise protect the navigation or prevent Kirby Smith from re-enforcing

Hood. The conflict of orders at Memphis probably results from the fact that General Grant first directed troops in West Tennessee to be sent to you, but a few days after directed that General Canby should send everything available to Mobile. I think that you will find General Canby is giving you all the assistance in his power.

H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

(Copies sent by General Sherman to Generals Howard and Washburn August 19.)

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed telegram* of Major-General Washburn, and also to my orders and letters of instructions relative to the matter referred to in the dispatch. While I assure you of my hearty co-operation in everything which may be done by Major-General Canby to promote the general interests of the service, I may be permitted to suggest that the order which sent the detachments of the Seventeenth Corps up White River works great injustice to the officers and men of those regiments. Some of the field officers, many of the line officers, portions of nearly all the companies, are here. Their records are almost entirely with their commands on the Mississippi; hence they can make up no accounts, can draw no pay, nor furnish their sick and wounded men with descriptive lists. As to the assignment by General Canby of General Dana to the command of Vicksburg, I am unable to understand the necessity which required it, there being two general officers of this army there. I doubt not, however, that it will be satisfactorily explained. With your approval, I will again direct General Washburn to relieve the detachments of the Seventeenth Corps with other troops, and order them at once to join their commands in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 19, 1864—10.45 a. m.
(Received 23d.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

I want here A. J. Smith's division, and all the parts of the Sixteenth and Seventeeth Corps that are already here. I expect the cavalry and balance of A. J. Smith's present command to remain with you, and if they come through to Decatur will send them back, but if A. J. Smith does not go to Columbus you may send the troops described across by the best way you can, retaining the balance.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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* See Washburn to Clark, August 16, p. 260.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Army and Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here yesterday and assumed command of this district, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 90, August 7, 1864, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, a copy of which is herewith inclosed

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 7, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. In accordance with orders received from the headquarters of the army, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Vicksburg, and will, as soon as his successor has assumed command, report in person to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

III. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Vicksburg.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I would beg to present the following for your consideration: It appears from General Canby's order for consolidating certain of the negro regiments, that it is desired to make regiments of maximum strength. I would much prefer small regiments. To take care of the regiments, small as they now are, is a heavy duty on the company commanders. They can have no clerk, and all the writing of the company must be done by the officers. Many of them have no orderly sergeants, and have to call rolls and the like. Making the companies larger would not increase their labor proportionally, still it would make quite an increase, and my notion is that they have as much now on their hands and more than can be properly attended to. All colored regiments should be small, or failing in this, one more lieutenant should be added to the company. Besides this, the men we have require more unceasing instruction than white soldiers, and have to be looked after more carefully. I do not think, under the present circumstances, that any colored regiment should number over 700 men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. HAWKINS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., August 19, 1864.*

Capt. Francis W. Fox, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters, in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 69, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, is announced as assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 20, 1864—2.05 p. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Your command includes all Kentucky, and General Heintzelman will withdraw his troops from Covington.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 20, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington:

Nothing definite is known of Wheeler's whereabouts. He was moving in the direction of East Tennessee; estimated force, 6,000.

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *August 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Wheeler is in East Tennessee, and you must send out scouts and find where he is, if possible. Be ready to move at notice. Keep troops concentrated as much as possible, and scout to the front.

By order of General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 20, 1864*

Colonel HANSON,
Mount Sterling:

Wheeler is in East Tennessee. Keep your men in hand. Send out your spies and scouts. Morgan is perhaps with him.

By order of General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Wheeler is in East Tennessee. The forces at Burnside Point should be ready for anything, as an invasion is expected. You will say nothing of this, but keep in readiness.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 20, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

James H. Bridgewater, who, in command of sixty scouts, has been traveling in various parts of the State, brings information that John Morgan will enter Kentucky, about 26th instant, with a large force, and intends taking Camp Nelson, Lexington, Frankfort, and Nashville railroad, and all boats on the Ohio. Will be joined by all small bands of guerrillas. Notices unusual activity among rebel citizens in procuring arms. Bridgewater's information heretofore has been very reliable.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General, State of Kentucky.

COVINGTON, KY., *August 20, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Guerrillas commit depredations in this county and Campbell nightly. I need mounted men. Can you order me fifty?

E. H. SAMUELS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

COVINGTON, *August 20, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

A band of guerrillas are stealing horses, &c., from Union men in upper portion of Campbell County.

E. BALL,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Send messengers immediately to expedite Paine's and Hobson's operations against Johnson. Have Hobson returned by the quickest route to Louisville, with his regiments, as soon as Johnson's command is scattered. Let the Fifty-second [Kentucky] remain west of the railroad, to operate in connection with Paine. Return the Forty-eighth and Twenty-sixth to the railroad as soon as the remainder of the Second Battalion, Twelfth U. S. Heavy Artillery [colored], is sent you. Bring up the bal-

ance of the One hundred and thirty-ninth [Indiana] to Louisville, and send the Forty-ninth Kentucky there. Lose no time in this matter, as Wheeler threatens an invasion from East Tennessee.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PAINE
(Via Evansville):

Orders received from Major-General Burbridge render it necessary that your expedition against Johnson be pushed forward with rapidity. As soon as you have dispersed Johnson's forces General Burbridge directs that General Hobson return by the shortest possible route to Louisville with all his force.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 20, 1864.*

All stations on Louisville and Nashville Railroad:

Keep a bright lookout. Wheeler has 6,000 men and is looked for. Put five days' bread and water in your forts and prepare for defense. No excuse will be taken for a surrender. Notify these headquarters of all movements that you hear of. Re-enforcements will be immediately sent to any point invested by them.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing:

E. B. HARLAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 20, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

General Orders, No. 240,* places General Burbridge in command of the State of Kentucky. Your forces at Covington should therefore be withdrawn as soon as he can relieve them.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

GENERAL: I received last night your dispatch of 19th concerning jurisdiction on the Mississippi. As long as we can all pull together it makes little difference who commands, and I perfectly accord to

* See p. 232.

General Canby the control of matters on the great river. I have sent by telegraph to General Washburn a copy of your dispatch, with an order to be governed by it, but it will need some further orders to make things straight. I will see General Howard to-day, and we will submit some proposition that will give General Canby all the troops of the Department of the Tennessee resting on the Mississippi, but for the sake of accountability we should have sent to this army certain detachments that resulted from the General Banks expedition. You will remember that I made up my Meridian force out of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and when General Banks asked for 10,000 men for one month on Red River we made up the force by using troops, non-veterans, and availed ourselves of the lull to furlough the veterans. In this operation some considerable confusion was made in old divisions, brigades, and even regiments, so that still fractions of these are here and the other fractions down the Mississippi, making it very difficult to preserve the standard organizations. My orders to General Washburn were to let General A. J. Smith sweep across North Mississippi and reach either Eastport or Decatur, whence I would draw these fragments and the division of General A. J. Smith, which was designed to form a part of General McPherson's column, and send the balance, including the cavalry, back. I only gave this order after I knew that Stephen D. Lee had joined General Johnston at Atlanta with a large part of the Mississippi army. I think it would be well, if possible still, to send here by river and rail, if necessary, the fragments to which I refer, which cannot amount to more than 2,000 or 3,000 men, and leave General Canby the balance.

Our casualties here from death, wounds, and sickness have been and must continue large, but we lose more by the expiration of service of regiments and individuals. I think more than half this army is entitled to discharge between this and October, so that if Hood can simply hold on here he will be enabled to defeat us by the superior method they have of recruitment. In the South all men are soldiers, and they are not held for limited terms, but for life if the war lasts that long. In the end we must adopt the same plan, but in the mean time may lose the result of all former labors and have to commence *de novo*.

If General Canby can hold the river and prevent Kirby Smith passing over (which he cannot, for the men pass by individuals and meet at some rendezvous in Mississippi, whence they come in organized masses to Hood), he will accomplish the same result as here. Also the operations up the Alabama are of equal assistance to me. I would not take Mobile city, for that would simply tie up a garrison, whereas now General Dabney Maury holds it with a Confederate garrison which is lost to our opponents. A single gun-boat can watch Fort Morgan, two more the river at and near Mobile, and if I am not in error, General Gordon Granger's troops could go up the old Spanish channel by Blakely and reach Selma, and it may be Montgomery, which would compel Hood to detach as against him, for a large portion of the Confederate supplies come through the reach of the Alabama River between Selma and Montgomery.

I beg you will submit these views to the lieutenant-general commanding, and I will be perfectly satisfied if the troops hitherto subject to my orders can be directed to the accomplishment of these ends.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Atlanta, Ga., August 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, &c.:

GENERAL: I send to you by Colonel Howard and Captain Norton, of my staff, copy of communication from Major-General Sherman to Major-General Halleck, relative to the status of the troops in this department as regards the orders of General Canby. You will observe that for tactical purposes General Sherman cheerfully concedes to General Canby the right to control his troops on the Mississippi River, whenever the necessities of the service may demand, while at the same time he proposes to preserve the integrity of all the organizations, and, if possible, bring into the field all fragments of brigades and divisions, and at least one division besides. Colonel Howard, my aide, will give you the result of his communication with General Halleck by telegram on the matters last referred to, and if the troops are to be relieved and ordered, as requested, you will please see that they are sent without delay. You will also please direct all troops temporarily detached from this department, upon the order of General Canby, to make their "reports and returns" as heretofore, it being my desire to prevent any permanent transfers from this army and to guard against any confusion in records. It would be well in making up any command for General Canby's use to select complete organizations rather than fragmentary regiments. It is very necessary that the portions of the Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Thirty-third Wisconsin, Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Illinois, belonging to the Seventeenth Corps, and the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, belonging to the Sixteenth Corps, should be at once relieved and sent to join their commands in the field, and if General Halleck has telegraphed, that besides these another division can be sent forward to join this command, which fact you can learn from Colonel Howard, you will please order it forthwith, selecting either the First or Third Division, Sixteenth Corps, now absent, I understand, on expedition under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Respecting the command at Vicksburg, when General Morgan L. Smith reports for assignment to that district as ordered, I have no doubt that General Canby will at once relieve General Dana on representing the case to him. It being understood that you are under the orders of Major-General Canby for the purpose only of furnishing troops from this department for the proper protection of the navigation of the Mississippi River, there need be no conflict of orders, and everything will move on harmoniously.

Colonel Howard and Captain Norton, of my staff, will convey any information or suggestions that you may have to make to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Abbeville, Miss., August 20, 1864.

Col. W. T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

You will order one brigade of your division forward to Hurricane Creek, to report to Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding at that point. If the men can carry their rations with them there is no necessity for taking all their teams, as they can be left with a small guard to go for-

ward in the morning. The battery belonging to the brigade can also go forward in the morning. I send two regiments of cavalry, that will precede your brigade. Send the brigade that is in rear, as your advanced brigade can picket beyond Abbeville.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., August 20, 1864.*

I. The enrollment of the militia of this district, as directed in General Orders, No. 31, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, will immediately be made.

II. The provost-marshal of the post of Vicksburg is announced as the enrolling officer for the post, and will at once proceed to fulfill the terms of the above order.

III. A special commission, composed of Surg. E. Powell, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry; Capt. William B. Holbrook, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry; Capt. S. Bostwick, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, is hereby constituted to hear and determine all claims for exemption from military service on account of alienage, physical disability, being a rebel deserter, &c., and will determine in which battalion persons will be enrolled, whether for field service, garrison duty, or constabulary force.

IV. All male persons, including all employés of the Government, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years will immediately report to the enrolling officer for enrollment or exemption. After August 30, 1864, any person who has been a resident of the place ten days and who is found without a certificate of enrollment or exemption will be arrested and punished by fine and imprisonment. No pass will be issued to any one liable to militia duty without the production of such certificate. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary books and stationery. The commanding officer of the post of Natchez will immediately take measures, if he has not already done so, to carry out the above-named general orders, and will report progress to these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA,
Barrancas, August 20, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Division of West Mississippi:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit, in connection with my report of August 12, No. 846, the following additional information received from refugees and deserters: There is a force of from 8,000 to 9,000 men at Mobile, mostly conscripts, boys and old men, enlisted and armed as infantry, but ordered for duty on the fortifications around the city as heavy artillery. They are constructing new obstructions in Mobile Bay, starting at the lower part of the city above Choctaw Point and bringing them in half circle up to the mouth of the Tensas River, placing new batteries behind them in the marshy ground. They have also two new batteries above the forking of the Appalachee and Blakely

Rivers, one battery with seven guns and the other with five, one 32-pounder rifled gun in each. It takes one hour to run with steam from the new batteries to the Tensas railroad station, where 350 of a Mississippi infantry regiment and 100 militia are stationed, Colonel Withers commanding. Along the railroad to Pollard every trestle-work is well guarded. General Maury is in command at Pollard, with 3,000 troops and eight pieces of artillery at his disposal. His advance guard, 400 to 500 strong, all cavalry, is encamped this side Silver Spring, with commissary stores at Widow Lawson's place and at Pine Barren bridge. The rebel camps this side Fort Morgan are deserted, all the cavalry having been ordered from Camps Withers and Powell partly to Perdido Mill, west side of the river, and partly to Pine Barren bridge, this side of the Perdido. At Milton there is one company of cavalry scouting down to the Blackwater River. Torpedoes are placed in the Escambia from Cotton Ferry upward, and in the Blackwater River below and above Milton. The torpedoes were made at Mobile. General Page, in command at Fort Morgan, reported to General Dabney H. Maury that he would hold the fort to the last man, and that it was not with his consent that Fort Powell was evacuated and Fort Gaines surrendered. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Twenty-first Alabama Infantry, late commander at Fort Powell, is under arrest for evacuating the fort.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

ASBOTH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 21, 1864—10 a. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Howard and I have talked over the affairs of the Department of the Tennessee, and admit the wisdom of General Canby exercising command of all the troops on the Mississippi. To preserve organizations already existing without materially diminishing the military force on the Mississippi, we ask that certain fragments of regiments and brigades, not exceeding in the aggregate 2,500 men, be allowed to come to their organization here. Also, if possible, that a division of the Seventeenth Corps, originally designated as part of General McPherson's column, but detained up Red River, be also allowed to come by any route deemed advisable by General Washburn. To accomplish these results General Howard sends to-day a staff officer to Louisville to confer with you by telegraph, and then to go to Memphis and accomplish whatever you may conclude. Be assured that General Howard and I both cheerfully concede anything that will produce good results. I think it would be well not to change the limits of departments, but to have all troops now belonging to the Department of the Tennessee still make returns to General Howard, but be subject to the military orders of General Canby, to whom they could make reports of effective force that would satisfy his purposes. All well. Expect to hear of General Kilpatrick every hour. Nothing further of Wheeler.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

AUGUST 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General GILLEM,
Bull's Gap:

A force of the enemy, reported to be 500, are in Maryville.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

AUGUST 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General GILLEM,
Bull's Gap:

The enemy are approaching between Loudon and this place. Please relieve Major Smith, my assistant inspector-general, and order him to report here immediately. Had you not better send two pieces of artillery to Strawberry Plains?

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LICK CREEK, *August 21, 1864.*

General TILLSON:

I cannot contend with Wheeler's and Morgan's forces united. One of Morgan's brigades is reported at Blue Springs, four miles in advance of this place. I will attack it to-morrow morning and then move to Rogersville, thus placing myself on Wheeler's left flank, and be governed by circumstances, and, if compelled to do so, fall back on Tazewell and Cumberland Gap. If Wheeler besieges Knoxville I will move down on his rear by Maynardville and annoy him every possible way. Please keep me posted on the enemy's movements. I will move my wagons toward Rogersville to-morrow morning, but will not leave this line until driven from it. Colonel Ingerton attacked Rogersville at daylight this morning. Killed 25; captured 35; among the latter Colonels Heiskell and Walker [Watkins].

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., August 21, 1864. (Received 12.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I am satisfied from the reports of my scouts Kentucky is to be invaded by a large force under Morgan and Wheeler. If there are any troops which can be sent to me please order them at once.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *August 21, 1864.*

Governor JOHN BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

General Sherman has authorized me to use all available veteran regiments in case of emergency. Have you any in Ohio that can be sent here at once?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 21, 1864.*

Governor O. P. MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

General Sherman has authorized me to use all available veteran regiments in case of emergency. Cannot you order General Hovey, with the two regiments under his command and any other veterans now in Indiana, to report to me at once? I have information that Morgan and Wheeler will invade Kentucky, with a formidable force, very soon. This should be kept private.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 21, 1864.*

Governor RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

General Sherman has authorized me to use all available veteran regiments in case of emergency. Can you send me any at once? An invasion of the State by the combined forces of Wheeler and Morgan is imminent. Please answer and consider this information private.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 21, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

General Sherman says Wheeler has crossed the Hiwassee. His force is variously estimated from 2,000 to 6,000. The latter were Sherman's figures some days ago.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 21, 1864.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding, Lexington, Ky.:

Your telegram of 19th instant received. We have no very reliable information as to Wheeler's forces or object. Reports give him about 3,000 men, with some artillery. He is still in the neighborhood of Loudon.

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 21, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Part of Wheeler's force is reported crossing the river between here and Loudon, near Concord. Some have probably gone toward McMinnville.

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *August 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE, *Smithland, Ky.:*

Garrison Henderson with a sufficient force, and with your remaining troops and the Forty-eighth Kentucky, which will be left with you for the present, operate as far east as Green River. Report by telegraph what regiments compose your command.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Leave the Forty-eighth Kentucky instead of the Fifty-second, as ordered yesterday, with General Paine; finish the Twenty-sixth and Forty-eighth immediately; have the Fifty-second return with Hobson, also that part of the Twenty-sixth now with him. Have Hobson move here by rail at once with his whole force, including the whole of the Twenty-sixth. Put Maxwell in command of the Twenty-sixth and Fifty-second. Stop all troops arriving at Louisville en route south. Order the troops from Owensborough to Louisville and use them on the railroad. I will send you the four companies now at Maysville and two more companies of heavy artillery. Have all detachments join their regiments at once; have these dispositions made at once. Answer.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, August 21, 1864.

Governor MORTON, *Indianapolis:*

How would you like to have General Hovey assigned to command the Military District of Indiana?

Please answer immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 21, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 12.25 p. m. 22d.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Hovey will be satisfactory. Order him here at once.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 21, 1864.*
(Received 3.50 p. m.)

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

I have information that Morgan and Wheeler will enter Kentucky about the 29th of August with large force for the purpose of capturing Camp Nelson, Lexington, Frankfort, and Louisville, and destroying the

Louisville and Nashville Railroad. What assistance can you render from Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois? The force to be stationed at Richmond, Lexington, and Paris, which will cover Cincinnati. I have provided for Johnson; no danger from that source.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 21, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 p. m. 24th.)

General HOWARD,
Atlanta:

Major-General Forrest, with three brigades of cavalry, attacked this city at 4 a. m. to-day, making a sudden dash on our pickets and riding into the heart of the city. They were repulsed and driven out, with considerable loss. They obtained no plunder, but about 250 100-days' men were captured. They left General A. J. Smith's front at Oxford the evening of the 18th and made a forced march of nearly 100 miles. General Smith has all my cavalry but about 400 and I have taken measures to notify him and have him fall upon them and intercept their retreat. The whole thing has resulted very satisfactorily so far. What cavalry I have is harassing their rear.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 21, 1864.—For Washburn to A. J. Smith (three dispatches), relative to attack on Memphis and pursuit of enemy, see Part I, pp. 469, 470.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864.

Colonel WINSLOW,
Commanding Cavalry:

Follow the retreating force to-night and give them no rest. They are very much tired and jaded. Keep them so. Follow until you become satisfied as to the point at which they intend to cross the Tallahatchie and let me know it at once, that I may have Grierson and Hatch informed as to where to intercept them. If your cavalry is now out without two days' rations forward rations to them. Surprise them to-night if you can. They will sleep soundly.

Yours, respectfully,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HERNANDO ROAD, *August 21, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

Forrest, with his whole force, according to all information I can get, is just beyond Nonconnah Creek, in front. Lieutenant-Colonel Hepburn is now in conference with him at his line under flag of truce.

GEO. DUFFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Cavalry.

CITY POINT, VA., *August 22, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m. 23d.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

There is no place from which troops can be withdrawn to send General Burbridge that I know of. I do not think Wheeler can get to Kentucky to do much harm, nor do I think he can be spared from Hood's army. John Morgan, I think, has no command. If Wheeler does go, however, Burbridge must pick up all his force and leave everything else, except very important points, unguarded, and go in pursuit.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, *August 22, 1864.*

General TILLSON:

Have you heard anything further from the enemy? Please send the train to this place to-morrow. Do you not believe I could whip Morgan's force and turn and beat the force now advancing up the south side of French Broad? I do not believe this latter force will dare to cross to this side the river. Its number cannot be so large as represented or it would have destroyed Loudon bridge.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 22, 1864—10 p. m.*

General GILLEM,
Russellville, Tenn.:

Will send you the train unless something transpires to make it unsafe. The enemy's force is divided, and at the present rate of motion will not reach you for several days. They are busily engaged in tearing up the track between our stations. I have no doubt they will tear up the track between this place and Strawberry Plains. I have no means of preventing it, unless you can send me back the Tenth Michigan Cavalry with which I can drive them off. It will not be safe to send the train more than one trip at most. The garrison of Loudon is very strong, well supplied with food, ammunition, and good works. I do not think 5,000 rebels could destroy the bridge. Have just sent you dispatch, giving latest news from the enemy. If you can beat Morgan within the next four days without being compelled to advance too far, I have no doubt you could then turn back and destroy the enemy's force now advancing up the Holston.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, *August 22, 1864.*

Lieutenant REED,
Loudon:

A citizen on the road between Louisville and Maryville reports that the enemy were passing his house toward Maryville all night. Reports cavalry and trains; does not know whether artillery or wagons. Gil-

lem will fall back to Morristown. Says he shall fight any force crossing the French Broad. Have sent scouts toward Maryville and Loudon. Everything is quiet here.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 22, 1864—11 p. m.*

Captain STANDISH,
Commanding, Strawberry Plains:

The telegraph wire between here and Cumberland Gap is cut, probably at Clinton. You will be vigilant and at once notify me of any appearance of the enemy in your vicinity.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, *August 22, 1864—1.20 a. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

It will not be possible at present to send you re-enforcements. It is reported here that Morgan is in Virginia, co-operating with Early.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 22, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I learn from Knoxville that Wheeler attacked Maryville last evening, with artillery. None of his force is supposed to have yet crossed the Tennessee. Should he enter Kentucky I will fight him with what troops I have.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 22, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Dillard, at Cumberland Gap, reports John Morgan, with a force estimated at 2,800, between there and Abingdon, marching on the gap. Part of his command at Jonesville, Va., the balance at Morristown, Tenn.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *August 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Can you spare any troops to report to me temporarily? From all I can learn, I anticipate an invasion by the combined forces of Wheeler and Morgan.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 22, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.:

Have you any further information of Wheeler's movements?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 22, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Enemy attacked our post of about fifty men, at Maryville, with artillery, yesterday evening, and probably captured them. They are reported as passing in force toward Maryville from Louisville last night. No reliable information of any force this side of the river. Will keep you posted.

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 22, 1864.—For Hobson to Ewing, relative to pursuit of enemy, &c., see Part I, p. 487.]

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August 22, 1864.*

General S. G. BURBRIDGE:

John Morgan, with a force estimated at 2,800, is between here and Abingdon, marching on this place. Part of his command is at Jonesville, Va., thirty-five miles from here. The balance, I am told, is near Morristown, Tenn., forty miles distant.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 22, 1864.*

Captain DU BOIS,
Somerset, Ky.:

Order back to Camp Nelson all wagon trains. Divide your command into two parts, taking one yourself, and next ranking officer the other. Send one party through Camp Burnside on the road to Big Creek Gap, and the other, via London, toward the same gap. Scout well all the

woods up to Big Creek Gap, if possible, and report the moment you find the enemy in any force. Be careful, as Wheeler and Morgan may be advancing by these routes. Do not be captured.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 22, 1864.*

Captain DU BOIS, *London, Ky.:*

Where is the wagon train? Protect it from enemy. Send scouts on all roads south of London. Look out for Wheeler's cavalry, and report often. Be vigilant.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *August 22, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

I left here on the morning of the 17th instant with 1,500 infantry, no cavalry or artillery; parts of One hundred and forty-first, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiments Illinois 100-days' men; part of Thirty-fourth Regiment New Jersey Infantry, and part of Eighth U. S. Colored Artillery. At Vinetown I learned that General Hovey had been there and left for Mayfield with about 800 cavalry. Moved there soon. General Hovey took one route southeast, thence bearing toward Henderson. I moved in three columns toward Caseyville. Neither Johnson nor any of his thieves could be found. The next day in the p. m. I took boat for this place, having seized property enough of rebels to pay for the cattle taken. The troops were sent in two columns to Smithland, one marching by Marion and the other by Salem. Boats have gone to bring them back. Took my troops from Columbus, Cairo, Mayfield, and this post, leaving these points with very small commands. Cannot send troops to Henderson without endangering my own district. Three hundred men at Uniontown and 300 at Caseyville will hold that county.

E. A. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SMITHLAND, KY., *August 22, 1864.*

Captain PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The death of Colonel Woodward is confirmed. He charged into Hopkinsville on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, with 200 men; was repulsed by fifty of the Fifty-second [Kentucky] stationed there.

JOHN H. PECK,
Major, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Paine suggests a force of 300 at Uniontown and 200 at Caseyville will hold that section of the State quiet. Can not the Forty-eighth [Kentucky] be so disposed? General Paine and command have returned to Paducah.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, August 22, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding, Lexington, Ky.:

I have, by direction of the major-general commanding, ordered Brigadier-General Carrington, commanding at Indianapolis, to order the two veteran regiments of Indiana troops to report at such point as you may desire. They are now in Kentucky, but at what point I do not know. You will advise General Carrington where you want them, and ask him to reply.

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 22, 1864—4.10 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

The Secretary of War directs that the State of Indiana be made a military district, and that General Hovey be placed in command, his headquarters at Indianapolis. If you know where General Hovey now is, telegraph him this order.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 22, 1864.*

General W. D. WHIPPLE,
Near Atlanta:

Lieutenant-Colonel Brott, Eighty-third Illinois, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that on the 20th Captain Turnbull and 7 privates of his regiment were killed while out repairing telegraph lines. Colonel Smith, of same regiment, at Clarksville, telegraphs that Major Tyler, of Fifty-second Kentucky, attacked and routed the rebel Johnson near Princeton, Ky., on yesterday. Johnson reported mortally wounded. Rebels constantly crossing Cumberland. Gun-boats badly needed now.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 22, 1864.—For Washburn to A. J. Smith, relating to Forrest's movements, &c., see Part I, p. 470.]

MOSCOW, *August 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: I have reliable information that Forrest addressed 6,000 troops at Oxford on last Wednesday, saying he had information daily as to the condition of Memphis; that he would lead them into the city, and after that come up the road and take up all the Union troops at the different stations; that the rebels then left cheering and went through Panola County, De Soto, and Hernando. The messenger would have arrived

in this vicinity on Friday night, but was arrested and only got here last night. He says Buford is in front of General Smith and intends to get in his rear. Will any other disposition of the troops on this road need to be made, or have you any information to corroborate the report that Forrest will come this way?

Respectfully,

A. H. BEREMAN,
Colonel Forty-fifth Iowa.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 22, 1864.

Colonel BEREMAN,
Moscow:

Forrest when last heard from, sunset last night, was fourteen miles out retreating on Hernando road. He had about 2,500. His men and horses much jaded. I do not think he will trouble the railroad, but be wide awake.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 22, 1864.

Colonel ANKENY,
White's Station:

The enemy when last heard from was fourteen miles out on the Hernando road. I thank you for your vigilance, but think you will not be troubled this time.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., August 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Mobile Point:

SIR: The movements of Kirby Smith were such that I did not consider it advisable to withdraw any more troops from Morganza until I could make arrangements to replace them. I sent, however, an equivalent in number from the First Indiana and Sixth Michigan Heavy Artillery and the Seventy-fourth Colored, from Ship Island. The Ninety-seventh Colored (engineers) have since been sent, and two regiments from Morganza go over to-day. In accordance with your suggestions orders have been telegraphed to the Ninety-seventh Colored to go to Fort Macomb, but the steamer may have got beyond reach or may not be able to get in the Chef Menteur Pass. If so, retain or send them back to Fort Macomb, as you may judge best. Kirby Smith is concentrating his troops with the view of forcing the passage of the Mississippi or of attacking Steele. In either case we have no more troops than will be needed. I had counted upon A. J. Smith's force for the line of the Arkansas, but that has gone forward to Sherman. The occupation of Mobile and a demonstration up the Alabama would favor Sherman's operations greatly, and if I can get the force it will be done. I advised the admiral when I was over that I could not materially increase your

force, and he concurred with me in the opinion that it would be unwise to make any direct attempt upon Mobile until this could be done. We can still make such demonstrations from the bay and from the Mississippi as will materially aid Sherman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Commanding Expedition, &c., Morristown, Tenn.:

Propositions have been received and accepted from General John Morgan (rebel) for the release of all non-combatant citizens of East Tennessee held as prisoners by both sides, and to cease making such arrests except for offenses against civil or military law. Three commissioners were to meet three from us at Morristown on the 25th instant, under flag of truce, each flag to be allowed a small escort and in no wise to affect military movements. Will you please appoint three commissioners, a colonel, major, and captain, to meet those of the rebels to make the necessary arrangements and decide when and where the exchange is to be made. As some of the prisoners we hold are at Johnson's Island we must have time enough to get them here. Answer.

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864—7 a. m.*

General GILLEM, *Russellville, Tenn.:*

Train will start from here at 8.30 o'clock this morning. It must return at the earliest possible hour or it will be cut off, judging from the past operations of the enemy. We hear of the enemy at Clinton. I have apprehensions for the safety of the bridge at Strawberry Plains, as the enemy have a small howitzer battery carried on mules with their advance cavalry which they could bring to bear on the garrison without our being able to return the fire, as the howitzers there have been taken away to put on steam-boats. Can you not send back the Tenth Michigan Cavalry? If you can, I will send artillery to the Plains, hold the bridge, and keep communications open with you. The enemy's force is badly scattered, and with a small body of good cavalry I would attack him on this side of the river, wherever I could find him. Think I could drive him off and prevent further depredations on the railroad. Should telegraphic communications be cut before these dispositions are made, I must rely on you to take care of the bridge at Strawberry Plains, and get the train safely back to this place.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GILLEM, *Bull's Gap:*

I have sent a strong force down on the Loudon road with orders to whip the enemy or compel him to develop his force. The scout I sent

toward Maryville disobeyed instructions and did not get any definite information. I have sent out another party that I have reason to believe will do better. If I get information which will warrant my leaving the Tenth Michigan with you, I will so inform you. It is possible such may be the result. I hope to get something reliable by to-morrow a. m.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864—6.55 p. m.*

General GILLEM,
Bull's Gap:

A scout just in reports it is reported that the enemy were moving along the Bowman's Ferry road to cross the French Broad between 12 and 2 o'clock. There were about four regiments. There is only one boat at this ferry. This information is reliable. A soldier of the Second Tennessee Infantry who was in the fight at Maryville, and was taken prisoner and escaped, reports that a man who treated him very kindly told him the force to which they surrendered was the advance brigade of Wheeler's corps of 7,000 men and 20 pieces of artillery; that the main force was behind. Did not state where. This advance brigade is undoubtedly the one now making for Bowman's Ferry, on the French Broad. I shall take pains to re-enforce at Strawberry Plains.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., August 23, 1864—7.25 p. m.

Col. C. G. HAWLEY,
Commanding First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery:

COLONEL: You will at once have seventy-five men of your regiment in readiness to move to the railroad to embark for Strawberry Plains. They will have a day's rations in their haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Captain STANDISH,
Strawberry Plains:

Your dispatch received. I think your information correct. I will send you re-enforcements to-night by train. Should anything happen before the train arrives to make it necessary do not fail to send out and give warning to prevent its capture.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864—7.45 p. m.*

Captain STANDISH,
Strawberry Plains:

The force of the enemy moving to cross the French Broad is reported to be four regiments. It is said that there is only one boat at Bowman's Ferry where they purpose crossing. I suggest, but do not order, that you take up some of the planks at the farther end of the bridge.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864.*

Captain STANDISH,
Strawberry Plains:

The train, with re-enforcements for you, left here for Strawberry Plains at 9.20 p. m.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864—10 p. m.*

Lieutenant REED,
Aide-de-Camp, Loudon, Tenn.:

One brigade of the enemy has passed up the Bowman's Ferry road from Maryville to cross the French Broad. They expect to attack Strawberry Plains. I shall send section of battery and seventy-five men by train to-night. I sent a large force down Loudon road this morning. They found the enemy had crossed to south side of the Holston. A part of the force will go through and report to you. Construction train will leave here for Loudon Wednesday morning early.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Near Atlanta:

General Burbridge says from all he can learn he anticipates an invasion by the combined forces of Wheeler and Morgan and wants troops.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 23, 1864—12 m.

General J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your telegram received. Answer General Burbridge that he must take care of Wheeler and Morgan with the force he has; troops, of course, cannot be sent from here. General Burbridge may telegraph General Halleck. All well here.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., August 23, 1864.

Major-General Burbridge,
Lexington, Ky.:

General Sherman says you must take care of Wheeler and Morgan with the force you have. You may telegraph General Halleck.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., August 23, 1864—1.30 p. m.

General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville:

I don't believe Wheeler and Morgan are going into Kentucky, but should they you should be prepared for them. Of course I cannot turn back for a cavalry raid. If Colonel Laiboldt held Wheeler at bay with 400 men at Dalton in a redoubt, you surely can hold him in Kentucky with General Ammen and General Tillson at Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. Get your people well in hand, and in no event allow alarm to spread in Kentucky. The enemy cannot spare a large force now to invade Kentucky. It is a raid designed to make clamor and nothing more.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 23, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

Brigadier-General Carter reports from Knoxville that Wheeler's force has crossed the Holston above Strawberry Plains and intends striking the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August 23, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON:

The rebels have cut communication between here and Knoxville. I had a dispatch from Jacksborough this morning stating that their advance was at Clinton. It is supposed to be Wheeler's command, evidently intending to make a raid through Big Creek Gap into Kentucky, or upon this place; probably the gap from the fact that we have a large amount of supplies and 600 beef-cattle destined for Knoxville.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel.

[AUGUST 23, 1864.—For Hobson to Ewing, relative to pursuit of enemy, &c., see Part I, p. 487.]

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., August 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. H. LATHROP,
Acting Chief of Staff, Columbus, Ohio:

I have been called upon to increase the guard again at Camp Morton. Some of the prisoners who have proven trustworthy and given correct information heretofore, this morning reported new tunnels and that the prisoners had their plan perfected to attack the inclosure and force their way to the arsenals at whatever cost of life in the attempt. A part of the Massachusetts regiment will have to go on as supernumeraries to-morrow. I furnish this statement in connection with letter respecting Colonel Bowles and Captain Hines as indicative of the purpose of some of the worst of these men to do mischief, independent of the general plan of the order.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

MOSCOW, *August 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

One Simmons brought the information to Baldwin, a citizen, who brought it to me. Simmons has left and is down on the Coldwater. He did not come through General Smith's lines; he thinks Smith did not know of the move. Baldwin is in camp now; came in since your first telegram, with this additional statement, that Forrest left his baggage and plunder at the crossing of the Tallahatchie in lower part of De Soto County with 1,000 men, and will return and attack some of the posts on this road to-day with 5,000, dividing his forces and attacking at different places. Baldwin was out all night near Mount Pleasant, and gives this without any knowledge of the scare at Memphis.

A. H. BEREMAN,
Colonel, &c.

CAMP THIRD IOWA CAVALRY,
Memphis, Tenn., August 23, 1864—7.30 a. m.

[Lieut. C. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:]

LIEUTENANT: I have just reached camp. I followed the road traveled by Forrest in retreat from Memphis as far as Hernando. On account of non-receipt of rations I was delayed in pursuit and compelled to return. Forrest's command commenced crossing the Coldwater on day before yesterday evening. The last regiment left yesterday at 9.30 a. m. He is falling back on the Senatobia road toward Panola road.

GEO. DUFFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

[AUGUST 23, 1864.—For Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 59, relative to trade and intercourse with States in insurrection, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 647.]

[AUGUST 23, 1864.—For Gordon Granger to Canby, reporting surrender of Fort Morgan, see Part I, p. 419.]

LEXINGTON, *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Near Atlanta, Ga.:

I have my forces well in hand, and should the rebels invade the State will fight them promptly.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *August 24, 1864.*

Colonel DILLARD,
Cumberland Gap:

The enemy are on the south side of the Holston between this place and Strawberry Plains, endeavoring to cross the Holston. From escaped and captured prisoners, and intercepted letters, we learn it is their intention to make their way into Middle Tennessee. They have avoided fighting at Loudon and Knoxville. Their force is estimated from 3,000 to 5,000, and nine pieces of artillery. They have a telegraph operator with them, and are now on the wire between Knoxville and Strawberry Plains.

AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *August 24, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Wheeler's force is on the south side of the Holston, between here and Strawberry Plains, estimated at 3,500 strong, with artillery. Their number, as reported by themselves and scouts, is from 5,000 to 6,000. From captured and escaped prisoners, and intercepted letters, it seems to be their intention to make their way through Middle Tennessee. So far they have avoided fighting at Loudon and here. Railroad and telegraph all right between here and Loudon. No communication beyond.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., August 24, 1864.

Colonel BROWN:

Colonel Brown will march with his regiment to Crab Orchard immediately, via Camp Nelson and Lancaster, where he will be joined by the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry. As soon as the junction is made he will march without delay to Somerset, where he will be joined by Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry. Colonel Brown will then take command of the whole force, and will send one company to scout the country, via London, south on all roads leading to Big Creek Gap and Cumberland Gap. With the balance of his command he will then march to or within close supporting distance of Camp Burnside; scouts will then be sent forward from that point as far as Big Creek Gap, or until accurate information is obtained of the movements of the enemy. Two companies of the Twelft Ohio are now scouting in both the directions above indicated, and may by the time Colonel Brown reaches Somerset have

valuable information. Should the enemy advance in such force as to make it impossible to drive him back or hold Camp Burnside, then the stores at that point must be destroyed and the whole force fall back fighting to this point or until further orders are received. Great care must be taken that the stores are not destroyed so long as they can possibly be held from the enemy. All necessary preparations for their destruction should be made beforehand, so that the torch need not be applied until the last moment arrives, when all hope of saving them is gone. Colonel Brown will send frequent reports of all his movements and the information he obtains. Captain Hall, assistant quartermaster at Camp Nelson, will give Colonel Brown information as to where he can supply himself with forage for his horses and rations for his men. Should it be necessary to live upon the country, Colonel Brown will see that subsistence of all kinds is taken by commissioned officers, who will in all cases give proper receipts for the same, and any deviation from this will be severely punished. Colonel Brown will hold his officers responsible for the conduct of their men in this regard. He will also see that no straggling is allowed upon any pretense whatever, and will promptly report all officers who allow this in their command.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., August 24, 1864.

Col. R. W. RATLIFF,
Commanding Fourth Brigade:

You will order the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry to march from Richmond, via Paint Lick, to Crab Orchard, where they will report to Col. S. B. Brown, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, for further orders; should the Twelfth arrive there first they will await the arrival of Colonel Brown.

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By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIANA, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind., August 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. H. LATHROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Ohio:

I have the honor to report that 400 revolvers, 135,000 rounds of ammunition, with grand seal of Sons of Liberty, roll of members, roll of 400 rebel prisoners claimed as members, with rituals and correspondence, have been seized at the office of H. H. Dodd, grand commander for this State. Two parties have given on oath all they know of it. Dodd has disappeared, but intercepted letters show him to be at Saint Paul, Minn. I have also seized fifty kegs of powder in a saloon, the owner of the saloon denying all knowledge of the powder. Large invoices of arms are en route, variously disguised, which will be watched.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

INDIANAPOLIS, *August 21, 1864.*
(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. S. H. LATHROP,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General:

Forty-ninth [Indiana] has left for Lexington. Examination at Camp Morton shows 2,000 prisoners sworn to make outbreak, regularly organized.

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Atlanta, August 24, 1864—8.45 p. m.

General WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

I have your dispatch to General Howard. If you get a chance send word to Forrest I admire his dash but not his judgment. The oftener he runs his head against Memphis the better. I hope your militia had a good chance. This case illustrates the importance of converting those armories into regular citadels, with loop-holes and flanks. See to it.

W. T SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
August 24, 1864. (Received 27th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

Your dispatch of August 21 received. I am highly pleased with the result. Push the enemy, smash them up, and scatter them.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have to inform you that just at daylight on Sunday morning, the 21st instant, this city was attacked by General Forrest, with a force of three brigades of cavalry, numbering from 2,500 to 3,000. The force was led by Forrest in person, and left General A. J. Smith's front, at Oxford, Miss., on the evening of the 18th, and marched day and night, the distance being about 100 miles. About one-third of the force dashed right over the pickets, and through two regiments of 100-days' men without stopping to fight, and dividing into three parties, one made direct to these headquarters, another to the Gayoso House, where Major-General Hurlbut was supposed to be staying, and the third to the headquarters of Brigadier-General Buckland, commanding District of Memphis. Fortunately, General Hurlbut was staying out of the house that night and escaped without molestation, while General Buckland and myself were barely able to do so.

The troops inside the city rallied immediately, and in a very short time the rebels beat a hasty retreat. Their haste was so great that

they had no time for plunder, and took nothing out of the city, except about 25 private horses, and the horses belonging to one section of battery stationed near the picket line. They captured about 150 prisoners, nearly all 100-days' men. After the force that rode into the city joined the force outside, they fought our troops for some time and then retreated rapidly the same way they came. We had about 30 killed and 80 wounded. The enemy's loss in killed was something greater, and we have many of their wounded in our hands, also many prisoners.

My cavalry is nearly all in the front with General Smith, but what little I had here, about 400, pursued him twenty-five miles, he moving off as rapidly as the jaded condition of his animals would allow. He crossed in coming here the Tallahatchie River at Panola, on a pontoon bridge, which point is about thirty miles from Oxford. They cut the telegraph between here and La Grange, but I succeeded in getting it repaired by 12 m., on Sunday, and by 1 p. m. had a courier with 100 cavalry as an escort bearing dispatches to General Smith from that point, with instructions to get through at any cost. I supposed Smith to have been at or near Oxford and my courier should reach him Monday morning. Smith was instructed to send 1,500 cavalry at once to Panola and take possession and hold that, the only crossing, while with the rest of the cavalry he was instructed to cross the Tallahatchie on the bridge he built at Abbeville and come round on Forrest's rear. I have heard nothing, but I am not without great hope that they will be intercepted and captured.

General Smith has between 4,000 and 5,000 cavalry with him, and in the exhausted condition that Forrest's men and horses are in, it would seem that if our cavalry does its duty they should not get away. As the case now stands he has broken down a large portion of the horses of that part of his command that was with him and has attained no advantages, except perhaps in having an excess of prisoners of 75 to 100. I hope before it is fairly over that the advantages will be still less.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 24, 1864.—For A. J. Smith to Washburn, relative to operations against Forrest, &c., see Part I, p. 470.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 24, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have been ordered here by Major-Generals Sherman and Howard to communicate with you respecting the troops of this department on the Mississippi River, and to represent the state of the command there. I mailed here a letter from Major-General Sherman to you on the subject. The following is from General Howard:

First. Fragments of regiments and regiments belonging to brigades and divisions of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, in the front, have, under the direction of General Canby, been ordered up the White River. They were absent up Red River with General Banks when General McPherson's army moved. Portions of these

regiments are before Atlanta, without records. Will you direct that the fragments up White River be relieved and ordered to the front? Every consideration of accountability requires that they should be there.

Second. About 3,000 men, intended as a part of General McPherson's column, were also absent with General Banks. They are now with the expedition under Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. We need them with their corps before Atlanta. Can they possibly be spared? If so, will you give the necessary orders? They have already been ordered to Decatur, via Columbus, with intention of sending them here, and are en route, if the order has not been countermanded from Washington.

Third. Returns show for duty at Natchez 3,000 men; Vicksburg, 12,700; Memphis (including troops under General A. J. Smith), over 18,000; District of Columbus, over 7,000; besides, over 11,000 cavalry, of whom about 4,000 are mounted. This includes colored troops. Nearly 1,500 men leave this army in front of Atlanta this month—term of service expired.

Fourth. By direction of Major-General Sherman the command of Major-General Washburn was extended to include the District of Vicksburg, and General Morgan L. Smith assigned to the command. Major-General Canby has placed General Dana in command at Vicksburg. General Dana is senior to General Washburn, and does not report to me. Was the assignment of General Dana merely temporary until an officer could be assigned by the department commander, or was it intended to supersede my order placing General Washburn in command? I desire to cooperate with General Canby in every way possible, but wish at the same time to preserve the organization of my army, and to prevent the embarrassment arising from conflict of orders.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

I am directed to await your answer, and then proceed to Memphis and other points on the Mississippi River.

C. H. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *August 24, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. September 1.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch is received. Kirby Smith is concentrating his troops, evidently for the purpose of forcing the passage of the Mississippi or to attack General Steele. I have only a reserve force of 12,000 men, in addition to 5,000 at Mobile. In either case, all of the reserve will be needed on the Mississippi or in Arkansas. I had counted upon the force at Memphis to aid Steele, if necessary, and hoped to have accomplished all that Sherman now suggests. The consultation with Farragut, reported in my dispatch of the 17th, was in consequence of being advised by General Washburn that Sherman had ordered A. J. Smith to join him. It is not to be expected that Kirby Smith's army, now reorganized and considerably strengthened, will remain comparatively idle much longer. If any troops can be sent to Memphis, to be in position to re-enforce the line of the Arkansas, I can use the greater part or whole of Reynolds' force against Mobile.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 24, 1864.—For Canby to Halleck (two dispatches), reporting surrender of Fort Morgan, see Part I, p. 404.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, August 24, 1864.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron,
Mobile Bay, Ala.:

ADMIRAL: Commodore Palmer has communicated your kind message. It is hardly necessary to assure you that we all feel that the Navy and the Army can have no divided interests in this struggle. Our great object is to perform the work we are appointed to do. The operations in Mobile Bay were essentially naval operations, and the part taken by the army was simply a co-operation. That it has done its work satisfactorily is sufficient, and the only regret that we can feel is that we have not the means at present to press these operations to greater and more brilliant results.

Kirby Smith has completed the reorganization of his army, and is now concentrating it above Red River and near the Mississippi. In this he has probably two objects, the first to force the passage of the river and the second to attack the line of the Arkansas. If A. J. Smith's force had remained at Memphis I could have spared from 10,000 to 15,000 men for the operations against Mobile; but I have now only 12,000 men in hand to oppose any operations that Kirby Smith may attempt, and I cannot safely draw any from the Memphis forces.

We may still be able to do a good deal in the way of harassing, both from the bay and from the Mississippi, and whatever I can do, either directly or in co-operation with you, will be done. Sherman, anticipating that Mobile has been captured, is anxious that a demonstration up the Alabama should be made. This would no doubt bring great results; but I cannot spare the troops without exposing both the Mississippi and the line of the Arkansas.

I have now 5,000 men east of the Mississippi, but within reach, if Smith's operations should make it necessary to recall them, and it is very possible that I may aid some of your operations that will not require the removal of the troops to too great a distance.

Please advise me freely of your wishes, and be assured that in whatever way I can aid them it shall be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 25, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States, and
SECRETARY OF WAR:

The following is a dispatch received from General Gillem, who is now operating in East Tennessee:

LICK CREEK, TENN.

A detachment from my command, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, attacked Rogersville at daylight this morning; killed 23, captured 25, among them Colonel Walker [Watkins], and several non-commissioned officers. Joe Heiskell walked to meet us.

ALVAN C. GILLEM.

Joe Heiskell is a member of the Confederate Congress. Morgan has been in upper East Tennessee, no doubt intending to form a junction

with Wheeler, who is now making a raid for the purpose of again entering Kentucky, and destroying the Nashville and Louisville Railroad. The rebels have been, under the direction of Morgan, threshing and gathering all the straw in that part of the State. Rogersville is seventy miles east of Knoxville in the direction of the salt-works in Virginia, and of Lynchburg. We hope to destroy the salt-works, which will not be very comfortable news at Richmond.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Governor.

NASHVILLE, *August 25, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

General Carter telegraphs from Knoxville that Wheeler has crossed the Holston above Strawberry Plains, and intends striking the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *August 25, 1864.*

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A blind scout named Green, who has lately been employed by Generals Washburn and Prince, has brought information this morning of Buford's division, numbering between 4,000 and 5,000 men, with six pieces of artillery, contemplating a raid in this portion of Kentucky. He overheard Forrest and Buford in conversation in regard to it, and also in a speech which Buford made to his command on the 13th instant in Chickasaw County, Miss. He also heard them contemplating the raid on Memphis, but could not get in to report in time. Buford's raid to take place immediately after the raid upon Memphis. If they come, Mayfield, I think, will be their first point to attack. I am informed that Captain Campbell, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry (rebel), has received information of the barbecue at Blandville on Saturday. The scout reports his force at about 700 in all. The above information, I think, is reliable. Shall I send this scout again in the vicinity of Jackson?

J. N. McARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding Post Columbus.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 25, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 6.25 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have telegrams informing me that I have been assigned to the command of the District of Indiana, but no orders. The horizon is dark in this State, but a strong arm can dispel the darkness, if supported by your Department. Military arrests and trial should at once be resorted to, but to do this effectually martial law should first be proclaimed. The jurisdiction of military courts then could not be denied, and

offenders could be punished. The press, too, should be compelled to keep within bounds. Such would be my policy, but I await your commands.

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 25, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. H. HOWARD,
Louisville, Ky.:

The control of all troops on the Mississippi River, no matter to what department or command they belong, was given to General Canby. He must therefore decide, under the orders he has received from General Grant, whether any and what troops may be sent to General Sherman's armies. You will communicate with him before giving any orders from General Howard, and carry out such instructions as General Canby may give. General Dana was placed in charge of Vicksburg by order of the Secretary of War. Troops belonging to General Howard's command will make their returns and reports to him; but, in their military operations, they are subject to General Canby's orders. You will show this to General Canby, or give him a copy.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 25, 1864.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Canby is at New Orleans. It will take some weeks to communicate with him. Cannot General Sherman's order, already given to General A. J. Smith, be carried out if not yet countermanded?

C. H. HOWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Your dispatch of 19th is received. General W. T. Sherman has authorized me to retain Mower's division, sending him only Smith's old division. This will as soon as Mower returns enable me to give you a force of 5,000 men, should you require them. General Sherman desires that the troops at Saint Charles, being fractional regiments of the Seventeenth Corps, be sent to him. I shall send Smith to General Sherman as rapidly as possible by river and railroad, moving him back here for that purpose. Mower and the cavalry will remain at Holly Springs to watch Forrest, unless you require Mower, in which case he can be moved in one day from Holly Springs here. I have to-day received a dispatch* from him, which I inclose copy of. I beg you to look at the map and notice that the Tallahatchie was only passable at the pontoon at Panola. I also ask you to read the dispatches which I forwarded to Gen-

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*Not found.

eral Smith. If my orders had been obeyed you will see that Forrest could never have crossed the Tallahatchie, and in the exhausted condition that his men and animals were in, his capture would have been certain. When Forrest left Oxford, Smith with 4,500 cavalry and 1,000 infantry was within ten miles of Oxford. That Forrest should have been able to move on Memphis, and that General Smith did not learn of it until he heard from me, is most surprising; but he heard from me in time to have cut them off had he followed my directions.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, August 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move with your command to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, taking the road leading to Holly Springs. The order of march will be as follows: First; the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; second, the general supply train; third, the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; fourth, the brigade U. S. Colored Troops. The general also directs that you throw back two regiments to guard the first half of the supply train.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel Shaw to guard balance train.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
La Grange, Tenn., August 25, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis:

SIR: In pursuance of orders from General Washburn, I marched from this place at 1 p. m. on Sunday, the 21st instant, with 100 men in charge of dispatches from General Washburn to General Smith; also the dispatch that was sent from Memphis at 1.15 o'clock, which reached me a few miles out on the road. I was informed by citizens on the road that there was a rebel force in Holly Springs, which induced me to leave that place about four miles to my right. Arrived at the Tallahatchie before daylight; found the bridge washed away, and the stream very much swollen by the late rains. We succeeded in swimming it, however, after some delay. I then took with me ten of the best mounted troopers and pushed on to Oxford, where I found Generals Smith, Grierson, Mower, and Hatch. Arrived there between 10 and 11 a. m. Monday, 22d instant. I left the Tallahatchie on the morning of the 24th and arrived here last night. There was heavy skirmishing in the rear on the 23d. General Smith is falling back; there is a force destroying the railroad between here and Holly Springs under Mitchell, reported to be 300. Don't think there is any other force this side the Tallahatchie.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. GRAHAM,
Major Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
No. 170. } *Columbus, Ohio, August 25, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions from the War Department [Bvt.] Maj. Gen. A. P. Hovey, U. S. Volunteers, will, without delay, relieve Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U. S. Volunteers, from the command of the District of Indiana. Brigadier-General Carrington will, upon being relieved, turn over to General Hovey all books and papers belonging to the headquarters of the district.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 26, 1864—9.31 a. m.

Governor JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Thanks to General Gillem for making the news, and also to you for sending it. Does Joe Heiskell's "walking to meet us" mean any more than that Joe was scared and wanted to save his skin?

A. LINCOLN.

LEXINGTON, *August 26, 1864.*

Colonel DILLARD,
Commanding Cumberland Gap, Ky.:

I have received intelligence that Wheeler is near Jacksborough with 4,000 men and advancing. Keep me advised from time to time, through the day, of all information you can gather.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August 26, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

I have heard nothing from Wheeler since last night. He was then at Strawberry Plains, eighteen miles from Knoxville. The line is down between here and Knoxville. A part of Morgan's command is at Jonesville, Va. Some of his men were captured at Rogersville Monday night.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August 26, 1864—6.40 p. m.*

[Major-General BURBRIDGE:]

A detachment of General Gillem's cavalry have arrived here with Wheeler's inspector-general and another prisoner. I learn from them that Wheeler has nine brigades and two batteries. His destination is evidently Kentucky. He will either go through Big Creek Gap or attempt to force his way through Cumberland Gap. I expect Gillem's command will reach here to-morrow from Greeneville.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel.

LEXINGTON, *August 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Commanding Second Division, Louisville, Ky.:

The general desires me to send you following, received by him:

JACKSBOROUGH, TENN., *August 26, 1864.*

Capt. Gross Palmer returned about 12 o'clock last night. He went near Clinton; ascertained there was a rebel force, estimated at 4,000 under command of Wheeler, then in Clinton, having crossed Clinch River during the afternoon. They are coming this way, and I think are not far off. The troops here evacuated last night. We expect to leave soon.

J. JONES,
Operator.

Send Twenty-sixth and Fifty-second Kentucky here by the quickest possible route. Send the Forty-eighth Kentucky to Hopkinsville and Princeton. They must guard that front. Have the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry mounted immediately, drawing horses from the quartermaster's department and have them ready to march here upon receiving orders.

CHAS. M. KEYSER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 26, 1864—9 p. m.
(Received 11 p. m.)

Major-General HOVEY,
Indianapolis:

Your telegram has been received, and instructions will be forwarded you by mail.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, *August 26, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. H. HOWARD,
Louisville, Ky.:

Troops must not be taken from the Mississippi River without first communicating with General Canby. General Sherman and General Canby both so understand it.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *August 26, 1864—11 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. C. H. HOWARD,
Louisville, Ky.:

A dispatch just received from General Canby states that General A. J. Smith's command has already been detached to co-operate with General Sherman.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Mount Gilead, Ga., August 26, 1864.

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

If Wheeler goes up into East Tennessee beyond the Holston, let him go. The people must rally and destroy bridges and roads and worry him. He cannot do us any harm, but will simply consume the grain and hay needed by the people. He cannot disturb Loudon or Knoxville. Let General McCook increase his cavalry from Nashville, and after awhile we will send him to attend to Wheeler, who is well out of our way.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HOLLY SPRINGS, *August 26, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

I received your orders this morning at Waterford, and marched to this place with the Right Wing (First and Third Divisions) Sixteenth Army Corps, leaving the Seventh and Ninth Minnesota Infantry and artillery at Waterford. The Second Division of Cavalry were in the advance and on the flanks with orders to move on this point prior to receiving your orders, and will be reordered to Waterford on arrival here. The telegraph wire badly cut and destroyed in several places between this and Lamar; five small bridges and trestles burned. Cars cannot run to this place with any degree of certainty as to time if the road is repaired. If we are to march east I would prefer outfitting at La Grange, or if to go to Memphis, come in. If to go east, is it not with both divisions, First and Third, of the Sixteenth Army Corps? Please answer by return of courier, who will wait at La Grange.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Holly Springs, August 26, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
District of West Tennessee:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have not sufficient ammunition left for my command. Eighteen days' marching and one hour's hard fighting. My horses have had no forage for the last ten days but green corn, and this is exhausted in this section of country. They are consequently badly worked down, and in a short time will be gone. The greater portion of this command have been absent from camp nearly one month, and it is in much need of clothing and other supplies. The railroad and telegraph between here and La Grange have been destroyed by small parties of the enemy, and it would probably be a week before supplies could be received here by rail. I respectfully ask that my command be ordered to the line of railroad between Memphis and La Grange, that it may be refitted prior to an extended movement.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, August 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: Believing as I did that General Page was one of those unfortunate men who had been induced by circumstances to join the rebels rather than by inclination, and having known him for many years in his community as a man of respectable standing and a good officer in our Navy, I was much disposed to intercede for him in order that he might be sent North, which appeared to be his desire. But since I have heard of the wanton destruction of the public property, and his childish behavior in denying that he had a sword to deliver up after manifesting his submission by showing the white flag on his fort, I have determined to say nothing on the subject, but to leave it to yourself to say how he shall be disposed of. Much indignation, I understand, was manifested by the garrison of Fort Morgan at the surrender of Fort Gaines by Colonel Anderson. I think the community will render a very different judgment when the facts are known. As I stated to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, Colonel A. found himself in a small fortification, with a much larger garrison (many of them being boys) than could be sheltered from either the shot or shell of our ships or the guns of our army, and perfectly untenable, as was satisfactorily proven to him and his officers by one of our shells entering his casemate and killing 2 of his sick men and wounding several. He, therefore, very wisely determined, in order to save a wanton sacrifice of life, to capitulate, and in this determination was supported by all his officers save one. On the other hand, General Page, commanding a first-rate work, with a sufficient force to maintain it, well armed and provisioned, and a garrison determined like himself to defend it to the last, quietly and tamely yielded after one day's bombardment, that of the 22d, and during which he never fired a single gun, as all the firing previous to that day were merely occasional shots, apparently to obtain their ranges, while preparations were making for the bombardment. And then, having raised the white flag in token of submission, with a a chivalrous spirit of resistance they destroyed everything they could lay their hands on, spiked the guns, sawed gun carriages, and broke their swords and threw them away. Colonel A., however, was so conscientious that he would not permit a thing to be touched after he had made an offer of surrender, and everything was left intact after that moment. So that whether Colonel A. was to blame or not, I cannot conceive that General P. and his officers are the proper persons to criticise him.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding West Gulf Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

GENERAL: In a letter just received from General Sherman he advises that Granger should not attack Mobile, but move directly up the Alabama River to Selma or Montgomery. He says the capture of Mobile will only weaken our active forces by the garrison required to hold it, whereas garrisoned by the enemy and threatened by our gun-boats, Hood's forces are weakened to the amount of that garrison.

I think Sherman has entirely overestimated Granger's forces and underestimated the difficulty of passing Mobile and ascending the Alabama some 150 or 200 miles. Possibly something of the kind might have been effected if A. J. Smith's column had moved on Selma or Montgomery; but I now learn from Sherman that he was ordered to strike the Tennessee at Eastport or Decatur. It will not do to attempt too many things at once with our rapidly diminishing armies. If Canby weakens the line of the Mississippi too much to re-enforce Granger, Kirby Smith may cross and re-enforce Hood. I fear that as it is he will send small parties across to meet at some place of rendezvous and then march to Atlanta.

General Canby and Admiral Farragut both understand that the main object of their operations is to assist Sherman, and I think it will be better to let them work out the problem as circumstances may require rather than to embarrass them with orders based on a supposed state of things which may be essentially different when the orders are received.

I have directed General Canby to permit no more exchange of prisoners of war. That part of the cartel which authorizes commanders to exchange on the field troops just captured, man for man, has been considered heretofore as still in effect. I do not see any objection to it, as it can give no advantage to either party and saves our men from barbarous treatment by the rebels. To exchange their healthy men for ours who are on the brink of the grave from their hellish treatment, of course gives them all the advantage; nevertheless it seems very cruel to leave our men to be slowly but deliberately tortured to death, but I suppose there is no remedy at present.

Horses and men for the Second Cavalry Division are being sent down as rapidly as possible. The 100-days' men in West Virginia are nearly all discharged. That country is nearly defenseless. The people of that country are in a panic about rebel raids and beg for troops. I have none to send them, and must leave it to Sheridan to keep the enemy occupied.

General Heintzelman reports of the condition of affairs in his department. He is firmly of opinion that the plots of the Copperheads to release the rebel prisoners were frustrated only by sending additional guards, and that such attempts will be made at the earliest favorable opportunity.

At the request of the Governor of Colorado, I telegraphed to General Rosecrans to send the regiment of Colorado cavalry, now at Kansas City, to operate against the hostile Indians on the plains and to protect the overland mail route, but he replied, as usual, that he could not spare any troops. The authorities of Colorado and the Post-Office and Interior Departments are very urgent for more troops in that direction, but it is impossible to give them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 27, 1864—5.25 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

After conference with many of our Union men, and especially Hon. Horace Maynard and Parson Brownlow, all are of opinion that it would aid materially in a military point of view, as well as in restoring

the civil authority, to include all Eastern Tennessee in the Department of the Cumberland. There are many reasons why this should be done immediately.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August 27, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

I have heard nothing definite from Wheeler to-day. My scout will be in to-night. General Gillem's brigade has not yet arrived. I am looking for him. I have but 150 cavalry. Will keep you posted.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *August 27, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

My scout has returned and reports that Wheeler has captured part of Gillem's command near Bean's Station. Citizens report this to my scouts. I am fearful this is true. General Gillem's command should have been here ere this. Bean's Station is twenty-nine miles from here.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 27, 1864.*

Col. W. Y. DILLARD,
Cumberland Gap, Ky.:

If Wheeler enters Kentucky by Big Creek Gap harass him in rear, if you have any cavalry. If attacked, hold your own, and we will assist you. Keep us notified of any movements. If wires are cut, notify us by way of Burnside Camp.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Camp Burnside, Ky., August 27, 1864.

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Dist. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: This command, consisting of the Eleventh Michigan, Twelfth Ohio, and Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, arrived at this point at 10.30 this a. m. The Twelfth Ohio joined us at Crab Orchard on the 25th; the Thirteenth Kentucky at Somerset last evening. There was a heavy rain nearly all day yesterday; to-day the weather has been quite pleasant. I sent one squadron of the Eleventh Michigan to London this morning at 7 a. m. from Somerset, with instructions to scout the roads leading to Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps, and report by telegraph to you, and by courier to myself, anything of importance that they might discover. I have also dispatched scouts to Monticello and Big Creek Gap from this point. I have no direct information of Wheel-

er's whereabouts, but will have soon if he is anywhere in the vicinities above named. The telegraph lines from this point have not been in working order during to-day; probably caused by the recent heavy storms; parties are at work repairing them now. The command now numbers about 1,200 effective men. The horses and men are in a very good condition. We have had plenty of forage and rations thus far, and are prepared to meet Wheeler or his friends at any time. I will hear from the direction of Big Creek Gap and Monticello to-morrow, and will inform you what is going on in those directions without delay.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Comdg. Fourth Brigade.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., *August 27, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Your order to the Fifty-second Kentucky to go to Lexington is received. Adam Johnson's force is scattered, but there are still hundreds of them all around us. We beg you to reconsider your order and allow them to remain. The citizens have aided in repelling the rebels, and will now be left to their mercy.

S. M. STARLING,
JNO. P. POTTER.
JAMES B. GOWEN.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *August 27, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Woodward's and Johnson's men are scattered over Southern Kentucky and the Fifty-second Kentucky in pursuit. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson is re-enlisting his regiment and recruiting rapidly. If the regiment is withdrawn Southern Kentucky is ruined and the re-enlistment is defeated. He will have twelve companies soon if allowed to remain.

B. H. BRISTOW.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

The following just received:*

General Burbridge directs that you send the Forty-eighth [Kentucky] to Hopkinsville and Princeton and have the Twenty-sixth and Fifty-second move to Camp Nelson as quickly as possible, not, however, to run down their horses. Have General Hobson move to the same place with his command. Mount the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry and let them move here immediately, together with the Forty-sixth Indiana.

CHAS. M. KEYSER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*For dispatch (here omitted), see Dillard to Burbridge August 26, 6.40 p. m., p. 303.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POST,
Columbus, Ky., August 27, 1864—3 p. m.

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paducah, Ky.:

Your dispatch of yesterday has just been received. The Thirty-fourth New Jersey will start to-morrow morning at daybreak, in light marching order. Having received information that the enemy were to concentrate near Lodgeton to-day, I sent all the cavalry under Captain Beatty this morning. He was to meet Captain Berry, of the scouts, with his command at Moscow. Consult with him in regard to their movements, and be governed by circumstances.

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery, Heavy, Comdg. Post.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 27, 1864.*
(Received 4 p. m. 29th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Your dispatch of the 7th instant went to New Orleans and reached me a day or two ago. I have recalled troops from the interior, and in three days can send 5,000 or 6,000 men to General Sherman by the river.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *August 27, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The result of Forrest's raid foots up 15 killed and 65 wounded and 116 missing. The enemy had about ——— killed, and we captured about 25 prisoners. They destroyed and captured property except about seventy-five horses. They made a forced march across the Tallahatchie, then very high, on pontoons. The morning following General Smith was notified of the move by me. He, with all his command, was then at Oxford. He was ordered to move 1,500 cavalry instantly to the ——— crossing, and with the rest of his cavalry, 2,500, to cross at Abbeville, and come up on Forrest's rear. My dispatches were most urgent, and had my orders been followed there would have been no escape for him. Instead, the cavalry was all sent toward New Albany, and he escaped. To have allowed Forrest to elude him and march on Memphis is strange; to have failed to intercept him is equally so. I have ordered General Smith to return here at once and his old division will at once be sent to you. The recent rains render the overland march too slow and tedious.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Holly Springs, August 27, 1864.

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I. Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson, commanding cavalry corps, will leave Holly Springs at 4 a. m. to-morrow morning, and will proceed with his entire command to La Grange, Tenn., and report his arrival by telegraph to Major-General Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, and await further orders from him.

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III. Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will leave Holly Springs, with his command, at 6 a. m. to-morrow, and proceed to La Grange, reporting, on arriving, by telegraph to Major-General Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, and await further orders from him. General Mower will take with him all land transportation properly belonging to the First Division, and also the supply train belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps proper, which will arrive to-night. The Seventh and Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry will also be reassigned to his division on their arrival.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 28, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

Albert G. Watkins, ex-member of Congress, and Joe Heiskell, member of the Confederate Congress, have been captured in the recent expedition in upper East Tennessee and sent to Knoxville, and are there now in confinement. I hope General Sherman will permit me to suggest the propriety of their being sent elsewhere for safe-keeping until their cases can be properly disposed of. They are bad men, and exercised a dangerous and deleterious influence in the country, and deserve as many deaths as can be inflicted upon them. They are extensively connected with influential persons throughout that region of the country. Powerful influence will be brought to bear in favor of releasing them on parole and bonds. They should at once be removed from Knoxville. I trust in Heaven that your efforts now being made will be crowned with success.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER,
Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn.:

I have just received the following:

DANVILLE, *August 28, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

My latest intelligence from Jacksborough bears date of evening 27th. My repairer had just returned from Clinton. The rebels left the latter place on evening of 26th, going down the country toward Kingston. The main body went down by Bell's Bridge, halfway between Knoxville and Clinton. There were only 150 rebels crossed the river at Clinton. A prisoner, captured by them at Morrowville and paroled on 26th, states that the rebel force numbered twenty-eight regiments, counting in all 12,000, with five generals, which he named, but Mr. Palmer, my repairer, forgot the names, except Wheeler and Shelly [?]. Mr. Bowman, sutler for Second Tennessee Regiment, was captured at Clinton and taken a distance of fifteen miles and released yesterday morning. He says that from inquiry made by the rebels he thinks they are making for the railroad about Murfreesborough.

W. L. GROSS,
Captain and Assistant Superintendent.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 28, 1864.*

POST COMMANDER,
Parksville, Ky.:

You will keep a good watch to your front to prevent any surprise from Wheeler, who may attack you. Keep me well posted in regard to the condition of matters around you.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

As there may be an attempt to relieve prisoners at Camp Douglas during the session of the convention, the Secretary of War thinks you had better go there in person to ascertain the condition of affairs, and also to have available troops at Rock Island and other points ready to move at a moment's warning. It would not be good policy to send troops there now if it can be avoided. It is probable that if an attempt at a rescue is made it will be during the excitement and confusion resulting from the adjournment of the convention. See if Governor Brough cannot give you some of his National Guards in case of necessity.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *August 28, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m. 29th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our military agent at Gallipolis telegraphs me this morning: "I have reliable information of Breckinridge's advance into the Kanawha Valley with 8,000, via Leesburg." General Heintzelman left for Chicago this morning, under your order. I have telegraphed him on the way. I have the State battery at Camp Dennison and three regiments of National Guard at Gallipolis. No general officer in the State.

JOHN BROUGH,
Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 28, 1864.*
(Received 12.10 a. m. 29th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

There will be five regiments of 100-day's men here to-morrow morning, to be mustered out. It might be well, under existing circumstances, to permit them to go home under pay for sixty days, subject to be called if needed. Something must be done here speedily to check the progress of treason. Have received no orders yet.

A. P. HOVEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., August 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 27th is just received. I think with you it would be hazardous and productive of no special good to send Granger past Mobile toward Atlanta. Granger would not be the right man to trust with an army cut loose from its base of supplies. Again, the movement Sherman is now making, result as it may, cannot be influenced by anything that can be done at Mobile in obedience to orders sent from here now. On the subject of exchanges, I have no special objection to commanders making exchanges, after battles, of the men they have respectively captured, but I do not understand those to be the class of exchanges that have been made either by Canby or Foster. They have given men that will go immediately into the ranks to fight against us whilst we get nothing of the sort in return. Such exchanges are very much against us. I think now that Sheridan is superior to Early, besides the latter being where it must take a good part of his force to collect supplies for the balance. He can at least feel the enemy and ascertain. If he can only get Early to retreating, then all of Crook's force can be sent to Western Virginia. With the balance the enemy can be followed as far as may prove prudent; I hope to the Virginia Central Railroad. If this can be done the Sixth Corps might be brought here and the Nineteenth left for other service. My greatest alarm now is that Wheeler may go into Kentucky. He is easily whipped if boldly attacked by half his numbers, but I fear that Burbridge will not be able to raise even such a force. The only chance I know for him is to call upon the Governor of Kentucky for all the aid he can give. There is no doubt but Burbridge will fight with whatever force he has. I cannot believe that General Heintzelman's fears are well founded. The class of people who would threaten what he apprehends make a great noise, but it is hard to believe that States so largely represented in the Union army have not friends to the soldiers enough left at home to prevent violence. The only way a soldier can ever be taken from General Rosecrans is by sending a staff officer directly to him to execute the order in person. I do not know that he has any troops to spare, but it would be all the same if he had double the number he has.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Governor Johnson wishes East Tennessee transferred to the Department of the Cumberland. It will not be done without your approval. Please answer.*

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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*See first paragraph of Sherman to Halleck, August 31, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 717.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 29, 1864.*
(Via Cairo, September 9.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of the 17th has just reached me. The reduction of Fort Morgan was necessary in order to secure the ingress and egress of heavy vessels. It was handsomely done, but the fort is greatly injured. I have a reserve of 12,000 men up the river to watch Kirby Smith. I do not think he can cross in any force without being discovered in time to prevent it, but I cannot use this force against Mobile and prevent the passage. The route you suggest has been considered, and with 20,000 men we could control the Alabama River from Mobile to Montgomery. Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele is losing a good many men by expiration of service, and I cannot draw any from him. I asked some time ago that all the troops that could be spared from the West, and were not required for your army, should be sent to Memphis. I will keep the army about Mobile uneasy, and will act against the city and river the moment I can gather a sufficient force.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *August 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: You will please see copy of dispatch received from Secretary of War, in reply to my application for the whole State of Tennessee to be placed in the Department of the Cumberland:

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1864.*

Governor JOHNSON:

In order to make the change of department, placing the whole of East Tennessee in the Cumberland Department, General Sherman must be consulted. I have communicated your wish to him and will endeavor to make the change you desire as soon as possible.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I most sincerely hope that all your efforts will be crowned with success while in the front.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
No. 25. } *Nashville, Tenn., August 29, 1864.*

In order to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to trade and intercourse with States and parts of States in insurrection, and to make the operations of trade just and fair, both as to the people and to the merchant, the following general rules will be observed in this military division, as near as the state of the country will permit:

I. All trade is prohibited near armies in the field or moving columns of troops, save that necessary to supply the wants of the troops themselves. Quartermasters and commissaries will take such supplies as are needed in the countries passed through, leaving receipts and taking the articles up on their returns. When cotton is found, and transportation to the rear is easy and does not interfere with the supplies to the

army dependent on the route, the quartermaster will ship the cotton to the quartermaster at Nashville or Memphis, who will deliver it to the agent of the Treasury Department. It will be treated as captured property of an enemy, and invoiced accordingly. No claim of private interest in it will be entertained by the military authorities.

II. In departments and military districts embracing a country within our military control, the commanders of such departments and districts may permit a trade in articles not contraband of war or damaging to the operations of the army at the front, through the properly appointed agents and sub-agents of the Treasury Department, to an extent proportionate to the necessities of the peaceful and worthy inhabitants of the localities described; but as trade and the benefits of civil government are conditions not only of fidelity of the people, but also of an ability to maintain peace and order in their district, county, or locality, commanding officers will give notice that all trade will cease when guerrillas are tolerated or encouraged, and, moreover, that in such districts and localities, the army or detachments sent to maintain the peace must be maintained by the district or locality that tolerates or encourages such guerrillas.

III. All military officers will assist the agents of the Treasury Department in securing possession of all abandoned property and estates subject to confiscation under the law.

IV. The use of weapons for hunting purposes is too dangerous to be allowed at this time, and therefore the introduction of all arms and powder, percussion caps, bullets, shot, lead, or anything used in connection with firearms, is prohibited absolutely, save by the proper agents of the United States, and when the inhabitants require and can be trusted with such things for self-defense, or for aiding in maintaining the peace and safety of their families and property, commanding officers may issue the same out of the public stores in limited quantities.

V. Medicines and clothing as well as salt, meats, and provisions, being quasi-contraband of war, according to the condition of the district or locality when offered for sale, will be regulated by local commanders in connection with the agents of the Treasury Department.

VI. In articles non-contraband, such as the clothing needed for women and children, groceries and imported articles, the trade should be left to the Treasury agents as matters too unimportant to be noticed by military men.

VII. When military officers can indicate a preference to the class of men allowed to trade, they will always give preference to men who have served the Government as soldiers, and are wounded or incapacitated from further service by such wounds or sickness. Men who manifest loyalty by oaths and nothing more are entitled to live, but not to ask favor of a Government that demands acts and personal sacrifices.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

It is reported that Breckinridge is moving against Gallipolis and the lower Kanawha. If so, General Heintzelman will need all the aid you can give him upon the Ohio River. It is reported that the recruits to

the First Tennessee Infantry, Colonel Byrd, enlisted in East Tennessee for only the unexpired term of the regiment, by your authority, now demand their discharge. Was such authority given to Colonel Byrd?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 29, 1864.*
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Will give General Heintzelman all aid in my power. Morgan and Wheeler in Tennessee, near border line. Concerning First Tennessee, Colonel Byrd never gave any orders concerning them.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *August 29, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Wheeler's whole force is this side of Murfreesborough. General Rousseau is skirmishing with them ten miles out. A force of rebels reported at Lebanon. Nothing from Forrest and Roddey. High water in the Tennesssee has probably prevented their crossing to co-operate with Wheeler. Nothing from General Sherman for some days.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

CARROLLTON, IND., *August 29, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

There are 400 rebels in camp eight miles from here, Colonel Jessee in command.

A. V. CARLISLE,
Deputy Provost-Marshal.

CAMP BURNSIDE, *August 29, 1864.*

Captain BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following are the latest reports from scouts at London, dated 29th instant:

Scouts in this morning; no rebels at Big Creek Gap up to 10 a. m. on 27th instant. Mr. Kenwell, at Williamsburg, captured a rebel deserter of Wheeler's command. He makes the following statement: He left Wheeler's command last Tuesday; they were then in Blount County, Tenn.; he reports the rebels 8,000 strong, with two pieces artillery, under command of Wheeler and Forrest; he says that Morgan with 2,000 men was thirty or forty miles above them; says he heard rebel officers say they intended coming into Kentucky for the purpose of getting horses; thought they would not start for the gap under a week from the time he left; he says officers are not certain whether they are coming by Big Creek Gap or Pound Gap. I do not place implicit confidence in his report.

F. A. DU BOIS,
Captain, Commanding Scout at London.

The following are the reports from Monticello, dated 28th:

I have reliable information from Tennessee citizens that Wheeler is at Jacksborough. I will move from here in direction of Huntsville, Tenn.; will go via Rock Creek and ascertain what direction Wheeler is moving before returning. I will travel day and night until I return.

HURT,
Major, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, August 29, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Chicago, Ill.:
(Care of Col. B. J. Sweet.)

The following has just been received. I have telegraphed to the commanding officer at Gallipolis to keep his command well on the alert, and see that his pickets and outposts are well instructed:

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 29, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Have received dispatches from General Halleck stating Gallipolis was threatened by Breckinridge. If necessary will give you all the assistance in my power. Let me hear what is needed. Send news received this morning from Danville, Ky. Morgan at Clinton, Tenn. Telegraph line all right to Jacksborough; lines to Knoxville are down.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, August 29, 1864—5.25 p. m.

Col. J. FERGUSON,
Commanding Post, Gallipolis, Ohio:

You will keep your command well on the alert and see that your pickets and outposts are well instructed. It is reported that a force of rebels are in Kentucky, moving toward Gallipolis.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 29, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General HOVEY,
Indianapolis:

Active operations have delayed the conference with General Grant, requisite for your instructions, which will be forwarded as soon as he can be consulted. The re-establishment of telegraphic communication may enable that to be done to-day or to-morrow.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. HDQRS. NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, *Columbus, Ohio, August 29, 1864.*

Col. C. H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, is hereby announced as chief quartermaster of this department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *August 29, 1864.*
(Via Cairo 31st. Received September 4.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

In three days I hope to ship General Smith's division to Nashville, unless I have to go and help General F. Steele. A dispatch yesterday from General Andrews, at Devall's Bluff, indicates a good deal of alarm on his part. He has a very small force at Devall's, and General ——— had captured the guards on the railroad and was smashing it up. He reports a pontoon near Arkansas Post, and that the enemy was about crossing there to capture Devall's Bluff and operate on Steele's rear. If this shall prove a real danger, I shall go to their rescue as soon as the troops arrive here. If there is nothing of it I intend within a few days to have a force of 5,000 cavalry in good shape for another move. Forrest is now so much crippled up that they can whip him, and, with your consent and General Howard's, I shall make another trial at him, subsisting on the country, and not stopping until reaching Montgomery, Ala., cutting up the railroad from Montgomery to Mobile, Selma, and Meridian, and creating as much as possible a diversion in your favor. The cavalry will be in good condition, and Hatch and Grierson will command it. What say you to it?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., August 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH,
La Grange:

Colonel Kargé was ordered to march this morning for White's Station and Memphis. Will encamp at Collierville to-night. If he has not already left can be called upon to escort the train. Your division will be drawn in to Germantown in a few days. General Washburn has telegraphed you to send one regiment each to Moscow, La Fayette, and Collierville to relieve the troops at those points. This force might escort the train to Collierville.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, 17TH CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., August 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Vicksburg:

COLONEL: I would respectfully report that on the 26th instant I received a communication, by authority of the major-general commanding

the district, from Captain Dana, aide-de-camp, that the regiment formed by the consolidation of the Marine Brigade would report to me and that I would encamp them comfortably within the limits of my command. On the 27th I received the order designating the organization as the Marine Regiment, and assigned them to the brigade. Lieut. Col. John A. Ellet, commanding the regiment, reported to me in person in the morning. I went with him and designated a camp in the valley next the river, on the left of the new fortifications and defenses, and directed him to move his regiment off the boats to the place designated soon as possible and go in camp in as good order as the nature of the ground would permit. About 3 p. m. I received the inclosed communication, marked Exhibit A:

HEADQUARTERS MARINE REGIMENT,
Vicksburg, August 27, 1864.

Captain CARTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Seventeenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I am compelled to inform you that the enlisted men on board their boat (Autocrat) refuse to leave it in obedience to my orders, except they go under guard. I am inclined to believe (without positive evidence) that the rest of the command are equally mutinous, and I therefore request that a sufficient force be immediately sent down here to enforce my orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ELLET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Marine Regiment.

I reported the matter to the major-general commanding the district, who instructed me to call out a regiment of infantry, put down and quell any mutiny, enforce order, and march the regiment to camp. He also instructed Colonel Osband, commanding cavalry forces, to send a regiment of cavalry to report to me for the same purpose. The Seventy-second Illinois Infantry and Fifth Illinois Cavalry reported in due season on the levee near the boats. Captain Dana, aide-de-camp, and myself went on board the steamer Autocrat, found Brigadier-General Ellet, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet, and other officers, evidently very much excited. I reported the command to General Ellet, stating we were prepared to enforce the orders. He asked me if I would fire on the men if they refused to go on shore? I told him I would if necessary, but thought it would be best to arrest the ringleaders if possible. He replied that they all seemed to be ringleaders. He desired Captain Dana to take some message to the major-general commanding the district in relation to the disturbance, and stated [*sic*] Major Tallerday, of the Marine Regiment, came on board and stated to General Ellet that he thought he could get the men on shore without much trouble, and if he should talk to them a little when they were in line thought they would go to camp willingly. The general requested him to try, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet desired the major to take command of the regiment and give the commands, as he was not posted in regard to them, stating also that doubtless they would go more quietly and willingly with the major, as they had for the most part been under his command and never under him, also that they were particularly bitter against him, and seemed to think he was the cause of their being organized into a regiment so he could command them, accusing him of selling them out, &c. Captain Dana returned with the message from the major-general commanding the district, and General Ellet said he would place the whole matter in my charge, and instructed me to order the men off the boats, and if they did not go to force them. The men left

the boats and formed line on the levee by companies in a disorderly, disorganized, lawless manner. Major Tallerday stated to each of the companies in succession that the question was not whether they would go to camp, because they were going peacefully or by force, whichever they might elect; that if they were going to camp peacefully to send details to load their baggage on the wagons in waiting, &c. Most of the companies expressed a willingness to go, and cheered. One company wished to know if they went to camp under protest. The major said they did. They then said they would go. One squad of twenty-three men said they would not go unless they went under guard, and all men who would not go without guard were sent to this squad, which grew to number some forty-eight men, mostly from one company known in the new organization as Company F, Captain Fisher commanding. One man in particular was very boisterous about it and seemed to be the leader and spokesman. I think if it had not been for him the whole company would have gone with the others without trouble. I would state that the officers of this company did not participate in this mutinous conduct of their men, but endeavored to keep them orderly and have them go to camp willingly with the others. The mutineers were placed under guard and confined in prison. The regiment was marched by Major Tallerday peaceably to camp. On the way some of the men were quite noisy, accusing their officers of all manner of things—of selling them out to the Massachusetts recruiting officers for a consideration, stealing cotton, &c., directing their abuse principally to Brigadier-General Ellet and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet. They went quietly into camp. Some of the men did not wish to take shelter-tents, thought it was rough, &c., but put them up and are now occupying them. A guard was furnished General Ellet, at his request, over the steamers, to prevent any of the men from going on board again, and a guard is posted around the camp. The officers of the companies to which the mutineers belonged have been instructed to prepare charges without delay against them for mutiny. The regiment is demoralized, insubordinate, undisciplined, and grossly ignorant. The officers obey all orders willingly, and endeavor to maintain, to their best ability, I believe, good order, and try to put down all insubordination, but they are dissatisfied, think themselves aggrieved and wronged. The men seem to care but little for their commands. With a few exceptions, they do not seem to be well posted as to their duties as soldiers, nor have they their souls or best energy in the regiment, neither do I think any of them ever will have, further than to obey all orders and instructions willingly. Major Tallerday is doing all that can be done with such a demoralized, disorganized mass, and deserves great credit therefor. The cause of the present trouble is that the officers and men were enlisted for a particular branch of the service. They have received no bounties, and are now consolidated from cavalry, infantry, and what is known by them as the Ram Fleet companies, &c. They represent every State in the Union. I do not think, as a regiment, they will ever be of any benefit or service whatever. If they were mustered out all of the men who are good for anything would doubtless re-enlist.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. STARRING,

Colonel Seventy-second Illinois Infantry, Comdg. First Brigade.

CITY POINT, *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

The following is an extract from the Richmond Enquirer of this morning:

MOBILE, *August 26, 1864.*

he flag-of-truce boat returned last evening. The Yankees say Fort Morgan capitulated at 2 o'clock last Tuesday. On Monday p. m. they concentrated their force on the fort, which replied spiritedly. Tuesday the bombardment was renewed. In the meanwhile the enemy succeeded in getting their howitzers in position, and a line of skirmishers on the glacis of the fort, and opened a heavy fire on our guns and gunners. With the assistance of the mortar fleet they succeeded in damaging several gun carriages. The fort did not fire Thursday. General Page destroyed everything in the fort and spiked his guns. He and a garrison numbering 581 were sent to New Orleans; 17 were killed; the number of wounded is unknown. None of the non-combatants were allowed to visit the city. The enemy have thrown a force of 4,000 in on the mainland at Grant's Pass.

[Second dispatch.]

MOBILE, *August 28, 1864.*

No change of affairs at this point. All quiet.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, KY., *August 30, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE:

It is generally believed that Wheeler has gone into Kentucky some place below Clinton. His inspector-general was on his way to communicate with Morgan when captured. General Gillem was at Bean's Station last night. He was to return to Rogersville this morning. I sent telegraph wire to repair the line between Clinton and Knoxville. Think we will have the line in working order to-morrow.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 30, 1864.*

General E. H. HOBSON,
Bowling Green, Ky.:

Wheeler at Lebanon, Tenn. Remain at Bowling Green for the present. Look out well toward Gallatin and Scottsville. If Wheeler enters Kentucky will press him from Burnside Point with cavalry.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, August 30, 1864.

Col. J. MASON BROWN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

The general directs that you send Captain Dyas' company to-day to Morgan's Station, Kentucky Central Railroad, where they will be met by Capt. John Canner, and will operate with him in ridding the country

around Williamstown of the guerrillas. Send them dismounted, with plenty of ammunition. They will report back here on Monday, unless they get further orders to the contrary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP BURNSIDE, KY., *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Degenfeld has just arrived with his company. He reports having left Huntsville, Tenn., Monday morning, and that the rebels numbered four regiments of cavalry and two pieces of artillery; left Johnston, Tenn., Monday morning. He learned from a man who was taken prisoner by them that a colonel of one of the cavalry regiments told rebel citizen they were destined to destroy Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Kentucky. Their main force is reported at or near Concord. They found it difficult crossing the Tennessee River, the Yankee troops having destroyed the ferry-boats. The main force is estimated at 5,000 infantry. He could not learn the name of the commander of the four regiments of cavalry. I consider this information reliable.

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Telegraphed to General Ewing at Louisville, Ky., by General Burbridge.)

CAMP BURNSIDE, *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER:

Major Hurt, Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry, has just returned from a scout to Monticello, in direction of Huntsville and Jamestown, Tenn. He reports that at Monticello he received information that Wheeler was at Jacksborough, consequently he moved thirty-five miles in direction of Huntsville. He there met refugees, who stated that Wheeler had not been at Jacksborough, but had taken Kingston, and that part of his command was at Crossville and moving toward Jamestown. He therefore marched in direction of Jamestown; found Wheeler was not in that vicinity; he then returned to Parmleysville, Ky. He here met a relative, Mr. Bertram, whom he terms reliable, just escaped from Wheeler, who captured him a few miles from Kingston, who stated that Wheeler had not been at Jacksborough and Kingston, in direction of Knoxville. Major Hurt met no guerrillas.

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel Eleventh Michigan Cavalry.

LEXINGTON, KY., *August 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Wheeler at Lebanon, Tenn. Send all the force you can spare from Louisville to Muldraugh's Hill, Munfordville, and Bowling Green. Order Fifty-second Kentucky to move to-night to Bowling Green. Re-

tain balance of Twenty-sixth for present. Watch the lower end of railroad. Have ordered General Hobson to remain at Lebanon for present. If Wheeler comes into Kentucky I will move on his rear with three cavalry regiments from Burnside Point.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *August 30, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington:

Last evening Jessee, with 150 men, captured a squad of 8 or 10 colored troops at Ghent, and murdered them. Other squads are in the county where he is hunting. Can't you send some men there?

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

LOUISVILLE, *August 30, 1864—7 p. m.*

General BURBRIDGE:

Colonel Johnson, Fifty-second Kentucky, just in, reports as certain that Wheeler captured Lebanon, Tenn., last night at 7 o'clock, and moved toward Gallatin, while the commanding officer burnt some buildings in preparation for an attack. The railroad had better be looked for at once.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *August 31, 1864.*

Colonel BROWN,
Camp Burnside, Ky.:

Keep a watch out toward Monticello and Burkesville. Wheeler had a scout at Celina. Keep up communication with Burkesville and these headquarters.

By order of General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., *August 30, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 2.50 p. m.)

General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

Commander at Gallipolis reports that rumors do not bear investigation, and thinks the reports of an advance in the valley a canard. Should they prove true, I have no troops to send to oppose Breckinridge. All quiet here, and no trouble apprehended.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, August 30, 1864—5.30 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Gallipolis, Ohio:

You will obtain information of movements of the rebels on the Kanawha River, and report frequently.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 30, 1864.*
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

A. LINCOLN,
President:

My connection with the State militia having drawn my attention specially to the subject of our border defenses, I trust I may be pardoned for suggesting one or two matters of pressing necessity. The country between the Cumberland and Green Rivers, the resort of guerrillas, ought to be attached to the District of Indiana, and the commander of that district made independent of General Heintzelman. These two things, with an officer of General Hovey's energy and ability in charge, will enable [us] to defend the border of Indiana on the Kentucky side, check up the guerrilla bands, and insure large Government supplies to be drawn from the district residents who harbor the guerrillas. I have been on the ground and speak advisedly.

JAS. HUGHES.

[AUGUST 30, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in relation to the transfer of General A. J. Smith's command to Arkansas, see Vol. XLI.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Burkesville, Ky., August 31, 1864.

General BURBRIDGE:

We have reliable information that Wheeler is at McMinnville with large force; that Dibrell's advance was at Livingston last night. Two companies went toward Albany, Ky., and that 63 of Colonel Stokes' [regiment] were captured by them.

JOS. GILKISON.

LEXINGTON, *August 31, 1864.*

Major RIGNEY,
Commanding, Burkesville, Ky.:

Keep a look out and don't be captured. Keep these headquarters posted; also Colonel Brown, at Camp Burnside.

By order of General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 240. } *Near Renfroe's, Ga., August 31, 1864.*

I. Upon the recommendation of his Excellency Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and of the commanding officer of their division, it is hereby ordered that all men of the Fourth Division Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland, now under charge of desertion, who have returned, or may return, voluntarily to duty with their commands on or before the 25th day of September next, shall be pardoned of the crime with which they stand charged, and restored to duty without trial. This will not be considered as establishing a precedent for future orders of this kind, but simply to afford those who desire to return to their duty an opportunity of doing so without being deterred by the fear of punishment.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *August 31, 1864.*

General HUGH EWING, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Hold the Fifty-second at Bowling Green, and watch Gallatin and Scottsville. I will order Hobson to look out from Lebanon. Watch the railroad near Bowling Green.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Couche's House, August 31, 1864.

Governor JOHNSON, *Nashville:*

I will hand your dispatch,* relating to those parties in Knoxville, to General Schofield, who will give the necessary orders. General Webster is always empowered to act in all such cases.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland (not employed in the Atlanta Campaign), commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, August 31, 1864.†

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

First Brigade.‡

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

73d Indiana, Maj. Alfred B. Wade.
102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
18th Michigan, Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd.
13th Wisconsin, Col. William P. Lyon.

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* See August 28, p. 311.
† For troops engaged in the Atlanta campaign, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 89.
‡ Of Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Decatur, Ala.

POST OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MILLER.

17th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William R. Shafter.

Garrison Artillery.

Maj. JOSIAH W. CHURCH.

1st Tennessee Light, Battery C, Capt. Vincent Myers.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel D. Leinart.
Indiana Light, 12th Battery, Capt. James E. White.
1st Michigan Light, Battery E, Capt. Peter De Vries.
4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

*Artillery Reserve.**

Col. JAMES BARNETT.

4th United States, Battery F, Capt. Clermont L. Best.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Eugene A. Bancroft.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Charles N. Warner.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Samuel Canby.
5th United States, Battery H, Capt. Francis L. Guenther.
Kentucky Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. John D. Irwin.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Frank B. Reckard.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Lieut. Joseph McCafferty.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.

Lieut. Col. ELIJAH C. BROTT.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Col. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Col. WILLIAM B. SIPES.

21st Indiana Battery, Capt. William W. Andrew.

STEVENSON, ALA.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Lewis Heckman.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Norman A. Baldwin.

GALLATIN, TENN.

Col. JOHN K. MILLER.

13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.

Col. THOMAS J. DOWNEY.

15th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Cyrus F. Jackson.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON.

75th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alvin V. Matzdorff.
12th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William R. Sellon.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William Innes.
40th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Capt. David Boyd.
100th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. William F. Spurgin.
10th and 12th Tennessee Cavalry (detachments), Lieut. Thomas Orr.
1st Kansas Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.

* The regulars constituted the First Division, commanded by Capt. Clermont L. Best, and the volunteers the Second Division, commanded by Maj. John J. Ely.

DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY.

*First Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

115th Ohio, Col. Thomas C. Boone.
12th Ohio Battery, Capt. Frank Jackson.
8th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Henry E. Stiles.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Henry B. Corbin.

Second Brigade.†

Col. EDWARD J. ROBINSON.

137th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas D. Fouts.
138th Indiana, Col. James H. Shannon.
6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dawkins.
2d Kentucky Battery, Lieut. George W. Nell.

Third Brigade.‡

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York, Capt. Michael Esembaux.
68th New York, Col. Felix Prince Salm.
106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
9th Ohio Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.

DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA.§

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

DECATUR, ALA.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Daniel T. Cockerill.

BOONESBOROUGH, ALA.

12th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Edward Anderson.

LARKINSVILLE, ALA.

11th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Robert R. Stewart.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Col. GILBERT M. L. JOHNSON.

13th Indiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William T. Pepper.

PULASKI, TENN.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

9th Indiana Cavalry, Col. George W. Jackson.
10th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Thomas N. Pace.

UNASSIGNED TROOPS.‖

83d Illinois (right wing), Maj. William G. Bond.
83d Illinois (left wing), Capt. John G. Hamrick.
5th Kentucky, Col. William W. Berry.
45th New York, Lieut. Col. Adolphus Dobke.

POST OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

First Separate Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

29th Indiana, Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn.
44th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hodges.
51st Indiana, Col. Abel D. Streight.
68th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
8th Kentucky (battalion), Capt. John Wilson.
2d Ohio, Col. Anson G. McCook.

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* Headquarters at Murfreesborough, Tenn.
† Headquarters at Tullahoma, Tenn.
‡ Headquarters at Bridgeport, Ala.
§ Included in the District of Tennessee.
‖ Of Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Garrison Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES S. COTTER.

Indiana Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Henry J. Willits.
Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Lieut. Almerick W. Wilbur.
1st Michigan Light, Battery K, Capt. John C. Schuetz.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. William Backus.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.
Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Gustavus Schueler.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Hiram F. Hubbard.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company C, Capt. John R. Davies.

FOURTH CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. GEORGE SPALDING.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JACOB M. THORNBURGH.

2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser.
3d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John B. Minnis.
4th Tennessee, Maj. Meshack Stephens.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Albert F. Beach.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM J. CLIFT.

5th Tennessee, Maj. John F. Armstrong.
10th Tennessee, Maj. William P. Story.
12th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hoefling.

Unattached.

15th Pennsylvania, Col. William J. Palmer.*

ENGINEER BRIGADE.†

Col. WILLIAM B. MCCREERY.

13th Michigan Infantry, Col. Joshua B. Culver.
21st Michigan Infantry, Maj. Benton D. Fox.
18th Ohio Infantry, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grosvenor.

PIONEER BRIGADE.‡

Capt. PATRICK O'CONNELL.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Reserve Detachment, § Lieut. Henry Ayers.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.‖

Twelve companies, Maj. Audley W. Gazzam.

UNASSIGNED TROOPS.

1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, ¶ Col. William P. Innes.
14th U. S. Colored Troops, § Col. Thomas J. Morgan.
16th U. S. Colored Troops, § Col. William B. Gaw.
42d U. S. Colored Troops, § Col. W. W. Wright.
44th U. S. Colored Troops, ** Col. Lewis Johnson.
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, § Col. William E. Merrill.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery G, § Capt. Alexander Marshall.
10th Indiana Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.

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* At Columbia, Tenn.
† Headquarters at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
‡ Two companies, Chattanooga, Tenn.
§ At Chattanooga, Tenn.
‖ At Nashville, Tenn.
¶ At Adairsville, Ga.
** At Rome, Ga.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW JOHNSON.*†

10th Tennessee,* Col. James W. Scully.
8th Tennessee Cavalry,‡ Col. Samuel K. N. Patton.
9th Tennessee Cavalry,§ Lieut. Col. John B. Brownlow.
13th Tennessee Cavalry,§ Lieut. Col. William H. Ingerton.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery E,§ Lieut. William J. Patterson.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery G,§ Lieut. Jeremiah H. Crane.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Ohio, Twenty-third Army Corps (not employed in the Atlanta Campaign), commanded by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, August 31, 1864.‖

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM Y. DILLARD.

34th Kentucky, Maj. Milton T. Callahan.
2d North Carolina Infantry (mounted), Lieut. Jasper N. Jennings.
11th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Reuben A. Davis.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. Augustus H. Emery.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Isaac P. Knight.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVIS TILLSON.

3d North Carolina Infantry (mounted),¶ Capt. George W. Kirk.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James M. Melton.
10th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Luther S. Trowbridge.
Colvin's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. John H. Colvin.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wood.
Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Capt. Hubbard T. Thomas.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Thomas Gallagher.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery (two battalions), Col. Chauncey G. Hawley.
21st Ohio Battery, Capt. James H. Walley.
22d Ohio Battery, Lieut. Harvey Burdell.
1st U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. John A. Shannon.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. MICHAEL L. PATTERSON.

4th Tennessee, Maj. Thomas H. Reeves.
Henshaw's (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Azro C. Putnam.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, 3d Battalion, Maj. Henry L. Barnes.

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* At Nashville, Tenn.
† Brig. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem commanding expedition and Col. John K. Miller commanding troops in the field.
‡ At Gallatin, Tenn.
§ At Bull's Gap, Tenn.
‖ For troops engaged in the Atlanta campaign, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 111.
¶ On expedition in upper Tennessee.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY (OR FIFTH DIVISION).

Bvt. Maj. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON.

35th Kentucky Infantry,* Col. Edmund A. Starling.
40th Kentucky Infantry,* Col. Clinton J. True.
13th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. James W. Weatherford.
Mountain howitzers (section), Lieut. Mark Wallace.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. BROWN.

30th Kentucky Infantry,* Col. Francis N. Alexander.
45th Kentucky Infantry,* Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Clark.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. HANSON.

37th Kentucky Infantry,* Maj. Samuel Martin.
39th Kentucky Infantry,* Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Ferguson.
109th U. S. Colored Infantry, Col. Orion A. Bartholomew.
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. John W. Neville.

Fourth Brigade, and Post Lexington, Ky.

Col. ROBERT W. RATLIFF.

46th Indiana, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.
49th Indiana (six companies), Col. James Keigwin.
1st Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Silas Adams.
11th Michigan Cavalry, Col. Simeon B. Brown.
12th Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Bentley.
Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Llewyllyn E. P. Bush.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company B, Capt. Richard W. Hubbell.
79th Company, 2d Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Sylvester B. Phillips.

Camp Nelson, Ky.

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

47th Kentucky Infantry,* Col. Andrew H. Clark.
49th Kentucky Infantry,* Col. John G. Eve.
43d Indiana, Company F, Capt. James B. Dyer.
114th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Andrew J. Hogan.
116th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. William W. Woodward.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

First Brigade.†

Lieut. Col. THOMAS B. FAIRLEIGH.

48th Kentucky,‡ Col. Hartwell T. Burge.
139th Indiana, Col. George Humphrey.
108th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. John S. Bishop.
2d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company H, Capt. Adolphus von Dachenhausen.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company D, Lieut. George W. Moore.
11th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Gottlob Hummel.
40th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Patrick Dwyer.
56th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. John Stephenson.
68th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Usher F. Kelly.
77th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. James Hart.
83d Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, } Lieut. Samuel H. Mor-
84th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, } rison.
87th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, } Capt. John W. Brad-
157th Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, } burn.
141st Company, 2d Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieut. Noah W. Yoder.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. John F. Wisnewski.

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*Mounted. ‡Mounted infantry.
†Formerly so designated.

Second Brigade.

Col. CICERO MAXWELL.

26th Kentucky* (four companies), Capt. Francis M. Page.
52d Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Johnson.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Stephen D. Rockhill.
12th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, 1st Battalion, Maj. Nathaniel H. Foster.
48th Kentucky* Company G (detachment), Capt. John W. Bush.

CLEVELAND, TENN.

2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Col. Horatio G. Gibson.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY.†

Brig. Gen. ELEAZER A. PAINE.

PADUCAH, KY.

Col. HENRY W. BARRY.

132d Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Pickett.
8th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Henry W. Barry

CAIRO, ILL.

Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.

139th Illinois, Col. Peter Davidson.

COLUMBUS, KY.

Col. JAMES N. MCARTHUR.

136th Illinois, Col. Frederick A. Johns.
141st Illinois, Col. Stephen Bronson.
7th Tennessee Cavalry (three companies), Capt. James M. Martin.
4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Peter P. Dobozy.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. James M. Pence.

MAYFIELD, KY.

134th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John C. Bigelow.
34th New Jersey, Maj. Gustavus N. Abeel.
3d Illinois Cavalry (detachment).

Organization of troops in the Department of the Tennessee (not employed in the Atlanta Campaign), commanded by Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, August 31, 1864.‡

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS (RIGHT WING).§

Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114th Illinois, Maj. Joseph M. McLane.
93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

47th Illinois, Col. John D. McClure.
5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Maj. William Markham.
11th Missouri, Maj. Eli Bowyer.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.

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* Mounted infantry.
† District of Western Kentucky transferred to the Department of the Ohio by General Orders, No. 240, Adjutant-General's Office, August 7, 1864.
‡ For troops engaged in the Atlanta campaign, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 103.
§ Memphis, Tenn.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.

8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.
12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa, Col. Sylvester G. Hill.
7th Minnesota, Col. William R. Marshall.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Capt. John A. Fitch.
Indiana Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Michael Mueller.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES D. MURRAY.

58th Illinois, Capt. Robert W. Healy.
119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
122d Illinois, Col. John I. Rinaker.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.

14th Iowa, Capt. William J. Campbell.
27th Iowa, Capt. Amos M. Haslip.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.
24th Missouri, Maj. Robert W. Fyan.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
52d Indiana, Capt. Eli Mattocks.
178th New York, Capt. John B. Gandolfo.

Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery G, Lieut. John W. Lowell.
Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn.
Indiana Light, 9th Battery, Lieut. Wallace Hight.
Indiana Light, 14th Battery, Lieut. Francis W. Morse.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.

Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. HOGE.

108th Illinois, Capt. David R. McCutchen.
113th Illinois, Capt. Andrew W. Beckett.
120th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Spencer B. Floyd.
7th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Robert Buchanan.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Gustave Dachsel.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. William Arthur.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN WOOD.

137th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Thomas K. Roach.
140th Illinois, Col. Lorenzo H. Whitney.
142d Illinois, Maj. Charles J. Childs.
143d Illinois, Col. Dudley C. Smith.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. EDWIN L. BUTTRICK.

46th Iowa, Col. David B. Henderson.
39th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Jacob S. Crane.
41st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Goodwin.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Arthur B. Wheelock.

Unassigned.

44th Iowa, Col. Stephen H. Henderson.
45th Iowa, Col. Alvah H. Bereman.
63d U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Lieut. Benjamin F. Foreman.
40th Wisconsin, Col. W. Augustus Ray.
6th Tennessee Cavalry (dismounted), Lieut. Col. William J. Smith.

Fort Pickering, Tenn.

Col. IGNATZ G. KAPPNER.

3d U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James P. Harper.
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Jackson.

First Brigade U. S. Colored Troops.

Col. EDWARD BOUTON.

55th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William B. McCord.
59th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. James C. Foster.
61st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Frank A. Kendrick.
68th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. J. Blackburn Jones.
2d U. S. Colored Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Carl A. Lamberg.
2d U. S. Colored Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Louis B. Smith.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS P. HERRICK.

3d Illinois,* Maj. James H. O'Connor.
7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Trafton.
7th Kansas, Lieut. Col. William S. Jenkins.
12th Missouri, Col. Oliver Wells.

Second Brigade.

Col. DATUS E. COON.

6th Illinois, Maj. Charles W. Whitsit.
9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Burgh.
2d Iowa, Maj. Gustavus Schnitzer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ.

7th Indiana, Maj. Samuel E. W. Simonson.
1st Mississippi Mounted Rifles, Capt. M. B. C. True.
4th Missouri, Capt. Gottlieb C. Rose.
2d New Jersey, Maj. Peter D. Vroom.
19th Pennsylvania, Maj. Amos J. Holahan.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. NOBLE.

3d Iowa, Lieut. Col. George Duffield.
4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Peters.
10th Missouri, Maj. William H. Lusk.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG.

Maj. Gen. NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

Malt'by's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JASPER A. MALTBY.

124th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Howe.
8th Ohio Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.
26th Ohio Battery, Capt. Theobold D. Yost.

Cavalry Forces.

Col. EMBURY D. OSBAND.

5th Illinois, Col. John McConnell.
11th Illinois, Col. Lucien H. Kerr.
1st Kansas Infantry (mounted), Capt. Michael H. Mack.
3d U. S. Colored (eight companies), Maj. Jeremiah B. Cook.
2d Wisconsin, Maj. William Woods.

* On detached service.

DEFENSES AND POST OF NATCHEZ.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

28th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Richard Ritter.
29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Callicott.
4th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Martin R. M. Wallace.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. Wesley Platt.
58th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon M. Preston.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Thomas M. Elliott.
70th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James T. Organ.
71st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Willard C. Earle.
6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. John P. Coleman.

GARRISON OF VICKSBURG.

5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Herman Lieb.

DAVIS' BEND, MISS.

64th U. S. Colored Troops (eight companies), Col. Samuel Thomas.

FIRST DIVISION U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Col. FREDERICK M. CRANDAL.	Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.
48th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Moses H. Crowell.	47th U. S. Colored Troops, Capt. Mark Hathaway.
49th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears.	50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
53d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orlando C. Risdon.	52d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George M. Ziegler.
	Powell's detachment U. S. Colored Troops (three companies), Lieut. C. W. G. Hyde.

Post and Defenses of Goodrich's Landing, La.

Col. A. WATSON WEBBER.

51st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Julian E. Bryant.
66th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William T. Frohock.
3d U. S. Colored Cavalry (1st Battalion), Maj. Charles H. Chapin.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. William M. Pratt.

Milliken's Bend, La.

Col. VAN E. YOUNG.

46th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Will Lyon.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Robert Ranney.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK A. STARRING.

72d Illinois, Maj. William James, jr.
1st Regiment, Mississippi Marine Brigade, Maj. David S. Tallerday.
58th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Jackson.
Segebarth's (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt. Daniel P. Walling.

Artillery.

Maj. CHARLES MANN.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. Jabez H. Moore.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.

[AUGUST 31, 1864.—For abstract from returns of the Departments of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, pp. 742–745.]

CITY POINT, VA., *September 1, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If A. J. Smith has reached Decatur he had better be ordered by rail to Nashville, to get on the track of Wheeler and drive him south. If he has not arrived, Chattanooga and all points on the road not threatened can be stripped to the lowest standard and sent north after Wheeler.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 1, 1864.*

Adjutant-General LINDSEY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Two hundred rebels, under Jessee, are reported four miles from New Castle, on Port Royal road. Send a courier to Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock with information. He is on his way to Ghent, but should come back and whip this squad.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If any of Wheeler's forces enter Kentucky east of Bowling Green they will cross Cumberland River at Celina, Gainesborough, or Burkesville, and, in that event, am I not too far removed from those places to watch his movements?

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEBANON, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just received dispatch from Colone. True. He left Bowling Green this morning. He reports having captured 14 of Sypert's men, and scattered his force in every direction; killed quite a number. I have telegraphed Colonel True how to move.

E. H. HOBSON,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP BURNSIDE, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Capt. F. H. Mason, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, reports this a. m. from Monticello, as follows:

Having scouted the road running south from this place, in accordance with your instructions, and from testimony of reliable Union men, I make the following report: Wheeler's cavalry left Clinch River, East Tenn., on Friday last; pushed northwestward until it reached a point twenty-four miles from Jamestown, Tenn., where

the Jamestown road intersects the Nashville turnpike leading to Knoxville. On Monday last they passed through Wartburg, thence through to Montgomery County in direction of Nashville. This report is given by a delegate to the Union Convention at Nashville, who followed in rear of Wheeler's force from Clinch River to the point twenty-nine miles from Jamestown, where turned northward and came by this place, hoping to reach Nashville via Bowling Green. Men direct from East Tennessee. Wheeler's force all mounted and no rebel infantry in that country.

F. H. MASON,
Captain, Company D, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.—For Washburn to A. J. Smith, directing him to embark Mower's division, of his command, for Devall's Bluff, see Vol. XLI.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 1, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
La Grange, Tenn.:

Refit your command as rapidly as possible, and hold it in readiness to move at short notice.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 1, 1864.

Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Comdg. West Gulf Blockading Squadron,
Mobile Bay, Ala.:

ADMIRAL: I think that Kirby Smith has abandoned the idea of attempting to cross the Mississippi, and is turning his whole force against the line of Arkansas. I am sending re-enforcements to Steele, and if the demonstration be in earnest, he will require all the force I can send him. This obliges me to withdraw a part of the force from Mobile Bay, leaving only what is necessary to secure the forts.

I believe that this will be only temporary and that within the next thirty days I shall be able to turn against Mobile an army of 25,000 to 30,000 men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. The four companies of the First Indiana Artillery and Company A, Second Illinois Artillery, are hereby relieved from duty with the U. S. forces at Mobile Bay, and will proceed without delay to this city, re-

porting upon arrival to Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf. The Indiana artillery will take with them all their siege equipments complete, with the exception of eight 10-inch mortars, old pattern, which, with their beds, platforms, and implements, will be turned over to the ordnance officer at Fort Morgan. The chief quartermaster of this division will cause the necessary transportation to be furnished as early as practicable.

7. The three companies of the Seventy-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, now on duty at Mobile Point, Ala., will return to Ship Island, Miss., as soon as the necessary transportation can be furnished. The chief quartermaster of this division will cause transportation to be furnished as early as practicable.

8. The following-named regiments are hereby relieved from duty with the U. S. forces at Mobile Bay, and will proceed without delay to this city, reporting upon arrival at these headquarters: Twentieth Iowa Infantry, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. The chief quartermaster of this division will cause the necessary transportation to be furnished as early as practicable.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., September 2, 1864.*

Until further orders the Hiwassee River will be regarded as the southern boundary of the District of East Tennessee and of the Department of the Ohio.

The commanding general of the District of East Tennessee will indicate in orders, from time to time, the limits of actual military occupation in his district, within which command intercourse may be permitted, so far as necessary to supply the necessities of loyal persons residing within such limits, as provided in Section 9 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864.

The general commanding the district will confer with the U. S. Treasury agent at Knoxville, and agree with him in writing as to the place or places within the limits above referred to to which supplies may be taken for the loyal residents therein, and the aggregate amount which may be taken monthly to each of such places. Such agreement will be submitted at department headquarters for the approval of the commanding general.

Permits to ship necessary supplies for officers serving with troops in the field can be obtained from the officers of the Treasury, upon invoices approved by the army commander, and the shipment may be made in the name of an agent appointed for the purpose, with the approval of the army commander.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLOOMINGTON, *September 2, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Officers of the State militia at Evansville report that four white men and a negro crossed from Indiana to Kentucky, and were captured by armed guerrillas, and the negro, under the infliction of three hundred lashes, induced to say that they crossed to obtain substitutes, colored I suppose; thereupon a magistrate committed the whole party to jail in Henderson for kidnaping. If you will authorize it, and also General Hovey, I can send a force from Evansville and release them.

JAS. HUGHES,
Major-General, State Militia.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON,
Lebanon, Ky.:

Move your command to Columbia, and order Colonel True to join you via Glasgow. Order Lieutenant True to join you with your detachment here. There is a company of the Thirteenth Kentucky at Burkesville. Dibrell's rebel brigade is at Albany. You, of course, remember the position for defense at Green River bridge, where we whipped Morgan in 1863.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP BURNSIDE, *September 2, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatches were just received:

BURKESVILLE, KY., *September 2, 1864—11.25 a. m.*

Colonel BROWN:

Scout just returned from Centre Point last night confirms the report that Wheeler is in below there, and that Morgan and Dibrell are striking for Pound Gap, with 5,000 men. It is impossible to cross Cumberland at Celina, as the boats are all sunk from that point to Creelsborough. Have sent scout across river from here in that direction.

J. A. MORRISON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

LONDON, *September 2, 1864.*

Col. S. B. BROWN:

Lieutenant Van Dyke, Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, telegraphs from Big Creek Gap, via Jacksborough, that there are no rebels in that vicinity. He says Wheeler's force passed through Winter's Gap, and last heard from was heading for Middle Tennessee.

F. A. DU BOIS,
Captain, Twelfth Ohio Volunteers.

S. B. BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Louisville, September 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel FAIRLEIGH,
Post Commandant, Louisville:

COLONEL: Inclosed please find copy of telegram received from General Burbridge. You will select four guerrillas from Deposter's men, if you have them, and send them to Brandenburg to be publicly shot in retaliation for the murder of Mr. Henry, of Meade County.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hugh Ewing:

J. S. GRIER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

LEXINGTON, *September 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Mr. Henry was murdered by guerrillas in Meade County. Have four guerrillas shot at once in Brandenburg from Deposter's men if you have them.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 2, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in reference to the movement of Mower's division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to Devall's Bluff, Ark., see Vol. XLI.]

COLUMBUS, KY., *September 2, 1864.*

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paducah, Ky.:

I am informed by a man whom Colonel Hawkins vouches for that on Wednesday Faulkner and Dawson's advance entered Trenton. They are subsisting off the country and ordering rations for 1,500 men.

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Comdg. Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } CAMP OF 20TH IOWA, 2D BRIG., U. S. FORCES,
Mobile Point, Ala., September 2, 1864.

I. Agreeably to instructions from General Bailey, commanding the forces at Mobile Point, Ala., the undersigned hereby assumes command of this the Second Brigade.

II. First Lieut. C. S. Lake, adjutant Twentieth Iowa Infantry, will perform the duties of assistant adjutant-general of the brigade.

WM. McE. DYE,
Colonel Twentieth Iowa.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 3, 1864.

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army in the harbor of Mobile and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan,

and the glorious achievements of the army under Major-General Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, in whose hands are the destinies of nations. It is, therefore, requested that on next Sunday, in all places of public worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels who so long have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer be made for the Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy; and for blessing and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded, and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country; and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral Farragut and Major-General Canby for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile Harbor and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines, and Fort Morgan were planned and carried into execution; also to Admiral Farragut and Major-General Granger, under whose immediate command they were conducted, and to the gallant commanders on sea and land, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operations, for their energy and courage, which, under the blessing of Providence, have been crowned with brilliant success, and have won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
September 3, 1864.

General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Orders should be sent to the chief quartermaster at Nashville to organize and arm at least a part of his employés for the defense of that place. The organization will be made by the Quartermaster's Department, and in case of immediate danger they will be placed under the orders of the commanding officer at Nashville.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, September 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: In reply to your note of this date you are respectfully informed that the organization of the employés of the quartermaster's department at Nashville was ordered some time since. Colonel Donald-

son reports that on the 1st of September, with General Miller, commanding the post of Nashville, he reviewed 4,000 quartermaster's men, organized and under arms, and that the spirit of the officers and men is admirable; that General Miller was exceedingly pleased with their appearance, and Colonel Donaldson is of opinion that on a pinch they can defend Nashville alone. At Louisville, under instructions from the Quartermaster-General, General Allen has organized a similar force, and his requisition for 1,000 muskets has been approved. He has not so many men as Nashville.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 3, 1864.

Captain ASHCROFT,
Commanding Detachment Twenty-sixth Kentucky:

(Through Post Headquarters.)

The general directs that you move at once with all your command, via Shelbyville, to Louisville, and on your arrival to report to Lieut. Col. T. B. Fairleigh, commanding post, Louisville, Ky. Three hundred rebels are reported in vicinity of Shelbyville, Ky., and Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, with Thirtieth Kentucky, is after them. If on your route you can operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, you will do so, and assist in clearing the country and driving the rebels out, after which you will proceed to Louisville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

It is General Grant's wish that you act with your command against Wheeler's cavalry raiders.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, September 3, 1864.

General H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

GENERAL: In obedience to your telegram of 2 p. m. August 28, I left on the next train for Chicago, and arrived there on the evening of the 29th. I immediately put myself in communication with the leaders of the Democratic party, and was satisfied that no danger need be apprehended. The next morning I visited and inspected the barracks and prisons, and found them in good order, and all arrangements had been

made by Colonel Sweet to resist an attack, should it be made. I remained till 10 p. m. of the day after the convention had adjourned, by which time the crowd had measurably dispersed. I also had an interview with several of the prominent leaders of the Democratic party of Indiana, and have their assurances that there will be no organized resistance to the draft, but there may be riots and disturbances at a few places.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 4, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Paine must be removed from Paducah. He is not fit to have a command where there is a solitary family within his reach favorable to the Government. His administration will result in large and just claims against the Government for destruction of private property taken from our friends. He will do to put in an entirely disloyal district to scourge the people, but even then it is doubtful whether it comes within the bounds of civilized warfare to use him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 4, 1864.*

Adjutant-General LINDSEY,
Frankfort, Ky.:

If Twenty-sixth Kentucky Mounted Infantry has not left Frankfort, or is near there, please send them orders to communicate with Colonel Craddock at Eminence, or vicinity, and assist him at once in catching Jessee's men. Craddock reports having chased them to Sligo, and scattered them.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 4, 1864.*

Col. HARVEY BUCKLEY,
New Castle, Ky.:

Tell Colonel Craddock to keep on after Jessee, and to communicate with Twenty-sixth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, which moved from here yesterday to help him. The Twenty-sixth moved through Frankfort to Shelbyville, well mounted and strong.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, 26 miles below Atlanta, Ga., September 4, 1864.

General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Don't send off your cavalry very far, not beyond Grenada, Oxford, or Pocahontas. Let them maneuver about that circle, and await the next combination. Montgomery and Selma must be taken from the direction of Mobile and held. That is General Canby's task. Help your neighbors if possible always. General Howard sees this, and will telegraph you also.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 4, 1864.*
(Received 14th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Comdg. District of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

Your dispatch received. Direct General Veatch to await orders at Memphis. It is not now necessary to send any troops as a diversion in our favor. Use your troops to keep the enemy well away from your front, striking with every opportunity. Have your entire command thoroughly reorganized and equipped for future operations.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 5, 1864—12 noon.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that you relieve Brig. Gen. E. A. Paine from command at Paducah. General Grant does not deem him fit to command where there are any loyal people.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON,
Columbia:

Thirteenth Kentucky will be ordered to report to you at Columbia. Must wait further news of the enemy before acting in case of Thirty-fifth and Fortieth. Report often, and scout your front well.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 5, 1864.*
(Received 2 p. m. 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's division will be at Cairo to-morrow night, en route for General Sherman. He will have about 6,000 men. Major-General Mower, by General Canby's orders, will re-enforce General Steele

with 4,000 men. He is already on White River. Latest advices from Little Rock is that Price, with a very heavy cavalry force, was moving to cross Arkansas River, above Little Rock. General West is after Shelby, who is near Jacksonport, and I have 2,000 cavalry who will cooperate with West. The enemy is believed to be gathering extensive supplies at Jacksonport and Batesville, preparatory to a big Missouri raid. It may be headed off if West is successful; but I am confident that the enemy is bound for Missouri, unless headed off.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

(Copy sent by Halleck to Grant.)

[SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in relation to the movement of Mower's division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to Devall's Bluff, Ark., see Vol. XLI.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1864.

Major-General CANBY, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, via Cairo, Ill.:

The Secretary of War directs that salutes of 100 guns be fired at 12 o'clock noon at each arsenal in the United States on Tuesday, September 6, or on the day after the receipt of this order, in honor of victories in Mobile Harbor, and on the day after at New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola in honor of General Sherman's victories at Atlanta.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, September 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I regret that you are likely to be annoyed by Kirby Smith, but as a matter of course they will use the same exertions to draw off your forces from Mobile that we were using to draw theirs from Atlanta. As my work appears to be at an end for the time I shall ask a respite from duty, as I have not felt well lately. I never was in favor of taking Mobile, except for the moral effect, as I believe it would be used by our own people to flood rebeldom with all their supplies. I am confining them pretty strictly to the limits of their city, so far as the bay is concerned.

Wishing you every success, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

[SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.—For Schofield to Sherman, transmitting Tillson to Schofield, announcing death of John H. Morgan, and Sherman's reply, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 812.]

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

I had information yesterday that there were three companies at Jonesville of Morgan's men.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, September 6, 1864—4.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

I am ready. Will take the two howitzers if necessary. Can move with 650 men and five days' rations.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS.
Lexington, Ky., September 6, 1864. (Received 8.10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff

Telegram of 12 m. yesterday received. I requested General Schofield some days ago to relieve General Paine. I to-day telegraphed General Paine, ordering him to turn over his command to the next in rank and report by letter for orders to General Schofield.

S. G. BURBRIDGE.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOBSON,
Columbia, Ky.:

Sixty rebels left Georgetown to go through Bardstown south night before last. Look out for them.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 6, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. ASHCROFT,
Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, Eminence, Ky.:

I rely upon your judgment as to whether you can be of use to Colonel Craddock or not. Do as you think best.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Sixty rebels left Georgetown night before last, going south through Bardstown. Please keep a lookout on your line.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 6, 1864.*

General EDWARD HATCH,
White's Station:

Order the Seventh Kansas to the city, with all their baggage, early in the morning, to be in readiness to go to Missouri. Let the commanding officer report in person at these headquarters.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
White's Station:

The Third Illinois Cavalry have been ordered back to this command.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 7, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

General Washburn telegraphs that Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby are preparing a raid against Missouri of 10,000 or 12,000 mounted troops. I have directed General A. J. Smith to halt at Cairo for further orders. If you can spare Smith, and Washburn's story proves true, I think Smith's force should be sent against Price. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

General HALLECK:

I am this moment in; left the army four hours ago; all well at Rough and Ready. Have received your dispatch about Gen. A. J. Smith; certainly use him to check Price.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *September 7, 1864.*

Col. M. L. PATTERSON:

It is reported Wheeler is on the back track. Send courier to Kingston, and direct Major Reeves to get information, and obstruct roads and narrow passes so as to delay him. Have your force in good condition and ready to move. Give me the earliest information.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

COLUMBUS, KY., *September 7, 1864.*

Capt. PHELPS PAINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of my scouts has returned from Jackson, Tenn. He reports that Forrest's forces suddenly left there and vicinity on the 2d instant.

Their exact destination he was unable to learn, but they were moving in the direction of Corinth, Miss. Captain Campbell's command, numbering about 200 men, he reports being in the vicinity of Middleburg, six or eight miles this side of Trenton.

Respectfully,

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel Fourth U. S. Colored Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have sent to Major-General Howard my report of the Forrest raid into Memphis.* If you have time to look at it I wish you would do so, as you will discern the reason why General Forrest was not captured and destroyed during his last raid. Major-General Smith disobeyed my orders. You will see that had he not done so Forrest's capture or destruction was certain.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 7, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Cairo, Ill.:*

You will halt your forces at Cairo till I hear further from General Sherman.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Commanding officer at Cairo will, in General Smith's absence, halt his troops at that place.

H. W. H.

LOUDON, *September 8, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Courier in from Kingston. Major Reeves says scouts out in every direction. He has taken every precaution. No further news from the enemy. Will start courier to him in thirty minutes.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

KNOXVILLE, *September 8, 1864.*

Major BARNES,
Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, Strawberry Plains:

You will proceed at once with your entire force to Bull's Gap, Tenn., and report to Brigadier-General Gillem, commanding East Tennessee expedition.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

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* See Part I, p. 468.

BULL'S GAP, *September 9, 1864.*

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

I will watch the river above Knoxville. Keep me advised of the enemy's movements. How high can you patrol the river? What is Williams' probable force? Please answer without delay. We must capture all who come this way.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *September 9, 1864.*

Colonel DILLARD,
Cumberland Gap:

If property is in danger of being transported to any place under insurrectionary control, the owners must give reasonable security, or the property will be seized. See "Commercial Intercourse," page 21. Williams' brigade, of Wheeler's force, is driven back and may move up Powell's Valley. Keep advised and be ready. You can handle them.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LOUDON, *September 9, 1864—10.20 a. m.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts came in 12 p. m. last night from Clinch River; they were at Wallace's Ferry, Williams' Ferry, Hickory Creek Ford, and other points; report enemy cannot cross river unless bring boats; no boats in river and too high to ford. Learned nothing of whereabouts of enemy.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LOUDON, *September 9, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

By courier just in Major Reeves reports that his scouts have been out on Crossville road twenty miles. Scouts saw men from Crossville; no enemy there. He says it is rumored, but don't vouch, that Wheeler is making for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad about Gallatin, Tenn. All quiet here.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 9, 1864.

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

Rumor says that Wheeler is going for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Gallatin.

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *September 9, 1864.*
(Received 5.35 a. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Following dispatch just received here from General Burbridge. General Paine was ordered here by the President to collect assessments on rebel sympathizers. Union men all indorse his policy. If sent away the Union men in this end of the State will all leave. All is lost. Have the order of Grant revoked. Telegraph me:

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 6, 1864.*

General E. A. PAINE,
Paducah:

You are hereby relieved from command in this district, in accordance with orders from Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, and will turn over your command to the officer next in rank, together with all books and papers pertaining to your office. You will report the name of your successor to these headquarters by telegraph, and will report yourself for orders to Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of the Ohio.

By order of Major-General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

L. ANDERSON.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. BRAYMAN,
Commanding, Natchez:

Yesterday a copy of an affidavit made by a refugee from Jackson was sent to you. It appears to be probable that Forrest, in conjunction with Adams, with considerable force, is near that place with the purpose of active operations. The impression entertained in the country is that he intends to attack this place with a view of attempting to destroy or hold it. He may at any time attempt a dash on Natchez, and you must hold yourself so much on the alert that he cannot surprise you and to prevent him from damaging the town or destroying and carrying off property. It is presumed you now have every available man armed and ready for defense, as directed in the orders I communicated to you from the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi on the 27th of July, and that your militia is rapidly organizing. You will not fail to use every element of defense in your power, and to hold your post secure. The forces at Vidalia would, of course, re-enforce Natchez if necessary, and the guns of the fort at Vidalia can assist in keeping or driving the enemy out of the city in event of your forces being compelled to retire within the defenses. The garrison at this post is, in view of the force which is now in the field against us, not sufficiently strong to enable me to send you a white regiment. I will at once represent to General Canby the necessity of your having one sent to or left with you, and if he cannot leave either the Twenty-eighth or Twenty-ninth [Illinois], I hope he may be able to send you one from Morganza; if not, still as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry is 900 strong, you can, by properly arming it and drilling the dismounted portion as infantry, be able to consider yourself as having two regiments of the ordinary strength.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 9, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Division of West Mississippi:

I beg leave to refer particularly to my report of inspection at Natchez, dated July 20, 1864. The Captain Thomas therein reported is First Lieut. Lorenzo Thomas, jr., First Artillery, U. S. Army. I have the honor now to inclose a letter from Brigadier-General Brayman, commanding the post at Natchez, with four inclosures, alleging further outrages on the part of Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General. I regret very much not having received the report of his high-handed interferences in presuming to arrest and tie my guards, in the proper performance of their duties, before he left the limits of this district. I certainly should have sent him in arrest, with proper charges, to the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi for trial. He has gone North. Born and raised in the South, and having his early friends among the disloyal people of this district, he continues his sympathies with them and talks of conciliation(?) and acts accordingly, doing favors for disloyal people, not proper to be done by any officer, and highly culpable when done in disregard of the proper military commanders. But I cannot account for his acting so contrary to the common interests of a profession in which he has passed his life, by overpowering a guard, in any other way than by crediting the current reports of his intemperate habits. Now that he is beyond my reach, I can only ask that his conduct shall not go unnoticed or unpunished.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., September 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I inclose for official notice: First, report of Lieut. I. N. Earl, commanding Independent Scouts, concerning capture of arms and quinine, with circumstances; second, statement of Sergt. A. J. Maddox, Company M, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, in which Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, is referred to; third, statement of John D. Baker, of Company K, and Thomas M. Vineyard, of Company A, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which the name of the same officer and of his son are in question. As the matters refer to a superior officer and the Adjutant-General of the Army I forbear comment, except to say, in justice to myself, that the last two transactions were not reported to me (verbally) until the day preceding.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, September 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have reason to apprehend that there may be some personal feeling introduced in these complaints, but the subject should be referred to the Adjutant-General for explanation.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL SCOUTS,
Natchez, Miss., August 30, 1864.

Lieutenant SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Forces, Natchez, Miss.:

SIR: I have the honor to make to you the following report in regard to my going to the house of Mr. Shields, near Natchez, Miss., August 29, 1864:

I had been informed at different times that he was a radical Confederate, and that he assisted the Confederates from time to time, and if I would search the house and premises I would find plenty of arms and ammunition. My informers did not know whether they had a permit to carry them or not. Early in the morning of the 29th I sent Sergeant Dougherty and Private Porter, of my command, with instructions to inquire if Mr. Shields had had a permit to keep his guns, but to treat them politely and use no violence. In about two hours they returned and reported that there were armed men in the house, and that they would give them no satisfaction about the arms. I ordered him to take four more men and go back and arrest the parties and bring them to town. They returned and were again refused admittance. Mr. Dougherty sent back to know if he should force an entrance, and I sent him word to wait until I arrived. As soon as my horse was saddled I started out. I had got nearly to the picket-lines, when I met my men coming in under guard. I asked the meaning of it, and they said they were ordered under arrest by Lieutenant Willis, commander of the picket guard. I told the officer that the men in his charge were my men, and if he had no objection I would take care of them, as they were only carrying out my orders. He made no objection, and I started on and told my men to follow, which they did. When we got to the house of Mr. Shields, I left my men back a few steps and went up alone and rang the bell. I saw some one come to the door and look through the side lights. I asked him if that was Mr. Shields, and he said it was not. I asked him if Mr. Shields was in the house; he said that he was, and wanted to know what I wished of him. I told him that I had good reason to believe that they had arms and ammunition in the house that was intended for the Confederate army, and if they had arms and ammunition without proper authority that I intended to take them to Natchez. They still refused admittance. I told them if they would deliver up the arms and ammunition, or the permit, I would not enter the house. About that time one of my men told me to look through the window; that there was a man going to shoot. I looked through the side light and saw a man with a gun pointed at the door. I ordered my men to come close to the house and dismount, which they did. I placed my men at the window and door, and told the ladies that were on the porch if they would open the door and the men surrender I would not hurt one of them, but if they would not I should break the door open, but they still refused. I then ordered the men to break open the door. The second time the door was struck they fired. As soon as they fired I ordered my men to fire. We fired four or five shots, when they said they would surrender. I got 1 revolver, 2 shotguns, 1 rifle, and about 200 rounds of cartridges.

In the afternoon, in accordance with orders from your headquarters, I returned and searched the house. I found 9 pairs of bullet moulds; 1 pair for making minie-balls. Some of the cartridges were only

partially made, not being finished. There were three bottles with quinine in them, one full and two partly full. The one that was full was taken out by General Thomas the day before.

I have, sir, the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

I. N. EARL,

First Lieut., Comdg. Special Scouts, Mil. Div. of West Miss.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of Sergt. Arnold J. Maddox, Company M, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry:

On Friday night, September 2, 1864, I was on patrol duty in the city. About 9 o'clock at night myself and two others, also on patrol duty (James Ferguson, Company I, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; the other I do not know his name; he was of the Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry), went out to the picket-post on the Washington road. On our way back we met two citizens and examined their passes about a quarter of a mile this side of the picket-post. While examining their passes we heard a carriage coming, and waited until it came up. We halted the carriage. I asked the driver who he had in there; he answered that he had Adjutant-General Thomas. I said I wanted to see General Thomas; a man opened the carriage door and put his head out, and said he was Adjutant-General Thomas, of the U. S. Army. He asked me if I was on duty in the city. I told him I was. He then asked me if I wanted the countersign. I did not know whether I was entitled to it, and consequently did not answer him. He then asked me if I had the countersign. I answered I had not. He then asked me if I was entitled to receive the countersign. I told him I did not know whether I was or not. He then repeated the question if I had the countersign. I told him I had not. He then said, "I won't give it to you," and, further, said I could take him where I pleased and do with him as I pleased. I then asked him to let me see his shoulder straps and that would settle all difficulty. The man that called himself Adjutant-General Thomas was in his shirt sleeves when I stopped him. That was the reason I asked to see his shoulder straps. He said he would not do it. I remarked that I had never seen Adjutant-General Thomas and did not know the man, but that if I could see his shoulder straps it would be all right. He said I could take him and do as I pleased with him; I then told the driver to drive to the court house. Up to this time there had been no angry conversation; nothing but questions and answers. On the way to the court-house there was some conversation in the carriage which I did not understand, on account of the noise. When I got to the court-house I called the lieutenant of the provost guard, and told him that there was a man that called himself Adjutant-General Thomas. The lieutenant went and opened the carriage door; the man ordered the lieutenant to put me under arrest; the lieutenant tried to explain matters, but he would not listen, and threatened to put the lieutenant under arrest if he did not put me under arrest. The lieutenant told him that he would see that his orders were obeyed. I then asked the lieutenant to find out the name of the other man in the carriage. The general said to the lieutenant: "If you do not put that man under arrest (referring to me), I will arrest you, for he is a rascal; a scoundrel." About that time the provost guard came up with a man they said they had arrested for using disloyal language; the general said he would vouch for him, and took him in his carriage and drove away.

A. J. MADDOX.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

Statement of John D. Baker, corporal, Company K, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry:

While on duty, September 2, 1864, in Natchez, Miss., and under the hill, saw a carriage going by that contained a keg of whisky. I assisted in detaining the carriage; the driver stated that the whisky belonged to General Thomas, and was put into the carriage by order of Lieutenant Thomas. I could see no marks on the keg that showed it to belong to General Thomas, and told the driver that he would have to get an order from General Thomas showing that it belonged to him. The driver went to the boat, as I supposed, to do so, but came back with a guard from the boat and arrested Daniel Singer and myself; Singer was on guard with me. They took us aboard the steamer Rocket. Lieutenant Thomas asked us by what authority we had detained the carriage; I told him "by General Brayman's orders;" he said he would see General Brayman, and show us what it was to interfere with anything of his. He then ordered the guard to tie us hand and foot, and if we attempted to get away to use their muskets, and if any soldiers came to assist us in getting away, to load the guns (pointing to the cannon) with grape and canister.

Daniel Singer, Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, corroborates the above statement.

[Sub-inclosure No. 4.]

Statement of Thomas M. Vineyard, corporal, Company A, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry:

On the night of September 2 I saw a carriage stopped by a guard on duty under the hill; the carriage contained a keg of whisky; the guard made some inquiries about it; the driver said that the whisky belonged to General Thomas; he was then told by the guard that an order from the general would be required before they could release the carriage. The driver went to the boat, as I supposed, to get the order, but soon came back with a guard from the boat, who arrested the soldiers that had detained the carriage, and took them aboard the steam-boat Rocket, where they were tied hand and foot, and were kept there nearly or quite two hours. Lieut. D. H. Smith, Company A, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was on duty as officer of the guard that day, September 2, 1864.

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Brigadier-General BRAYMAN, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that above statements were made under oath.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. PARKER,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., September 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: The inclosed paper should have gone with others on the same subject yesterday. Please file with them.

Yours, &c.,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH REGT. ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Fort McPherson, Natchez, Miss., September 4, 1864.

Lieut. T. A. RALSTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I am informed that on the evening of the 2d instant two or three soldiers of this command (then on duty as provost guard at the river landing) were arrested while in the legitimate discharge of their duty by Lieutenant Thomas, son of the Adjutant-General of the Army, and by his order were bound hand and foot for at least one hour. I understand that he alleged as a reason for such action that these men refused to allow him to bring ashore a keg of whisky, while they were ordered to allow nothing to come ashore without being properly permitted. Such conduct by an officer toward soldiers in the discharge of duty under strict orders is strictly unjustifiable and tends directly to subvert good discipline, unless good and sufficient reason can be given. A soldier has very little means of self-defense in himself, and unless his officers interfere in his behalf it is scarcely possible for him to receive justice. I therefore, as the commanding officer of these men, respectfully, but earnestly, ask that the commanding general order an investigation of the whole matter with a view to securing justice to all parties concerned, especially the soldiers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KENT,
Colonel, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT MCPHERSON,
September 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

B. G. FARRAR,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Natchez, Miss., September 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

A full investigation has been made and the matter reported to General Dana. Colonel Kent will please thank the two faithful men who were the victims of the outrage for their fidelity and good conduct.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

[SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.—For Sherman to Hood, in reference to exchange of prisoners, see Second Series.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Cairo:

You will prepare your command to immediately take the field west of the Mississippi against Price & Co. General Rosecrans suggests that you move from Cape Girardeau, but it seems to me that if the enemy is

on White River it will be better for you to unite with Mower and Steele in his rear. Advise with such officers as you can and telegraph me your opinion. In the mean time I will consult General Grant's wishes.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 10, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The declaration of Mr. Seward, at Auburn, that there would be no draft, was unauthorized and a mistake. The credits for recruits have been ascertained. The draft has been ordered to commence in every district in every State next Monday and to proceed as rapidly as possible until the whole number is obtained. There will be little or no armed resistance, unless in Indiana and Illinois, and even there it is not expected to be very extensive.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 10, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

As soon as your men are sufficiently rested and preparations can be made, it is desirable that another campaign should be commenced. We want to keep the enemy constantly pressed to the end of the war. If we give him no peace while the war lasts, the end cannot be distant. Now that we have all of Mobile Bay that is valuable, I do not know but it will be the best move to transfer Canby's troops to act upon Savannah whilst you move on Augusta. I should like to hear from you, however, on this matter.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 10, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Petersburg paper of the 9th contains a dispatch from Mobile of the 7th announcing the arrival of Generals Forrest and Taylor. It is to be hoped that the enemy have found it necessary to call in Forrest's forces.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 11.50 a. m. 11th.)

General GRANT,
City Point:

I have your dispatch of to-day. My command needs some rest and pay. Our roads are also broken back near Nashville, and Wheeler is not yet disposed of; still, I am perfectly alive to the importance of pushing our advantage to the utmost. I do not think we can afford to

operate farther, dependent on the railroad; it takes so many men to guard it, and even then it is nightly broken by the enemy's cavalry that swarm about us. Macon is distant 103 miles, and Augusta 175 miles. If I could be sure of finding provisions and ammunition at Augusta or Columbus, Ga., I can march to Milledgeville and compel Hood to give up Augusta or Macon and could then turn on the other. The country will afford forage and many supplies, but not enough in any one place to admit of a delay. In scattering for forage we lose a great many men picked up by the enemy's cavalry. If you can manage to take the Savannah River as high as Augusta, or the Chattahoochee as far up as Columbus, I can sweep the whole State of Georgia. Otherwise I would risk our whole army by going too far from Atlanta.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

Trains commenced running through to Atlanta at 10 a. m. to-day. They have not suffered for anything in the front but grain, and I shall put forward 100,000 sacks the first thing. They have plenty of subsistence. I shall also send large amounts of clothing, intrenching tools, &c. The rise in the Cumberland has made them strong in everything. If General Sherman wants to march to the Gulf, he can do it so far as the Quartermaster's Department is concerned. I reviewed 4,000 of my men under arms to-day. I wish you were here to see them, as I am confident you would be proud of the organization. I mean to make it a good one, and shall want commissions for the officers. Will write in detail soon, and attend to the suggestions in your letter.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quatermaster.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to an agreement between General J. B. Hood, commanding the Confederate forces in Georgia, and Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding this army, a truce is hereby declared to exist from daylight of Monday, September 12, until daylight of Thursday, September 22, being ten full days, at the point on the Macon railroad known as Rough and Ready, and the country round about for a circle of two miles' radius, together with the roads leading to and from in the direction of Atlanta and Lovejoy's Station, respectively, for the purpose of affording the people of Atlanta a safe means of removal to points south.

II. The chief quartermaster at Atlanta, Colonel Easton, will afford all the people of Atlanta who elect to go south all the facilities he can spare to remove them comfortably and safely, with their effects, to Rough and Ready, using cars and wagons and ambulances for that purpose, and commanders of regiments and brigades may use their regimental and staff teams to carry out the object of this order, the whole to cease after Wednesday, the 21st instant.

III. Major-General Thomas will cause a guard to be established on the road, out beyond the camp-ground, with orders to allow all wagons and vehicles to pass that are manifestly used for this purpose without undue search, and Major-General Howard will send a guard of 100 men, with a field officer in command, to take post at Rough and Ready during the truce, with orders, in concert with a guard of like size from the Confederate army, to maintain the most perfect order in that vicinity during the transfer of these families. A white flag will be displayed during the truce, and the guard will cause all wagons to leave at 4 p. m. of Wednesday, the 21st, and the guard to withdraw at dark, the truce to terminate the next morning.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 10, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Can you send a cavalry force through Pound Gap to co-operate with me against the rebels in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee? A diversion from East Kentucky would aid much. Please answer.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Bull's Gap, Tenn.:

If you can defer your movement one week I can concentrate enough cavalry to move through Pound Gap and co-operate with you in taking the salt-works. Let me know your force. Can you not take artillery with you? My road will be bad.

S. G. BURBRIDGE.
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in relation to operations in Arkansas, see Vol. XLI.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 123. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *East Point, Ga., September 10, 1864.*

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II. In accordance with the requirements of Special Field Orders, No. 70, Military Division of the Mississippi, herewith transmitted,* Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will cause 100 men properly officered, and in command of a competent, reliable, and gentlemanly field officer, to proceed at daylight on Monday, September 12, 1864, to Rough and Ready Station on the railroad, there to remain during the truce proclaimed, viz, till dark on Wednesday, September 21, 1864, when they will return to their command. General Logan will

* See p. 356.

please take pains to select both officers and men noted for soldierly bearing and neatness of dress and appearance, and will furnish the commanding officer a copy of General Sherman's order.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I have received your telegram of the 9th, directing me to prepare my command for service west of the Mississippi. I was in hopes to be permitted to go to General Sherman, but am ready for duty in any field. I cannot see how Price can ever get north into Missouri with the force we have in arms to oppose him. I have been informed that General Canby is sending troops north to meet him. If Price should get north, my starting point, I think, should be Saint Louis. I have heard nothing from General Sherman. I will await your orders.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

General CANBY, *New Orleans:*

Dispatch of 29th received. I got Atlanta by a couple of good moves. You succeeded at Fort Morgan sooner than I expected. We must have the Alabama River now and also the Appalachicola at the old arsenal, and up to Columbus. My line is so long now that it is impossible to protect it against cavalry raids; but if we can get Montgomery and Columbus, Ga., as bases in connection with Atlanta, we have Georgia and Alabama at our feet. You ought to have more men, and it is a burning shame that at this epoch we should need men, for the North is full of them. They can raise a political convention any time of 50,000 to 100,000 men, and yet they pretend they cannot give us what we want. But keep at it, and I only want to express my idea that I would not bother with the city of Mobile, which will simply absorb a garrison for you, but would use the Tensas channel, and notify General Gardner to maintain good order, &c., in the now useless streets of Mobile.

I will be ready to sally forth again in October, but ought to have some assurance that, in case of necessity, I can swing into Appalachicola or Montgomery and find friends.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Washington, D. C.:*

I understand the paymasters are already at Nashville prepared to come forward as soon as funds are provided. I have your dispatch of to-day, and suggest that payments to officers and men be made in great

part in checks on New York. I feel satisfied this would save a great deal of risk and trouble to the United States as well as the army. The money would not be endangered in transit either way. One-tenth or one-eighth in money and the balance in credits on New York or the North would satisfy this army and would save to the soldiers' families several millions of dollars and prevent much gambling and waste of money. All a paymaster would want would be a check-book and enough greenbacks for change in special cases.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
East Point, Ga., September 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Brigadier-General Harrow, commanding Fourth Division, will cause a detail of 100 picked men, properly officered, armed, and equipped, and selected, both officers and men, with a view to their soldierly bearing and neatness of dress and appearance, to report at daylight to-morrow morning at headquarters Fourth Division to Col. Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to proceed to Rough and Ready, as contemplated in Special Field Orders, No. 123, from department headquarters, herewith inclosed.*

IV. Col. Robert F. Catterson, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is hereby detailed to proceed with 100 men, properly officered, and ordered to report to him at daylight to-morrow morning at headquarters Fourth Division, to Rough and Ready, there to remain during the truce proclaimed, viz, till dark on Wednesday, September 21, 1864, when they will return to the command. He will report at 4 p. m. this day at these headquarters for instructions.

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By order of Maj. Gen. John A. Logan:

R. R. TOWNES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.—For Hood to Sherman, relating to exchange of prisoners, see Second Series.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 11, 1864.

Col. W. J. PALMER,
Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Calhoun, Ga.:

Williams' brigade, rebel cavalry, has been attacked and routed, and is supposed to be trying to cross Tennessee River between Washington and Loudon or above. A courier to Wheeler, captured, reported them out of ammunition and horses jaded. They are still being pursued by Ninth Pennsylvania and Fifth Tennessee Cavalry. Keep look out for them and attack them. As soon as the raid is quieted your regiment will be ordered to front for special service.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

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* See p. 357.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 11, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Atlanta:

Guerrillas, under Johnson and Jessee, have been utterly routed and dispersed. Kentucky is now quiet. Leaving sufficient force on railroads, I propose to move with my available mounted forces against the salt-works in Southwestern Virginia, and desire, if it meets your approbation, that you will direct the forces in East Tennessee to co-operate with me in the movement.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LOUDON, *September 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

Major Reeves reports by courier last night 12 m.: Scouts in from Crossville. No enemy there, but reported that Wheeler was killed or captured near Lebanon, Tenn. His command about all gobbled; many killed. He thinks somewhat doubtful. No force can be heard anywhere near Kingston. Roads effectually blockaded.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 11, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The capture of Jessee's command leaves Kentucky nearly free from guerrillas, and the State quiet. Leaving sufficient force to protect the railroads, I propose to move with my available mounted force in a few days against the salt-works near Abingdon, Va., co-operating with General Gillem's force from East Tennessee.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 11, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Can you send your cavalry through the gap by the 15th instant? If so, what force? I can move with 1,600 men and battery. Everything depends upon celerity.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 11, 1864—10.15 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Bull's Gap, Tenn.:

I can be at Pound Gap with about 4,000 men on the 23d. Cannot concentrate sooner.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 11, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Four thousand is more than necessary; 2,000 will be ample. When could you have that number at Pound Gap? The enemy cannot concentrate 2,500 in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee combined. The principal part of their force is now at Jonesborough, Tenn. Morgan had concentrated all his available force at Greeneville, where I surprised and defeated him on the 4th. His men are much discouraged. From the most reliable information I am confident that there are not 200 men at the salt-works. The loss of these works would be a terrible blow to the rebellion. I have a good battery. Please answer.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.
Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you concentrate at Mount Sterling on the 16th instant the forces under General Hobson—the Thirteenth Kentucky, Twelfth Ohio, and Eleventh Michigan Cavalry—and the regiments of Col. J. M. Brown's command. You will direct Colonel Hanson to keep his command well in hand and in readiness to move. Colonel Hanson will also keep scouts well out toward Pound Gap. Colonel Mims will be directed to hold his two companies of cavalry ready to move at a moment's notice. He will also be ordered to accumulate supplies of corn, bacon, sugar, coffee, and crackers, without delay, at Prestonburg. Lieutenant Mattingly, acting assistant quartermaster, will receive instructions from these headquarters in regard to accumulating supplies at Mount Sterling. The troops above mentioned will be supplied with at least 150 rounds of ammunition per man, and every man will carry a sack in which to take extra rations of corn. To render the contemplated expedition successful secrecy and celerity of movements are essential.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General HOBSON:

Move with your whole mounted force, without a moment's delay, to Mount Sterling, by nearest route, without coming by Lexington. You must reach Mount Sterling by all means by Friday night. Leave one company at Burkesville. Leave all dismounted men behind under command of good officer, and let me know the name of the officer and number of effective men (dismounted) left. See that your command is supplied with ammunition. Thirteenth Kentucky had better move through Somerset and Irvine. Take no wagons with you. Keep this strictly private. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General McLean:

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Have you any official information of the capture of Jessee and his command? The general commanding directs that all captured guerrillas be held for trial by military commission.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 11, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have no information of the capture of Jessee or any of his command. I informed Holeman that he might offer good terms to those who came in and gave themselves up.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Paducah, Ky., September 11, 1864. (Received 10.45 a. m. 12th).

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

On assuming command of the district* I find five 100-days' regiments, whose time has expired. They are still here. There are no troops in the district but two regiments heavy artillery (colored) and Thirty-fourth New Jersey—400 men. I respectfully request five regiments of General Smith's command, who are now here, to be ordered to report to me. Would like to have the Eighty-ninth Indiana, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois, and Twenty-fourth Missouri for three of them.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c., Atlanta, Ga.:

I have a disposable force of only 15,000 men, but this can be increased to 25,000 or 30,000 as soon as the enemy determines his line of operation. I do not think that Kirby Smith can concentrate more than 30,000, although his returns show 97,000.

Admiral Farragut and myself concurred in the opinion that the occupation of Mobile would be a disadvantage unless we had a sufficient land force to push up the Alabama River in the direction of Montgomery. It would absorb troops to garrison it, and it would become a depot for supplying the rebel armies.

Nearly half of Reynolds' corps is now in Arkansas, but will return as soon as the troubles there are over, when I hope to resume operations

*General E. A. Paine relinquished command September 11, and was succeeded by General Meredith.

up the Alabama River and east of Mobile. Preparations are now being made in Mobile Bay and at Pensacola. In the mean time, such demonstrations will be made about Mobile and the railroads as will keep up the feeling of uneasiness and prevent any reduction of the force now there. If you can suggest anything that will aid your operations, I will carry it out as far as I have the means. The rebels are concentrating supplies to a great extent at Montgomery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c., Atlanta:

I learn from Colonel Howard that there has been some misconception as to the nature and extent of the authority exercised by me over the troops on the east bank of the Mississippi. The orders and instructions give me the control of the troops on both banks of the river for the purpose of keeping it open and for such emergencies as might arise. I have considered that this authority was to be exercised in subordination to your own, and without interfering with the relations existing between the post or district and department commanders. The reports made to me are in addition to those which should be made to department commanders, and the assignments that I have made from troops in your division are temporary. This is fully stated in the orders (General Orders, Nos. 3, 6, and 7). If any officer has failed to make this report, it is from inattention to, or misconception of, these orders, and this will be corrected. The organization of districts on the Lower Mississippi, the powers given to district commanders within the limits of your division, and the regulations for the police of the river are general in their character, but were necessary to secure uniformity on both banks of the river, and to give the greatest effect to the means under our control. They conform in the main to the regulations established by General Grant and yourself. The detachment of the Seventeenth Corps, now on White River, was sent by me to Memphis in accordance with your request about the 20th or 25th of May, and I supposed until now that it had been retained by your authority. I have directed General Reynolds to send it back to Memphis, and have advised General Washburn that you wish it to be sent forward. I have not counted upon Smith's force, except as to the contingency of his being spared to support Steele in case of necessity, and upon being advised by General Washburn that you had ordered him to join you, modified my own plans to conform to this change. Beyond the duties with which I have been specially charged, I have regarded the operations in this division as entirely subordinate to yours, and have shaped them to accord with your intentions so far as they have been known.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.—For Dana to Canby, in regard to a threatened attack upon Vicksburg, see Vol. XLI.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
In the Field, Atlanta, September 12, 1864. (Received 4.30 p. m.)

General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I have Macon papers of the 10th and 11th. Dick Taylor is in command of the department, including Mobile. Forrest and his men have reached Mobile. All well here. The exodus of people is progressing and matters coming into shape. I will have all official reports of the campaign in and off for Washington by the 15th. I don't understand whether you propose to act against Savannah direct from Fort Pulaski or by way of Florida or from the direction of Mobile. If you can take Savannah by a sudden *coup de main* it would be valuable. The enemy is evidently concentrating all his Mississippi forces at Mobile, and Hood is about Lovejoy's Station watching me, apprehensive of big raids.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA, *September 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

I send Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, of my staff, with this. Colonel Porter will explain to you the exact condition of affairs here better than I can do in the limits of a letter. Although I feel myself strong enough for offensive operations, I am holding on quietly to get advantage of recruits and convalescents, who are coming forward very rapidly. My lines are necessarily very long, extending from Deep Bottom, north of the James, across the peninsula formed by the Appomattox and the James, and south of the Appomattox to the Weldon road. This line is very strongly fortified and can be held with comparatively few men, but from its great length takes many in the aggregate. I propose when I do move to extend my left so as to control what is known as the South Side or Lynchburg and Petersburg road; then, if possible, to keep the Danville road cut. At the same time this move is made I want to send a force of from 6,000 to 10,000 men against Wilmington. The way I propose to do this is to land the men north of Fort Fisher and hold that point. At the same time a large naval fleet will be assembled there and the iron-clads will run the batteries as they did at Mobile. This will give us the same control of the harbor of Wilmington that we now have of the harbor of Mobile. What you are to do with the forces at your command I do not see. The difficulties of supplying your army, except when you are constantly moving beyond where you are, I plainly see. If it had not been for Price's movements Canby could have sent 12,000 more men to Mobile. From your command on the Mississippi an equal number could have been taken. With these forces my idea would have been to divide them, sending one-half to Mobile and the other half to Savannah. You could then move, as proposed in your telegram, so as to threaten Macon and Augusta equally. Whichever was abandoned by the enemy you could take and open up a new base of supplies. My object now in sending a staff officer is not so much to suggest operations for you as to get your views and have plans matured by the time everything can be got ready. It will probably be the 5th of October before any of the plans herein indicated will be executed.

If you have any promotions to recommend send the names forward and I will approve them. In conclusion, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I feel you have accomplished the most gigantic undertaking given to any general in this war, and with a skill and ability that will be acknowledged in history as unsurpassed, if not unequaled. It gives me as much pleasure to record this in your favor as it would in favor of any living man, myself included.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 12, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Is your want of cavalry horses so pressing as to require an extra supply and a stoppage of the ordinary issues to other armies in the West? Can your railroad supply forage to a greatly increased number of horses in your army? The general rule is to issue horses to the different armies in proportion to the number of cavalry reported dismounted. But the rule can be changed in your case if you deem it necessary.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864—11 p. m.
(Received 3.15 a. m. 13th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I do not think that I need at this time cavalry horses in undue proportion. I have lost faith in cavalry raids, and our men take bad care of their animals. There is a large abundance of forage in Alabama and Georgia, and independent columns of cavalry might operate by a circuit from one army to another and destroy the enemy's cavalry, which is more to be feared by us than their infantry. As soon as General Grant determines for me the next move on the chessboard, I will estimate the number I will want, and, in the mean time, would not ask more than a fair proportion for remounts. Wheeler might have been utterly destroyed if we had had more cavalry in Tennessee, but that is now too late. In the future we will have to use cavalry offensively, and trust to the enemy's corn-fields for forage. Our road is repaired and bringing forward supplies, but I doubt its capacity to do much more than feed our trains and artillery horses. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 12, 1864.*
(Received 1.10 a. m. 13th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT, *Washington:*

No army news except that suspension of the draft has cost administration 10,000 votes in these armies, and is making McClellan faster than all the stump orators in America. Only peace sneaks and bounty jumpers rejoice.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Decatur, Ga., September 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,

Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend for promotion the following officers of my command for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign just ended: Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox is now the senior brigadier-general of volunteers in active service. He has held various important commands during the war, and was appointed major-general in 1862, but his name was withdrawn from the list sent to the Senate for confirmation because of the limitation by law of the number of major-generals authorized to be appointed. General Cox commanded the Twenty-third Army Corps for some time previous to the assignment of Major-General Stoneman to that command. During this summer's campaign he has commanded the Third Division of that corps, under my immediate personal observation. I have no hesitation in saying that I have never seen a more able and efficient division commander. General Cox is possessed of a very high order of talent and superior education. As a commander he is discreet, energetic, and brave. As a just reward for long, faithful, and efficient services and as an act of justice to the army and the country, I earnestly recommend that Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox be appointed major-general of volunteers. Brig. Gen. M. S. Hascall is a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1852. He has held his present rank in the volunteer service since April 25, 1862, and has exercised various important commands. He commenced the campaign in Georgia as commander of a brigade in the Twenty-third Corps, and on the 18th of May was advanced to the command of the Second Division of that corps, and has held that command until the present time. General Hascall has uniformly handled his division with skill, energy, and discretion, and all his operations have been attended with marked success. He has shown himself eminently worthy of the command he holds and should have the corresponding rank. I respectfully recommend that Brig. Gen. M. S. Hascall be appointed major-general of volunteers.

I also recommend the following colonels commanding brigades in the Twenty-third Corps for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. They have received the special recommendations of their division commanders, which are fully approved and forwarded herewith: Col. John R. Bond, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division; Col. John S. Casement, One hundred and third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Third Division; Col. Silas A. Strickland, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division. I earnestly hope all the appointments above recommended may be made. Should the number of vacancies in the grades of major-general and brigadier-general not justify the appointment of so large a number from this army I respectfully request that the officers who may not be appointed may receive the brevet of the rank for which they are recommended.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 12, 1864—12.35 p. m.*

General AMMEN:

Will patrol river to Loudon. Enemy reported moving toward East Tennessee without ammunition; will know definitely to-day and report.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *September 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Bull's Gap, Tenn.:

It is impossible for me to reach Pound Gap before the 23d, owing to the difficulty of accumulating supplies. I think the rebels have more force than you state. The salt-works are well fortified with twelve or fifteen guns. I will let you know from Mount Sterling when I shall leave that point. If you can take two batteries, one of rifled guns, it will be better.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *September 12, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Your proposed movement should be made as early as possible, while Breckinridge's corps is occupied by General Sheridan near Winchester.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 12, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

I shall expect you at Pound Gap on 23d. My battery is six 10-pounder rifle Parrotts, well handled. Enemy remain in vicinity of Jonesborough.

A. C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

BURKESVILLE, *September 12, 1864.*

Capt. J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington:

There is no doubt there is a large rebel force still hovering between Livingston and Sparta. Reliable information just received reports 1,200 in Sparta on Saturday, and a brigade scattered over the country around Livingston. General Hobson is on road from Columbia to Lebanon. Four hundred of my regiment left here this morning en route above.

J. W. WEATHERFORD,
Colonel Thirteenth Kentucky Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, *September 12, 1864—12 noon.*

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH,
Paducah, Ky.:

General A. J. Smith's troops cannot be added to your command. In regard to any assistance you may require you will communicate with General Burbridge.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
White's Station, September 12, 1864.

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The force of Forrest, of which you telegraphed this morning, was about 800 strong. This I learn from scouts and patrols. The scouts I am inclined to believe. That this force began night before last to destroy the railroad between Germantown and La Grange, which has been most effectually done, so far as burning trestles and bridges go. The men of this force report they will yet attack Memphis; and that Forrest has promised to take them to Tennessee, and means to have his share of the crops; this, however, may be only the camp rumors. We have forwarded reports of the grain of this command falling short in weight. Could our horses have their full allowance of hay we might be able to keep them up with the loss of twenty per cent. in weight of grain. I see no reason why this grain can not be issued at the actual weight, rather than oblige our quartermasters to receipt for twenty per cent. of what they do not get. There is another way it can be remedied, drawing the full allowance of grain when the command is out on scout, and thus, by accumulation, supplying the deficiency when in camp.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
White's Station, September 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: On being asked by General Washburn for information regarding a force of Forrest's in this neighborhood, I have reported from all I can learn from scouts and patrols. Night before last about 800 men destroyed the railroad from Germantown to La Grange. I have also written him in regard to forage falling short of weight. The Third Illinois have reported, dismounted. Is it your intention to have them mounted?

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Camp Howard, September 12, 1864.

Colonel NOBLE,
Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that four men have just come in from the patrol on the Hernando road, and report that they were cut off from the main body by a considerable number of rebels who fired upon them. I have immediately ordered an armed party to go out and find the main body of the patrol.

JOHN F. RUGERS,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded by one of the men who returned, who can give some additional information. I have ordered out a patrol of 150 men, well officered, from the Second Brigade.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

The man who was out with patrol is in the office. From his statement think that a party had been sent up to take the patrol in. Negroes report last night a party of about 400 within twelve miles of picket.

WILLIAMS.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
September 12, 1864.

Colonel NOBLE, *Commanding Second Division, Cavalry Corps:*

COLONEL: I have just received the inclosed communication from the officer in command of the forty men I sent out to the relief of the patrol that was attacked, and send it to you for your information. In case the major who is going in command of the expedition is not acquainted with the road I have one, Major Shorey, First Mississippi Mounted Rifles, who is acquainted with that part of the country thoroughly, and would send him if you think it advisable.

J. C. HESS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., September 12, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of General Grierson.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

The 600 moved all right, under Major Spearman, at 5 a. m. Hope they may overtake the enemy.

Yours, &c.,

NOBLE,
Colonel.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
———— —, ————.

Colonel KARGÉ:

SIR: I have ridden ten miles, and have not seen any rebels yet; I met some women, and they said they met the rebels five miles this side of Hernando, who told them that they were going to camp at Coldwater. I have stopped at Shanghai and found 2 men wounded and 1 dead man, which I have sent to town in a wagon.

E. E. HOLMAN,
Second Lieutenant, First Mississippi Mounted Rifles.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, September 12, 1864.

General A. J. SMITH, *Cairo, Ill.:*

I have been trying for three months to get you and Mower to me, but am headed off at every turn. General Halleck asks for you to clean out Price. Can't you make a quick job of it and then get to me? Your command belongs to me, and is only loaned to help our neighbors, but I fear they make you do the lion's share. However, do as General Halleck orders, and as soon as possible come to me. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864—6.30 p. m.
(Received 12.15 a. m. 14th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I am very glad to hear the draft will be enforced: First, we need the men; second, they come as privates to fill up our old and tried regiments with their experienced officers already on hand; and third, because the stern enforcement of the law will manifest a power resident in our Government equal to the occasion. Our Government, though a democracy, should in times of trouble and danger be able to wield the most despotic power of a great nation. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I inclose you a couple of rebel papers of September 9 and 13, which contain articles I would have you and Mr. Stanton to read. In the latter you will find General Hood has published my letter about moving the people of Atlanta and his answer. You will observe he characterizes this removal in somewhat harsh terms, and I feel sure he has made his answer public before it went to the Richmond Government, as is required by their official usage. He has, therefore, appealed to the public as a demagogue, and hopes to make capital. Of course, he is welcome, for the more he arouses the indignation of the Southern masses the bigger will be the pill of bitterness they have to swallow. The people of Atlanta are going, and we will have the place for military uses, and not have to engage in a ceaseless wrangle every time we need a house or a site for a battery. The present rebel lines would require a garrison of 30,000 men, whereas we must contract it to the vital points, viz, the railroad and necessary storehouses—all of which can be embraced in a circle of quarter the radius and requiring less than a sixth part of that number. I can't use this line of reasoning to a people who have no right to gain such a clue to our future plans and purposes. At some future time I will submit to you the entire correspondence between General Hood and myself on the subject, as also of the special exchange of prisoners not yet concluded, and at the present I send you only my reply* to his insinuations of unprecedented cruelty toward the families

* See Sherman to Hood, September 10, p. 416.

of a "brave people," which I hardly expect he will publish. If his is widely circulated it might also be well to let the Southern papers get mine through Northern channels. I will have all my official reports in by the 15th, which will dispose of the past, and leave us free to think of and prepare for the future, and now I will only renew the expression of the hope that our ranks will soon be replenished by a liberal supply of recruits.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 303. WAR. DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

26. Brig. Gen. T. F. Meagher, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Nashville, Tenn., and from there report by telegraph to Major-General Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 13, 1864*

Major-General THOMAS:

Major-General Rousseau being absent after Wheeler, and there being an emergency, I communicate with you directly. I am informed that the Sixth Kentucky, which garrisons the block-houses from Stevenson to Cowan, has been ordered to Nashville. I have just received a dispatch from Major-General Steedman ordering the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Fifty-ninth Indiana to Chattanooga. These regiments were left on this line two weeks ago by General Steedman and are garrisoning the block-houses and stockades from Cowan to Duck River. I have sent the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry to join McMinnville to pursue Williams. The two 100-days' Indiana regiments left, whose terms of service expired twelve days since, are concentrated here to start home. With the exception of the little artillery company here, the railroad will thus be stripped of all guards from Duck River to Stevenson. What shall be done?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER, *Decatur:*

The following note from operator here just received:

Operator at Brownsborough, Ala., reports at 5 o'clock this a. m., rebels, 1,000 strong, had crossed the river and railroad, cutting telegraph lines, two miles south of Brownsborough; also states that a large force was crossing the river below. Line working to Brownsborough.

GLASS,
Chief Operator.

Look after this at once and see if there is anything in it.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECATUR, *September 13, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

Captain Morton has, at my request, telegraphed to the admiral to send a fleet of light-draught gun-boats to Florence.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL STATE OF ILLINOIS:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the numbers of men required to recruit the Illinois regiments in the Twenty-third Army Corps to the minimum standard, and to request that measures may be taken to fill the regiments by drafted men or enlistments from your State:

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Number of recruits required.
65th Illinois	Second	Third	230
107th Illinois	do	Second	306
112th Illinois	Third	Third	70
14th Illinois Cavalry			37
Total			643

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL STATE OF INDIANA:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the numbers of men required to recruit the Indiana regiments in the Twenty-third Army Corps to the minimum standard, and to request that measures may be taken to fill the regiments by drafted men or enlistments from your State:

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Number of recruits required.
129th Indiana	Second	Second	50
80th Indiana	do	do	350
91st Indiana	Third	do	270
65th Indiana	Second	Third	28
63d Indiana	Third	do	43
Total			741

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL STATE OF KENTUCKY:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the numbers of men required to recruit the Kentucky regiments in the Twenty-third Army Corps to the minimum standard, and to request that measures may be taken to fill the regiments by drafted men or enlistments from your State:

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Number of recruits required.
13th Kentucky	Second	Second	400
20th Kentucky	Third	do	368
27th Kentucky	do	do	408
11th Kentucky	First	Third	308
12th Kentucky	do	do	340
16th Kentucky	do	do	200
24th Kentucky	Second	do	345
Total			2,369

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL STATE OF MICHIGAN:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the numbers of men required to recruit the Michigan regiments in the Twenty-third Army Corps to the minimum standard, and to request that measures may be taken to fill the regiments by drafted men or enlistments from your State:

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Number of recruits required.
25th Michigan	First	Second	301
23d Michigan	Second	do	173
9th Michigan Cavalry			110
8th Michigan Cavalry			108
Total			692

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL STATE OF OHIO:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the numbers of men required to recruit the Ohio regiments in the Twenty-third Army

Corps to minimum standard, and to request that measures may be taken to fill the regiments by drafted men or enlistments from your State:

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Number of recruits required.
99th Ohio	First	Second	375
111th Ohio	Second	do	85
115th Ohio	do	do	100
50th Ohio	Third	do	333
100th Ohio	First	Third	229
103d Ohio	Second	do	137
7th Ohio Cavalry			150
Total			1,409

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 13, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL STATE OF TENNESSEE:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the numbers of men required to recruit the Tennessee regiments in the Twenty-third Army Corps to the minimum standard, and to request that measures be taken to fill the regiments by drafted men or enlistments from your State:

Regiment.	Brigade.	Division.	Number of recruits required.
6th Tennessee	First	Second	250
3d Tennessee	do	do	258
8th Tennessee	do	Third	195
Total			703

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *September 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

With the approval of Major-General Halleck, I am about to move with my available cavalry force to co-operate with General Gillem in an attack on the salt-works near Abingdon, Va. Reports reach me of a rebel force near Sparta. Is there any truth in them?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 13, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

There is said to be a rebel force of 2,000 to 3,000, under Williams, in White County. They are crippled and demoralized. We have a complete force after them. They will hardly trouble Kentucky. I hear of no other force in that direction.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY.
No. 3. } *Lexington, September 13, 1864.*

The general commanding is pained to hear that, in various portions of his command, squads of Federal soldiers and companies of men styling themselves "State Guards," "Home Guards," "Independent Companies," &c., are roving over the country committing outrages on peaceable citizens, seizing without authority their horses and other property, insulting and otherwise maltreating them. That the traitorous guerrilla robbers and thieves should perpetrate such outrages is to be expected, for having been guilty of the highest crime known in the law, they are prepared to commit all others. But that any one, armed in the cause of Union and law, should engage in robbing and plundering defenseless citizens, is humiliating in the extreme, and he who so dishonors his calling deserves the severest punishment. Such outrages will not be tolerated longer, and the general commanding is determined, to the extent of his ability, to preserve law and order: Therefore—

I. All property seized or taken as aforesaid without authority by any persons whatsoever for military purposes will be forthwith restored to the owners, if possible, and hereafter no property of any kind will be seized or taken from peaceable, law-abiding citizens of this command without authority in writing from these headquarters or from some one of the division or brigade commanders, except when absolutely necessary in the actual and immediate pursuit of the enemy, or where provisions and forage are needed, and it is impossible to obtain them in the regular way; in all such cases the property, other than provisions and forage, to be returned to the owners as soon as possible.

II. The officers of this command are directed to strictly and vigorously enforce this order, and should any such companies as are above mentioned fail or refuse to obey it, the nearest officer of this command will, in case of "Home Guards," or "Independent Companies," disarm and disband the men, seize the property they have illegally taken, restore it to its owners, arrest the officers, and send them to the nearest brigade commander, with a statement of the facts and circumstances. Should the offenders be regularly organized under the laws of Kentucky as "State Guards" the facts will be at once reported to the Governor of the State.

III. While the general commanding feels it his imperative duty to make this order, he will gladly co-operate with the forces under his command with any such companies as are above named in every legal and laudable effort to protect the loyal citizens and clear the State of the common enemy, and so long as they respect law and order will give them all the aid in his power.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. McLEAN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Lieut. R. Vance, provost-marshal-general Military District of Kentucky, has been directed to turn over to Capt. George Hamilton, provost-marsha' First Division, two guerrilla prisoners, William Deal, alias William L. Master, and John Lancaster. The general commanding directs that these men be sent to Col. D. A. Mims, at Louisa, to be publicly shot to death, in retaliation for the murder of a Union citizen, in accordance with indorsement from these headquarters on communication from Mr. R. D. Callahan, sent to you August 23.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., September 13, 1864.

Col. R. W. RATLIFF,
Commanding Post:

The general directs that you order Col. S. B. Brown to call in his detachments and move at once with his whole mounted force to Mount Sterling.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 13, 1864.*
(Received 12 m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The time of the One hundred and thirty-third Illinois, at Rock Island, has expired, and that of the Forty-eighth Iowa will in a few days. This will leave only the One hundred and ninety-seventh Pennsylvania—a new regiment—and not a sufficient guard for the large number of prisoners at Rock Island. I have no troops available to re-enforce them.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in relation to A. J. Smith's division, Rosecrans to Washburn, in relation to Mower's division, and Canby to Dana, in relation to proposed attack on Vicksburg, see Vol. XLI.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 13, 1864.

General HOWARD,
East Point:

I have a dispatch from General Grant that a special messenger is on his way to me, doubtless with maps and full discussions of the next plans. I have thought more of consolidating the three corps into two,

and sending Blair to the Mississippi to make up his corps out of the troops there. General Blair wants to go home on a visit, and this may suit him. There are plenty of men over on the Mississippi to make a good corps, but they are scattered. I would risk the exercise of the right to make the order transferring the divisions if General Blair and the division commanders consent.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *September 14, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

GENERAL: It being reported that there was an extravagant waste of money at Nashville on improperly planned fortifications, General Cullum was sent there by the Chief Engineer to examine into the condition of affairs. Before completing his duties he was ordered by the Secretary of War to West Point, and General Tower has been ordered to take his place. The latter is not now able from wounds to do active duty in the field, but will be subject to your orders for whatever he can do. I think it is very important that an engineer officer of his experience should inspect the fortifications in your division, see that they are properly planned for the protection of depots, and, above all, that the expenditure of money on them be reduced to the lowest possible limit. General Cullum's report on the extravagance of the plans at Nashville, the large sum of money required to construct them, and their defects when constructed, induces me to urge upon you the importance of placing General Tower, or some other experienced engineer officer, on such inspecting duty.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK.

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.—For Hood to Sherman, agreeing to terms for the exchange of prisoners, see Second Series.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 110. HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Decatur, Ga., September 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIII. During the temporary absence of the major-general commanding, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox will command the army in the field, and will exercise all the powers of the army commander, except in matters which require the [action of the] general in-chief of the army or the War Department. Such matters will be referred to the major-general commanding at department headquarters.

* * * * * * *

XXX. Upon the receipt of this order Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, will report by letter to Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, for assignment to duty on general courts-martial.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 14, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Granger directs me to say that I have information from Whitesburg that Roddey, with 1,000 men, camped last night twelve miles from there, on opposite side of the river, intending to cross the river at some point near Guntersville. A scout of seventy-five men has been sent to Claysville and the gun-boat to patrol the river near this neighborhood.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Wisconsin.

DECATUR, ALA., *September 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am informed that Wheeler and Roddey [are] at Cheatham's, below Florence, with a force about 6,000, with large train, &c. The common rumor of their camp that they intend to return to Middle Tennessee; also that General Smith has gone back to Memphis, and that his infantry has been sent to Potomac and cavalry to Missouri. This is telegraphed to me by General Starkweather as the report of one of our men who was prisoner at that point and escaped. This will leave Forrest at liberty to join Wheeler. Is he not likely to make this combination? If not objectionable, please inform me if Smith has returned to Memphis.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, for his information.

What shall I telegraph to General Granger?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that General Smith's forces have been diverted to Missouri by order of Major-General Halleck; also that he has official information that Forrest and his command reached Mobile on the 8th instant. General Granger therefore need apprehend no trouble from any but Roddey, Wheeler, and the parties that have already been in Tennessee.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

(Substance of latter indorsement communicated by Thomas to Granger September 14.)

BRIDGEPORT, *September 14, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I have the honor to communicate the following dispatch to you:

DECATUR, ALA., *September 14, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Bridgeport:

Captain Morehead, of gun-boat General Sherman, informs me that on Friday last Clanton made a speech at Chattooga County, Ga., in which he said he was soon to make a raid upon Bridgeport and Whiteside's. He is gathering up all the forces he can for that purpose. The information was given to Captain Morehead by one of our scouts at Larkin's Landing who heard Clanton make the speech.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General

Having no cavalry, I therefore respectfully refer this dispatch to you.

W. KRZYZANOWSKI,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Same to General Rousseau from General Granger.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I respectfully request your permission to visit East Tennessee and Kentucky, to attend to the affairs of my department during the period allowed for the army to rest about Atlanta. My command here will be left in the hands of a competent officer, Brigadier-General Cox, and cannot suffer from my absence, while there is some important department business requiring my personal attention. My private business also demands a few days' attention, which I desire to avail myself of this opportunity to give it. I will be within reach of call by telegraph, so that I can rejoin the army in time for any move which may be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *September 14, 1864—10.50 a. m.*

Captain AMMEN:

A dispatch just received from Major Reeves, which left Kingston at 8 p. m. 13th, by the steamer Lookout, says he has orders from General Thomas to destroy all ferry-boats, &c. The captain on boat reports rebels moving toward Kingston, and that General Steedman is after them. He received information that a small squad of rebels was seen at foot of mountain and has sent a scout, and he asks for re-enforcements.

H. C. CONNELLY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

LOUDON, *September 14, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Gordon, Sixteenth Regiment U. S. Colored [Troops], with company [and] three pieces [of] artillery, just arrived here from Chattanooga.

He is ordered to destroy all ferry-boats and patrol river, then return to Chattanooga. Will leave soon. Have you anything you wish to send down? The enemy thought to be in Sequatchie Valley on Sunday, and that they would aim to effect a crossing of the Tennessee River at some point above Chattanooga. Major Reeves this morning reports all quiet. Scouts out in all directions will keep us posted.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.—For Washburn to Halleck, in relation to operations in Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 14, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Commanding District of Kentucky, Lexington:

I am not certain whether it will be advisable to make the expedition into Virginia. More important movements will probably require all the troops we can raise. I will be in East Tennessee and Kentucky in a few days, when we will discuss the matter.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

General HOWARD,
East Point:

I was coming down to-day, but think I had better stay here and get up my report and papers and finish up before I begin a general tour of visits. I have several pieces of information that should be considered before you begin to consolidate corps. The draft will be made next Monday. General Grant has sent a special messenger to me with plans and papers, which I should receive before doing anything. You should hear from Colonel Howard as to whether he can get the fragments. We should know the finale of Wheeler and detachments, so as to form an approximate estimate of the force necessary to guard our rear. I think you had better be a little patient till these things are better settled, when we can do all for the best.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

Major MORGAN:

SIR: In pursuance of General Washburn's orders, I proceeded with 575 men on the Hernando road as far as Hernando. I saw quite a number of the enemy's scouts. I also learned that Captain Forrest and Colonel McDonald were on my left flank on the Holly Ford road. At

Hernando I learned that Bly was at Coldwater crossing. I also learned that there was no bridge across the Coldwater, but a ferry-boat. The place is reported to be strongly picketed. There are also patrols on the Holly Ford, Hernando, and Horn Lake road. Deeming it advisable, I fell back to Nonconnah for further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SPEARMAN,
Major, Commanding Expedition.

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.—For Winslow to Washburn, in relation to operations in Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.
(Received 12 m. 16th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My report is done, and will be forwarded as soon as I get a few more of the subordinate reports. I am awaiting a courier from General Grant. All well, and troops in fine, healthy camps, and supplies coming forward finely. Governor Brown has disbanded his militia, to gather the corn and sorghum of the State. I have reason to believe that he and Stephens want to visit me, and I have sent them a hearty invitation. I will exchange 2,000 prisoners with Hood, but no more.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

Governor BROUGH,
Columbus, Ohio:

Don't send commissioners for sick, pay, or anything else to this army. If our road has to carry citizens I cannot feed and care for my army. I will let commissioners for the vote come, and none others. Your own colonels and surgeons can take care of the wounded and sick. This rule is imperative and universal.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 15, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington:

No news from Atlanta. Nothing going on, except exodus of the people. Rousseau returned here last night. Roddey reported to have crossed Tennessee, via mouth of Flint River, 1,000 strong. No damage yet. That part of Wheeler's force which turned back from near Murfreesborough crossed Clinch River near Clinton, moving toward Blain's Cross-Roads. Generals Gillem and Tillson after them.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., September 15, 1864.

Col. BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Commanding Brigade, Chattahoochee Bridge:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you move your brigade, with the exception of one regiment, to this city to-morrow and rejoin your division, reporting your arrival to Brigadier-General Ward, commanding, for assignment to a camp. One regiment will be left at the bridge to protect the stores there.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Atlanta:

It is certainly the best policy of the enemy, and I believe it their purpose, to assail your communications this side of the Tennessee. Wheeler and Roddey combined, without Williams, can come with 8,000 men. A. J. Smith's return to Memphis may induce Forrest to join Wheeler. From every indication I am satisfied that an early raid will be made, and I think the forces now in the district insufficient to prevent the destruction of the roads. There ought to be more cavalry and infantry than I have had control of. A large part of my cavalry is dismounted, and will remain so on account of its being used to garrison block-houses. The country is now full of bushwhackers and men belonging to Wheeler's command. They are receiving large accessions of recruits, induced to join by Governor Johnson's order to enroll the militia, which order is certainly proper in any event.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 15, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

The operator at Brownsborough telegraphs that the rebels, 1,000 strong, crossed the river and struck the railroad two miles east of that place at 5 a. m. to-day, and began work by cutting the wires. Have had no word of this from General Granger. Do you know anything of this force?

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

ROME, *September 15, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Clanton is moving on Rome by Cave Spring road. We are now skirmishing with his advance. A force is also reported moving to attack me by the Texas Valley road, north side of the Coosa.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, GA., *September 15, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

After skirmishing with my outposts, firing three rounds from artillery, the enemy fell back toward Cave Spring. Morning will disclose what is meant.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *September 15, 1864.*

General STEEDMAN:

Part of the force crossed above Clinton last night, and are moving up the valley; am trying to intercept them.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

Consolidated semi-monthly field return of artillery serving in the Army of the Ohio, for September 15, 1864.

Designation of batteries.	Division.	Effective force.		Guns.	Caissons.	Rounds of ammunition on hand.	Horses.	Loss of horses.	Unserviceable horses.
		Officers.	Men.						
Nineteenth Ohio	Second	4	86	4	4	513	50	....	15
First Michigan Light Artillery (F)	do	2	91	4	4	808	46	....	18
Twenty-second Indiana	do	2	114	4	4	451	24	....	15
Fifteenth Indiana	Third	3	109	4	4	629	38	7	....
Twenty-third Indiana	do	2	117	4	4	394	35	....	....
First Ohio (D)	do	3	99	4	4	800	44	....	22
Twenty-fourth Indiana	Cavalry.	1	65	2	2	400	27	2	....
Total		17	681	26	26	3,995	264	9	70

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Decatur, Ga., September 15, 1864.

I certify the above report is correct.

HENRY W. WELLS,
Major and Chief of Artillery and Ordnance.

KNOXVILLE, *September 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Chattanooga:

The rebels crossed the Clinch above Clinton two miles last night, and are moving toward Maynardville. General Tillson went this morning with a force to head them at Blain's Cross-Roads and other roads running east. I will come on the train to-morrow, unless they turn this way. Please answer.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

CLINTON, TENN., *September 15, 1864—7 a. m.*

General J. AMMEN,
Commanding District of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: The rebels, after passing up Dutch Valley, six miles north of Clinton, made a movement to the right and crossed the river (Clinch) at Moore's Ferry, two miles east of here. They have artillery, and are some 2,000 strong. They are now in Big Valley, and will no doubt attempt to cross the Holston at McKenny's Island, or on the road leading to New Market. They seem to be in a terrible hurry. Not one came to Clinton. Everything is now quiet, and we are of opinion all have passed. No straggling.

Truly,

L. C. HOUK.

ATHENS, *September 15, 1864.*
(Received 11 a. m. 16th.)

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER,
Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee:

We have a rumor that Dibrell and Williams, with 2,000 men, were crossing the Tennessee River at or near the mouth of White's Creek on yesterday. They were cut off from Wheeler's men near Murfreesborough. I have the above report from three different sources.

JOHN McGAUGHEY,
Deputy Provost-Marshal.

(Same to Major-General Steedman.)

LOUDON, *September 15, 1864.*
(Received 1.45 p. m.)

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

By courier just in Major Reeves reports all quiet at Kingston. Two companies of First Ohio Heavy Artillery arrived all safe. Says no rebels this side of mountain. Rumors of rebels crossing Tennessee, fifteen miles below Kingston. He has scouts out, and will give us latest advices. It is reported that Dibrell, with 2,000, has been cut off from Wheeler, and was crossing the Tennessee at White's Creek on yesterday. This comes from Athens; supposed to be the same force reported by Reeves. The major is wide awake.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TILLSON,
Strawberry Plains:

Keep your whole force; we will take care of Knoxville. General Manson will command here during my absence. Courier just in from Colonel Melton reports that he followed the enemy to near Loy's Cross-Roads and captured 1 of them. This prisoner reports Wheeler behind, and is to join them above Tazewell—not probable; moving rapidly, with but little ammunition, and not disposed to fight. I think they will

keep on the south side of the Clinch. Use your discretion in handling your troops, and if the enemy is likely to pass you, give General Gillem early information. If you can, have Dillard at Cumberland Gap; send force to Tazewell. Success to you.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, *September 15, 1864.*

General TILLSON,
Strawberry Plains:

The rebels crossed the Clinch two miles east of Clinton last night—2,000, with artillery—and captured 30 wagons from us near Moore's Gap this morning at 5, and are moving up the valley. Forward to General Tillson without delay.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, *September 15, 1864—12.40 p. m.*

General TILLSON,
Strawberry Plains:

They seem to be going toward Loy's Cross-Roads.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TILLSON:

A dispatch just received from Colonel Melton states that a prisoner, captured by a scouting party from his regiment, says that Williams' division, with three pieces of artillery, crossed the Clinch last night en route for Tazewell, where Wheeler, who is behind, with his main force, intends joining them; that they intend going into Virginia. I have not seen General Ammen, who is out on the line, and I send this dispatch on my own responsibility.

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SHANNON,
Commanding First U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery:

You will have the 600 men, or more, of your command ready to move immediately, prepared with rations and ammunition, as directed by General Tillson.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 15, 1864.

Captain MORGAN, *Commanding South side of Holston:*

You will have your command ready to move immediately, with ammunition and rations distributed, as directed in Special Orders, No. 107.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 15, 1864.

Captain COLVIN, *Commanding Colvin's Battery:*

You will have your battery in readiness to move immediately, with two days' rations.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 15, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-SECOND OHIO BATTERY:

You will hold your battery horses in readiness to move at a moment's notice, with two days' rations.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 15, 1864.

Captain LIGHT,
Commanding Detachment Tenth Michigan Cavalry:

You will have your command, except the men on picket, in readiness to move at a moment's notice, with two days' rations.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEERS, DIST. OF KENTUCKY, AND
U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY, ARMIES OF THE WEST,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations during the month of August:

Mr. J. R. Gilliss, assistant U. S. engineer, in charge of fortifications at Camp Nelson, Frankfort, and Louisville, assisted by Mr. Ernst Ruhl and Mr. F. F. Hampton, assistant U. S. engineers, reports:

CAMP NELSON.

Battery Putnam—Platforms all laid; five embrasures revetted at salient of infantry parapet between Forts Taylor and McKee; two platforms laid, one embrasure cut and revetted.

Fort Jones.—Completed; Battery Studdiford and its magazine completed.

Fort Bramlette.—Magazine nearly finished; bomb-proof nearly covered. The force has averaged 30 hired negroes. Detailed survey and map of front of principal line of defense completed.

FRANKFORT.

A redoubt was commenced on the 1st of the month in the rear of Fort Boone. The work has been done entirely by the State of Kentucky. The force averaged 30 men during the greater part of the month, but about its close 50 prisoners were added to it, and the State authorities commenced the impressment of negroes from the vicinity.

LOUISVILLE.

Four inclosed works were laid out about the 1st of August; they have been numbered in the order in which they were commenced; they average a mile apart and cover the most important part of the city.

No. 1.—A large irregular bastioned work; parapet two-thirds done; ditch half done; revetment commenced; three barbettes built; well dug; cavalier battery, inside two-thirds done.

No. 2.—Small redoubt; parapet, sod revetment, and ditch one-half done; six embrasures cut and revetted; two barbettes built.

No. 3.—Parapet one-quarter done; military road to No. 4 done.

No. 4.—Small redoubt; parapet one-quarter done; map of vicinity of Louisville one-quarter done.

The work done during the month of August, except superintendence and carpenters, was paid for by the city. General Ewing, commanding Second Division, District of Kentucky, directed the mayor to furnish 400 citizens for fatigue duty. Instead of so doing the city council voted to hire 400 men for three weeks, at $45 per month or $1.73 per day.

All arrangements concerning time and pay of these men have been made with the city by Capt. J. M. Hewett, who had orders from General Ewing to that effect. I have avoided having the slightest connection with the business, for fear of making the engineer department at all responsible for paying the men. The city council having expended all that their charter allowed them at the end of August, I have, by your direction, since the 1st of September hired laborers, paying white men $1.50 per day of actual work, and free negroes $1 per day.

In addition to paid laborers, General Ewing directed Captain Hewett to impress idlers found around disreputable establishments, and idle free negroes, &c., found about the streets. These it is not proposed to pay. In all they number about thirty.

LEXINGTON AND MOUNT STERLING.

Mr. William A. Gunn, assistant U. S. engineer, assisted by Mr. J. T. Halsted, U. S. engineer, in charge of fortifications at Lexington and Mount Sterling, reports:

MOUNT STERLING.

The fort was staked off at Mount Sterling upon the site opposite the cemetery on July 19, as directed by yourself, from the plan of the immediate locality I had surveyed and submitted to you. Mr. John T. Halsted was left in immediate charge of the work as assistant engineer, and Captain Chinoweth, of the Thirty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, was detailed to take charge of the force to execute the work. The amount of work done up to the 1st of September is 1,797 days' work of ten hours each. The work was done in three reliefs, but this is the net result reduced to regular days' work. As the result of this work the earth-work of the fort is thrown up to within a foot of its full height, and within two feet of its full thickness on an average. The revetment is set, and a brush frise set around it, though it is expected to strengthen this considerably. Timber has been cut away and trimmed up in the vicinity to prevent obstructions of the view and the material used on the fort. The platforms for eight guns have been built and the magazine dug out. One yoke of oxen are used regularly plowing the earth in the ditch.

LEXINGTON.

At Lexington no force was furnished till the 12th of August, and the amount of work done since then is 701 days' work of ten hours each up to the 1st instant. The result of this work is the earth thrown up to the level of the banquette all around. A plow and pair of horses have been used about half the time upon this work. Private Charles Moore has assisted me in this work, and is very efficient, as is Mr. Halsted.

I would add to the above report of Mr. Gunn that the laboring parties employed on the fortifications at Lexington and Mount Sterling have been detailed entirely from the troops occupying those posts.

Mr. Ernst Ruhl, assistant U. S. engineer, who was in charge of the defenses of Camp Burnside during the month of August, till he was ordered on the 9th to suspend operations on account of the information obtained from headquarters that that depot was about being broken up and the stores removed, reports August 20, in relation to total work from commencement done on said defenses as follows:

CAMP BURNSIDE.

North of the Cumberland River, at and about the places where Forts Putnam (H) and Bayard (I) were designed to be built the timber is cut to the extent of about fifteen acres, but no earth-works or any other kind of work done. South of Cumberland River timber is cut on all points where forts were intended.

At Fort Breckinridge (A) about —— acres; also for a road leading to it, 3,600 feet long and 50 feet wide, but no other work done.

At Fort Wallace (B) about six acres, and no other work done.

Fort Sayles (C) is finished; has two embrasures and two barbette batteries; the parapet measures 151 feet in length; the magazine is 27 feet long, 6 feet 3 inches wide, and 7 feet high.

Fort D is finished with the exception of part of terre-plein; it contains five embrasures and three barbette platforms; the parapet measures 300 feet in length; magazine 20 feet long, 7 feet high, and 7 feet wide.

Fort Reno (E) is about four-fifths finished; it contains two embrasures and two barbette platforms; the parapet measures 153 feet in length; the magazine is 14 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 7 feet high.

Of Fort F the revetment is put up and about one-third of the parapet is done; it is intended for four embrasures and two barbette batteries; timber for magazine is framed but not built.

One continuous rifle-pit, 6,500 feet in length, extends from Fort Sayles (C) to the bluffs of Cumberland River near Fort F. In front of rifle-pit, between Forts D and F, the timber is cut for a distance of about one-half mile.

STOCKADES AT KELLER'S, KIMBROUGH'S, AND TOWNSEND'S BRIDGES, KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mr. A. B. Miller, assistant U. S. engineer, in charge of rebuilding the stockades defending three of the bridges on the Kentucky Central Railroad, burned by John Morgan in his raid in June last, reports:

We began work on the block-houses (Kentucky Central Railroad) at Keller's, Kimbrough's, and Townsend's Bridges on the 8th of August, but before I could begin had to go to Lexington to get tools and materials and orders for the men to work. The tools, &c., came on in due time, but we had to wait for orders from Colonel Clark, Forty-seventh Kentucky, commanding at Paris, for the men to work, he having neglected to issue them, and after applying again to headquarters at Lexington we finally got them and began the work at the aforesaid time. Finding that we did not have men enough to work to advantage I applied to Capt. J. Bates Dickson, assistant adjutant-general, at Lexington, and in a few days got word that the men would be furnished as soon as possible. They came and relieved the Forty-seventh Kentucky on Wednesday, the 31st ultimo, and since then have been getting along very well at one of the bridges (Townsend's), but at Keller's and Kimbrough's Bridges the men were allowed to remain only one day, when they (or part of them) were ordered away by the major in charge at Cynthiana. Colonel Clark, of the Forty-seventh Kentucky, having taken twenty of his (the major's) men to Paris, consequently we have been able to work only five or six men daily at Keller's, and none at all at Kimbrough's, as the men there were reported most of them sick with the measles. I applied again to the authorities and they promised more men soon, but as yet they have not come. However, we have been doing all that we could at Keller's and Kimbrough's with the help we could get. We have one of the block-houses up ready for the top timbers at Townsend's Bridge, and some of the timber cut for the other house there, and the men are now preparing the foundation. At Kimbrough's Bridge we have about one-half of the timber for one house cut, hauled, and hewed, and part of it framed, ready to raise. At Keller's Bridge we have about two-thirds of the timber for one house thus prepared.

If I had got the force I asked for at first we could now have had one house at least done at each of the bridges and probably more. I respectfully refer the subject to you for instructions about getting men to work. The arrangements are all made, and everything is in readiness to insure an early completion of the houses if we can get the necessary help.

U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY.

In addition to the foregoing I would report that the current engineer wants of the Armies of the West, so far as they have been made known to me by requisitions, during the month of August have been regularly supplied from this agency.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineers.

LEXINGTON, *September 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Have the three companies of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky here to-morrow night, sure. Make every exertion to this end.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

The commanding officer of the District of Western Kentucky will place Col. S. G. Hicks in command of the Post of Paducah.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 15, 1864.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

General SMITH:

Your regiments were left at Cowan and Tullahoma, but on the 13th were ordered here. They have not reported, and I have telegraphed General Rousseau asking that they be forwarded at once.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in relation to operations in Arkansas, &c., and Dana to Canby, in relation to operations about Vicksburg, see Vol. XLI.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT,
Comdg. West Gulf Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay, Ala.:

ADMIRAL: If the present troubles in Arkansas should be soon settled, I propose to send a force back to Mobile Bay for the purpose of operating up the Alabama River, directing the first operations against the works on Spanish and Tensas Rivers, with the expectation of getting control of these rivers and effecting a lodgment on the Alabama at or near old Fort Stoddard. This I think will force the rebels to abandon Mobile, or at least will enable us to cut off their communication with the interior and give us very great advantage in the attack upon the city.

If we can obtain force enough the most important results will be obtained by moving directly upon Montgomery, leaving Mobile to fall by its own weight, as it must do if we can occupy and hold the country above it. In either case a demonstration will be made against Mobile from the direction of East Pascagoula, and auxiliary (cavalry) operations from Pensacola and from the Mississippi, against the railroads leading from Mobile into the interior.

General Granger has been placed in command of the district, including the troops at Mobile Bay and Pensacola, and is charged with the duties of making the preliminary preparations. My estimates for material, which were at first suspended, have now been answered and the supplies are on the way down.

I shall be pleased to hear from you in relation to this, and to receive any suggestion that may occur to you in relation to the operations from Mobile Bay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, *September 16, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU, *Commanding District of Nashville:*

You must make the most you can with the troops you have until we can get re-enforcements from the draft. I have no troops that can be spared to send you. Major-General Sherman assures me that Forrest is in Mobile, and if my orders have been carried out Williams has either been dispersed or will soon be captured. You have two brigades of Tennessee cavalry and five regiments of Indiana cavalry, which, with the dismounted men of General Garrard's division and General Granger's command at Decatur, certainly ought to enable you to whip Wheeler and Roddey combined at any point they may approach the railroad. If the effect of Governor Johnson's order to enroll militia has been to cause men to go over to Wheeler it will result to our advantage, as we will then know positively who our enemies are in the State.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 16, 1864.*

Capt. J. E. JACOBS, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Atlanta:*

As far as we can learn no officers of the cavalry were captured by Wheeler in his late raid. Lieutenant-Colonel Eifort, Second Kentucky,

was killed; Colonel Brownlow, First Tennessee, wounded through both thighs; Capt. W. H. Evans, Eighth Iowa, arm, and Lieut. J. A. Gray, Eighth Indiana, leg severely; Capt. A. M. Green, Sixth Kentucky, slightly by spent ball. Official report not yet come in. Brigadier-General Croxton was in immediate command of the cavalry detachment.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I received a dispatch from Colonel Krzyzanowski this morning stating that Captain Morton, U. S. Navy, informed him this morning that Roddey left Guntersville yesterday, and was marching in direction of Lebanon.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Sparta, Tenn., September 16, 1864.

[Maj. SETH B. MOE:]

MAJOR: Agreeable to orders of Major-General Milroy, as soon as the detachments from the Fifth Tennessee and Second Kentucky, 230 strong, reached McMinnville, I marched for Sparta. I reached this place last night without hearing anything but vague reports of the enemy and without seeing any. This morning I marched northward on the Cookeville road, and about twelve miles from Sparta found several scouts from the command of Colonel Stokes at Carthage. From these I ascertained that the commands of Williams, Robertson, and Dibrell had taken the mountain road leading toward Montgomery, in Morgan County, and that they had on Sunday night encamped about twenty-five miles from Sparta, at the head of Dry Valley, and that on Monday they had crossed Sinking Cane, all moving in a compact mass, without leaving any stragglers. I infer from the movements that they are endeavoring to reach East Tennessee by way of Obey's River, near Clinton, from which point they can select some one of the various fords between Strawberry Plains and mountain by which the Holston can be crossed. Finding that the enemy were pushing on without halting, and having so long a start of me, I returned to this place. To-morrow I will detach Major Armstrong, with the Fifth Tennessee and Second Kentucky Cavalry, to return through McMinnville to Tullahoma. I sent Major Waters to the west and south of Cookeville to scout upon the various roads leading toward Sligo fording, on the Caney Fork, and Smithville, hoping he may be able to pick up some stragglers on those unfrequented roads. He will in a few days report to Tullahoma. I will, with the Ninth, remain at Sparta till day after to-morrow morning, when I will march to Pikeville and Dunlap, in Sequatchie Valley, from whence I will report to Major-General Steedman, at Chattanooga. I will reach Dunlap on the evening of the 19th, unless I find when at Pikeville that my presence may be necessary at Grassy Cove or the vicinity of Kingston.

Respectfully reported.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Vol. Cav., Comdg. U. S. Forces.

PULASKI, *September 16, 1864.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I move in the morning against the enemy at Boonshill. Dispatches sent to my headquarters will reach me.

J. C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following is just received:

DECATUR, *September 16, 1864.*

Scout in from Courtland says Roddey's command gone toward Guntersville, leaving Pickett's regiment near Courtland. Wheeler is reported as moving down the river on the north side, going to West Tennessee.

S. M. KNEELAND,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Twelfth Indiana Cavalry moved yesterday, and were at Stevenson at 1 p. m.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Considerable confusion and embarrassment have arisen in this army and department from the conflict of orders resulting from General Canby assuming the entire command of troops belonging here. I am informed that a portion of General Blair's corps is ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and attached permanently to the Nineteenth Corps; that fragments of several regiments, represented here by detachments, have been also transferred to the Department of Arkansas, and ordered to report to General Steele; that General Mower's division has recently been sent up White River; that General A. J. Smith's division has been ordered somewhere into Missouri; that General Canby has given his own commander to the District of Vicksburg. From every little stampeding report General Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, is ordered to send troops across the river to different points. In all these cases the department commander is not consulted nor even informed. I have no personal end to subserve, but it is unfair to this gallant army to dissipate it and absorb it little by little in positions where it can do little good. I know, too, that General Grant and General Sherman coincide with me in the policy of concentrating force rather than scattering it. If my command is too large I beg that organizations may be removed rather than fragments of regiments, brigades, and divisions, as is now the case. It is desired to make this column for the field from 25,000 to 30,000 strong, but not having any control of the troops on the Mississippi, I cannot effect this. If permitted, with the approval of Major-General Sherman, I can reorganize the department so as to get a field force of 30,000, and at

the same time have the posts now occupied by the troops on the Mississippi garrisoned with sufficient force. I can also have a movable force properly organized to spare in case of emergency. I do not object to assisting Major-General Canby, nor that the necessary military control of the Mississippi be in his hands, but would like to preserve this army from complete absorption, and be able, while held responsible, to make proper returns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 16, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

My troops are placed and in complete readiness to move. General Gillem expects me to be at Pound Gap on the 23d, and is in readiness to co-operate. General Halleck approves and sanctions the movement if made at once, while Sheridan detains Breckinridge in the valley. I am convinced I can inflict a severe blow on the rebels by moving immediately. Please answer.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

LOUDON, *September 16, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Dispatch just received from Major Reeves, commanding Kingston. Wheeler's rebels were passing up through Morgan County yesterday, making their way up the country; soldier was wounded by them; says 2,000 or 3,000 strong. They should be intercepted if possible.

M. L. PATTERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

MAYNARDVILLE, *September 16, 1864—10 a. m.*

General AMMEN:

SIR: From the best information that I can get of the enemy, they crossed last evening at Pinacle Ford. They are moving up Big Valley between Clinch and Powell. I will endeavor to find out whether they go by Evans' Bridge or Walker's Ford. I have just received information the enemy breaking up in small detachments; also that the enemy at Loy's Cross-Roads are moving neither way.

Yours, respectfully,

J. L. WILD,
Second Lieutenant Company F, Tenth Michigan Cavalry.

KNOXVILLE, *September 16, 1864.*

General TILLSON, *Strawberry Plains:*

The courier from Maynardville brings report from Lieutenant Wild at 10 o'clock this morning that enemy crossed last evening at Pinacle Ford; are moving up Big Valley between Clinch and Powell, and are breaking up in small squads; also that the enemy at Loy's Cross-Roads are moving

neither way. The line from here to Cumberland Gap is repaired, and Dillard reports that Williams' brigade and two other brigades were at Big Springs. This morning a small party dashed into Tazewell, but did no damage of any consequence. They are evidently going the Mulberry Gap road. The two reports show they are on the move. No news from Melton yet to-day. Colonel Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was at Athens this morning and stated he had orders to intercept Dibrell or Williams, and is going to Madisonville. Please let me know what you are doing.

W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General TILLSON, *Strawberry Plains:*

Colonel Palmer telegraphs to General Ammen from Athens, inquiring the whereabouts of the enemy and asking if the Fifth Tennessee and the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiments have been heard from. I judge from this that these two regiments are in pursuit of the enemy. General Manson assumed command this morning. Nothing from Colonel Melton since last dispatch. General Manson wishes you to send any information you may get of the enemy. Will it be safe to send a train to Bull's Gap to-morrow? We shall send courier to meet Colonel Palmer at Maryville to-morrow.

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLAIN'S CROSS-ROADS, *September 16, 1864.*

Capt. W. W. DEANE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have just returned here; met courier with dispatch. I struck the Clinch at Walker's Ford at 12 m. to-day. The enemy all passed up beyond Tazewell last night and early this morning; they crossed the Clinch at Pinacle Ford the morning I left Knoxville. The enemy have been more than twenty-four hours ahead of us all the time. They are making for Bean's Station or Mulberry Gap. I have sent a dispatch to Strawberry Plains to be sent to General Gillem, containing the above information. I have not heard of the whereabouts of the Fifth Tennessee or the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiments. My command will reach Strawberry Plains to-morrow at 12 m. It will be safe, I think, to send a train to Bull's Gap. Send a train up in the morning to take down my command.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 16, 1864.

Lieutenant TITUS, *Acting Assistant Quartermaster:*

The general directs that a train be at Strawberry Plains to-morrow at 12 m. to bring his command to this place. General Tillson also says that it will be perfectly safe to send a train to Bull's Gap to-morrow.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 16, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m. 17th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

On the 10th instant Forrest, with all his effective mounted force, was at Okolona, and about moving on a raid somewhere—I think to Middle Tennessee. He has taken great pains to mask his movements. Nearly half of my effective cavalry is in Arkansas after Price and Shelby, and I have no force here now with which I can hold Forrest where he is. General A. J. Smith's command and 100-days' men all gone, leaving me powerless to move aggressively any great distance.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *September 16, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

On the 6th instant Forrest was at Mobile, having taken some dismounted men there. On the 10th he was at Okolona, and all his effective mounted force were with him and were about moving on a raid somewhere—I think to Middle Tennessee. Look out for your weak points. Nearly half of my cavalry are in Arkansas after Price, and I cannot hold Forrest where he is with the small force now at my command. Smith, Mower, and 100-days' men gone.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in relation to movements of Shelby and Forrest, see Vol. XLI.]

WHITE'S STATION, *September 16, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

Information has reached me from a scout who has been in the neighborhood of Grenada. On the 7th there were 5,000 infantry that are supposed to have crossed the Mississippi. Forrest is making a movement, believed to be on Sherman's rear. Forrest is promoted to lieutenant-general.

E. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., September 17, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I feel great interest in the subjects of your dispatch mentioning corn and sorghum and contemplated visit to you.

A. LINCOLN.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 17, 1864.*
(Received 12.20 a. m. 18th.)

A. LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

I will keep the Department fully advised of all developments as connected with the subject in which you feel so interested. A Mr. Wright,

former member of Congress, from Rome, Ga., and a Mr. King, of Marietta, are now going between Governor Brown and myself. I have said that some of the people of Georgia are now engaged in rebellion, begun in error and perpetuated in pride, but that Georgia can now save herself from the devastation of war preparing for her only by withdrawing her quota out of the Confederate army and aiding me to repel Hood from the borders of the State, in which event, instead of desolating the land as we progress, I will keep our men to the high roads and commons and pay for the corn and meat we need and take. I am fully conscious of the delicate nature of such assertions, but it would be a magnificent stroke of policy if I could, without surrendering a foot of ground or of principle, arouse the latent enmity to Jeff. Davis of Georgia. The people do not hesitate to say that Mr. Stephens was, and is, a Union man at heart, and they feel that Jeff. Davis will not trust him, or let him have a share in his government.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 17, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 1.50 a. m. 18th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My report is done and copied. Many of the subordinate reports are also ready, and I could send them forward to-day, but as I expect a special messenger from General Grant every hour, who will return, I will await his arrival, and avail myself of his return to send on the reports. All well. Troops in fine health, but are unusually anxious about paymasters and the draft. Mr. Stanton tells me the draft will be made on Monday next. If Mr. Lincoln modifies it to the extent of one man, or wavers in its execution, he is gone. Even the army would vote against him. Atlanta is pretty well cleared out of the families, so that source of trouble is disposed of. Now, I will build some strong interior redoubts, and then, I suppose, for Augusta?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEBSTER, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

General Sherman has arranged to exchange 2,000 prisoners, and has given orders to hold those en route and at Chattanooga, to be returned, if needed, but cannot get his orders obeyed, and he now directs that you stop and hold at Nashville all prisoners going north until further orders from him. He don't want any modification of this order, but to be held to strictly until you get orders from him direct.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

ROME, *September 17, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The enemy has been quite bold for the past two days. Day before yesterday Clanton moved up near my pickets south of the Etowah.

With the Seventh Illinois [Infantry] and First Alabama Cavalry I drove him back. He used two pieces of artillery. To-day the enemy is between me and Cedartown and Cave Spring.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 17, 1864.

General VANDEVER,
Rome, Ga.:

GENERAL: Your two regiments that General Steedman called away have been ordered back at once. The general thinks Clanton is feeling to see if we are not moving toward Mobile. Meet him boldly, but don't go far off.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH.
Chattanooga, September 17, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I will assist Major-General Rousseau to open road to Nashville with 4,000 men. I started cavalry yesterday morning by way of Sequatchie Valley, and leave this morning with infantry by rail to Decherd.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 17, 1864—4.35 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following telegram received from Major-General Steedman:

Please order the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Fifty-ninth Indiana regiments to return at once.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

The Twelfth Indiana Cavalry is not sufficient to relieve both these regiments. Shall I obey General Steedman's order? Answer.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 17, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I will relieve the Eighteenth Wisconsin and Fifty-ninth Indiana as ordered, but will have to abandon a portion of the block-houses and stations in doing so.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 17, 1864.*
(Received Decherd 18th.)

[Lieutenant-Colonel JACKSON:]

Was Hays going east or west when he crossed the railroad? Did any of the citizens along the route he came give you information of his approach? If not, send over and arrest those along the route of his approach to the railroad, and burn a house or two of the most prominent secessionists along the route nearest the break in the railroad.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *September 17, 1864.*

Major POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:*

Enemy reported some 400 strong at and near Brownsville. Moved this morning to see what it amounts to. Any dispatches for me will reach me through my headquarters.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, *September 17, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Your dispatch, September 16, 7.50 p. m., says the enemy at Loy's Cross-Roads are moving neither way. Does this mean that there is a force still there? Our information, later dates than of yours, indicated that they were all on north side of Clinch, and that their rear passed Walker's Ford, on north side of river, going up Bear Creek road toward Big Springs at 3 a. m. 16th. If there is still any force south of Clinch we are unable to hear of it. Please let me hear from you immediately, so that I can communicate with the general, who is at Blain's Cross-Roads.

N. A. REED,
Aide-de-Camp.

BULL'S GAP, *September 17, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

I am ready to move. The enemy are much demoralized. I hope there will be no delay. The salt-works are at the mercy of the move we propose. Their destruction would be a ruinous blow to the Confederacy. By what road will you move from the gap? The destruction of the salt-works and Virginia railroad relieves East Tennessee and East Kentucky from rebel raids.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM, *Bull's Gap, Tenn.:*

I am to meet General Schofield to-morrow at Louisville. This may delay my movement eastward one or two days. I will telegraph you from Louisville.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

DETROIT, *September 17, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN C. CARTER,
Captain U. S. Steamer Michigan, Sandusky:

It is reported to me that some of the officers and men of your steamer have been tampered with, and that a party of rebel refugees leave Windsor to-morrow with the expectation of getting possession of your steamer.

B. H. HILL,
Lieut. Col., U. S. A., Actg. Asst. Provost-Marshal-General.

KINGSTON, *September 17, 1864.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

General SMITH:

Nine rebels were at Cassville Station about 3 o'clock to-day; captured 2 men that were foraging for hospital. They are no doubt the same party that tore the railroad track the other night.

B. D. DEAN,
Colonel.

KINGSTON, *September 17, 1864.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

General SMITH:

General Vandever, Rome, reports the enemy in force between him and Cave Spring. Carney has been discharged and gone home.

B. D. DEAN,
Colonel.

KINGSTON, *September 17, 1864.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Captain BUDLONG:

I have just received orders from Major-General Steedman to order Eighth Iowa to report to General Croxton at Franklin, Tenn. The Fifth Iowa leaves 2 o'clock in the morning.

B. D. DEAN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I send for your consideration copies of some correspondence between Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, and myself.* If the troubles in Arkansas are ended as soon as I hope they will be, I can then employ 20,000 or 25,000 men in season for Sherman's movements. If the more important operations in the direction of Montgomery and the Appalachicola River are attempted a much larger force (not less than 40,000 effectives) will be required, that is 15,000 or 20,000 in addition to the force I can gather here.

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* See Sherman to Canby, September 10, p. 358; Canby to Farragut, September 15, p. 390; and Canby to Sherman, September 11 and 17, pp. 362, 363, 400.

I can add somewhat to the strength by employing the militia, but it will have to be done cautiously and at points where they can do no mischief. If any troops can be spared for these objects they should be directed to Pensacola. If they are sent from the north will you advise me as early as possible?

Provision will be made for Sherman's wants, if he should make his way to the coast.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Your dispatch of the 10th has just been received. The operations you suggest have been in contemplation and preparations are now in progress. I think I can give you the assurance that you will find friends in Mobile if the troubles in Arkansas should be soon ended. How far east of that will depend upon the re-enforcement that can be spared for this command.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. MIL. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta Ga., September 18, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Cumberland to the Department of the Tennessee, and will report to Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding, for instructions.

II. Brig. Gen. Henry Prince, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Tennessee to the Department of the Cumberland, and will report to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding, for instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Commanding Third Division Cavalry:

I am directed by the general commanding to give you the following information: G. W. Lee's battalion rebel cavalry is encamped at James Ressender's, or name similar to that, on Fayetteville road, about six miles from Campbellton; his scouts cross the Chattahoochee at Ben. Kemp's, about three miles below Campbellton. This force is very much overestimated, it is thought, at 1,200. Brown's battalion, of Rice's [?]

brigade, is camped on Fayetteville and Fairburn road about six miles west of Fayetteville. You will, without harassing your command, endeavor to capture or rout these parties.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Nashville:

The Fifty-ninth Ohio, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, First and Thirteenth Wisconsin are ordered to your division. If two regiments are there, all right.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, TENN., *September 18, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY:

Hays crossed three miles south; came from Hawkerville; went southwest. The cavalry followed him to Brazelton's Mills; there he scattered and went into the mountains. One citizen came and reported at daylight; a number have been in since reporting, showing a disposition to give all the information they could. Hays did not remain longer on the railroad than it took him to raise one rail. His men are all well mounted.

C. H. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

DECHERD, *September 18, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY:

Hays, with about thirty or forty men, crossed the railroad three miles south of here last night after 12 p. m. He removed one rail and threw the train off the track. The road is repaired. I sent cavalry and infantry after them last night, and will try and look them up.

C. H. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

PULASKI, *September 18, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I moved to Boonshill. Enemy left yesterday morning. I will follow them forty miles.

J. C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 18, 1864.

Colonel PALMER,
Comdg. Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cav., Trundle's Cross-Roads:

COLONEL: General Manson directs me to inform you that the last seen of Dibrell and Williams they were moving from Big Springs toward Mulberry Gap. Have had no information from General Gillem to-day in reference to the movement of the enemy. We have a picket at Bean's Station and Cobb's Ford. Hope we will be able to give you full information by courier to-morrow morning. It is reported here that Wheeler left from 100 to 200 men in the neighborhood of Dandridge when he passed up on his raid. Probably you may be able to find some of them in the neighborhood of Sevierville.

Very respectfully, &c.,

N. A. REED,
Aide-de-Camp.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 18, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just returned from Tazewell with my command. The last of Wheeler's force, Jackson's brigade, passed up Big Sycamore on Friday morning; they passed Sneedsville the same night. There are no rebels at or near Tazewell.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN,
Off Johnson's Island, Ohio, September 18, 1864.
(Via Sandusky.)

Lieut. Col. B. H. HILL,
U. S. Military Commander:

Thanks for your dispatch. All ready. Cannot be true in relation to the officers or men.

JNO. C. CARTER,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

[SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby in relation to Shelby's movements in Missouri and Forrest's operations in Middle Tennessee, see Vol. XLI.]

KINGSTON, *September 18, 1864.*

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Track torn up last night four miles beyond Adairsville. I sent thirty men up last night to repair it; will probably be repaired by 8 a. m.; don't know what damage.

B. D. DEAN,
Colonel.

Weekly report of effective force of the Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom commanding, September 18, 1864.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom.	15	125	140			
Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John M. Corse.	14	213	227			
First Brigade Infantry, Brig. Gen. E. W. Rice	6	21	27	52	1,209	1,261
Second Brigade Infantry, Maj. W. S. Merriman	5	19	24	51	1,219	1,270
Pioneer Corps, Capt. B. D. Longstreth				7	231	238
Artillery, Lieut. J. F. Brunner						
Total	25	253	278	110	2,659	2,769
Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller.	12	33	45			
First Brigade Infantry, Lieut. Col. H. T. McDowell.	5	34	39	53	1,131	1,184
Second Brigade Infantry, Col. Wager Swayne	4	23	27	59	1,166	1,225
Third Brigade Infantry, Col. John Tillson	5	14	19	54	1,232	1,286
Pioneer Corps, Lieut. G. T. Rice				2	82	84
Artillery, Capt. George Robinson						
Total	26	104	130	168	3,611	3,779
Grand total Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.	66	482	548	278	6,270	6,548

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom.				15	125	140		
Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. John M. Corse.				14	213	227		
First Brigade Infantry, Brig. Gen. E. W. Rice				58	1,230	1,288		
Second Brigade Infantry, Maj. W. S. Merriman				56	1,238	1,294		
Pioneer Corps, Capt. B. D. Longstreth				7	231	238		
Artillery, Lieut. J. F. Brunner	3	121	124	3	121	124	103	6
Total	3	121	124	138	3,033	3,171	103	6
Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller.				12	33	45		
First Brigade Infantry, Lieut. Col. H. T. McDowell.				58	1,165	1,223		
Second Brigade Infantry, Col. Wager Swayne				63	1,189	1,252		
Third Brigade Infantry, Col. John Tillson				59	1,246	1,305		
Pioneer Corps, Lieut. G. T. Rice				2	82	84		
Artillery, Capt. George Robinson	9	261	270	9	261	270	162	10
Total	9	261	270	203	3,976	4,179	162	10
Grand total Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps.	12	382	394	356	7,134	7,490	265	16

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 19, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

Your telegram of this date just received.* Lieutenant Coverdale has been appointed assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. The appointment will be forwarded to you. General Sheridan attacked Early this morning. A general engagement has been going on all day. At 1 o'clock Breckinridge, on the right, had been driven seven miles; on the left and center the enemy had been driven about three miles. The engagement is near Bunker Hill, between Martinsburg and Winchester. Draft commenced to-day in all the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

GENERAL: Your messenger has not yet arrived. Things remain statu quo. Most of the inhabitants are gone, and I am exchanging 2,000 prisoners with Hood on a special exchange, with the understanding that I get an equal number of my own men back whom I can put right away to duty. He raised the question of humanity, but I am not to be moved by such tricks of the enemy. I have taken high ground with Hood on purpose. A deserter just in says Stewart's corps is moving back to Macon with a view of going to Virginia. I have ordered one of my female scouts† from New Orleans to Augusta, and will send some out from here and give you prompt notice of any of Hood's army going East. I can quickly bounce him out of Lovejoy's, but think him better there where I can watch him than farther off. I await the arrival of your messenger with impatience. All well, but large numbers of our men and officers are being discharged—time out—and we must have recruits.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for September 19, 1864.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Reserve Brigade, Col. H. Le Favour.	3	15	18	19	561	580	.....	.....	.....
11th Indiana Battery, Capt. A. Sutermeister.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58th Indiana Infantry, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.	.....	.....	.....	20	223	243	.....	.....	.....
Post Chattanooga, Col. T. R. Stanley.	13	11	24	70	1,699	1,769	.....	.....	.....
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Morgan.	.....	.....	.....	30	641	671	.....	.....	.....
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw.	.....	.....	.....	30	515	545	.....	.....	.....
Total	16	26	42	169	3,639	3,808	.....	.....	.....

* Requesting "as a personal favor the appointment of Lieut. R. T. Coverdale, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, as captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers."

† Mrs. N. W. Meyer, under assumed name of Nora Winder.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Fourth Army Corps:									
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley.	18	122	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Division, Col. J. E. Bennett.	40	187	227	276	4,447	4,723	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. Newton.	40	139	179	260	3,431	3,691	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood.	42	308	350	231	3,809	4,040	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade, Capt Lyman Bridges.	8	124	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	148	880	1,028	767	11,687	12,454	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps:									
Headquarters, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis.	23	445	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin.	30	155	185	184	4,007	4,191	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan.	33	134	167	225	4,569	4,794	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. A. Baird.	35	223	258	236	4,266	4,502	.....	.....	.....
Artillery:									
Detached regiments, *a* 10th Indiana, 10th and 18th Kentucky Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	52	763	815	.....	.....	.....
Total	121	957	1,078	697	13,605	14,302	.....	.....	.....
Twentieth Army Corps:									
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum.	18	124	142	2	61	63	3	47	50
First Division, Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams.	39	209	248	246	3,886	4,132	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Geary.	15	89	104	142	2,422	2,564	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward.	40	366	406	231	4,225	4,456	.....	.....	.....
Provost guard of post Atlanta, Ga.	.....	.....	.....	32	670	702	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade, Maj. J. A. Reynolds.	6	13	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	118	801	919	653	11,264	11,917	3	47	50
Cavalry Command: *b*									
Headquarters, Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott.	9	45	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	1,575	1,696
Second Division, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3,720	3,920
Third Division, Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	2,446	2,588
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. W. J. Palmer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	346	365
Total	9	45	54	.....	.....	.....	482	8,087	8,569
Engineer Troops:									
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes.	.....	.....	.....	52	1,418	1,470	.....	.....	.....
Engineer Brigade, Col. J. B. Culver.	.....	.....	.....	74	1,504	1,578	.....	.....	.....
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. W. E. Merrill.	.....	.....	.....	24	877	901	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	150	3,799	3,944	.....	.....	.....

a No reports from Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and First Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters.

b Strength of Cavalry Command, mounted and equipped for battle, 491 commissioned officers, 5,746 enlisted men; total, 6,237.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
District of Tennessee:									
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	16	45	61						
Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	6	2	8	169	4,617	4,786			
Post Nashville, Brig. Gen. J. F. Miller.	5	4	9	21	556	577	24	556	580
Reserve Artillery, Col. James Barnett.	7	7	14						
Post Springfield, Col. T. J. Downey.				30	500	530			
Fort Donelson, Capt. James P. Flood.	2	2	4						
Clarksville, Col. A. A. Smith	4	2	6						
Gallatin, Col. S. K. N. Patton									
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Col. C. R. Thompson.	3		3	64	1,865	1,929			
Murfreesborough, Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve.	8	9	17						
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy.				24	682	706			
Stevenson, Ala., Col. W. C. Wilson.									
Bridgeport, Ala., Col. W. Krzyzanowski.	7	33	40						
District of Northern Alabama, Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger.	6	27	33						
Decatur, Ala., Col. C. C. Doolittle.	7	5	12						
Huntsville, Ala., Col. G. M. L. Johnson.							36	903	939
Pulaski, Tenn., Brig. Gen. J. C. Starkweather.	9	18	27				43	939	982
Columbia, Tenn., Col. W. B. Sipes.							19	1,036	1,055
Fourth Division Cavalry, Col. George Spalding.	11	51	62				91	1,536	1,627
10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.							63	1,877	1,940
Total	91	205	296	308	8,220	8,528	276	6,847	7,123
Grand total	503	2,914	3,417	2,744	52,214	54,958	761	14,981	15,742

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
Reserve Brigade, Col. H. Le Favour.				22	576	598		
11th Indiana Battery, Capt. A. Sutermeister.	5	126	131	5	126	131		6
58th Indiana Infantry, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore.				20	223	243		
Post Chattanooga, Col. T. R. Stanley.	21	704	725	104	2,414	2,518	35	71
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Morgan.				30	641	671		
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw.				30	515	545		
Total	26	830	856	211	4,495	4,706	35	77
Fourth Army Corps:								
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley.				18	122	140		
First Division, Col. J. E. Bennett.				316	4,634	4,950		

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Artillery.			Total.				
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
Fourth Army Corps—Continued.								
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. Newton.	.....	.....	.....	300	3,570	3,870	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood.	.....	.....	.....	273	4,117	4,390	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade, Capt. Lyman Bridges.	27	809	836	35	933	968	511	24
Total	27	809	836	942	13,376	14,318	511	24
Fourteenth Army Corps:								
Headquarters, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis.	.....	.....	.....	23	445	468	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin.	.....	.....	.....	214	4,162	4,376	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan.	.....	.....	.....	258	4,703	4,961	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. A. Baird.	.....	.....	.....	271	4,489	4,760	.....	.....
Artillery	20	798	818	20	798	818	285	32
Detached regiments, 10th Indiana, 10th and 18th Kentucky Infantry.	.....	.....	.....	52	763	815	.....	.....
Total	20	798	818	838	15,360	16,198	285	32
Twentieth Army Corps:								
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum.	.....	.....	.....	23	232	255	47	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams.	.....	.....	.....	285	4,095	4,380	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Geary.	.....	.....	.....	157	2,511	2,668	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward.	.....	.....	.....	271	4,591	4,862	.....	.....
Provost guard of post Atlanta, Ga.	.....	.....	.....	32	670	702	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade, Maj. J. A. Reynolds.	26	823	849	32	836	868	531	38
Total	26	823	849	800	12,935	13,735	578	38
Cavalry Command:								
Headquarters, Brig. Gen. W. L. Elliott.	.....	.....	.....	9	45	54	60	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook.	.....	.....	.....	121	1,575	1,696	769	4
Second Division, Brig. Gen. K. Garrard.	.....	.....	.....	200	3,720	3,920	3,248	4
Third Division, Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick.	.....	.....	.....	142	2,446	2,588	1,348	4
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. W. J. Palmer.	.....	.....	.....	19	346	365	435	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	491	8,132	8,623	5,860	12
Engineer Troops:								
Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes.	.....	.....	.....	52	1,418	1,470	.....	.....
Engineer Brigade, Col. J. B. Culver.	.....	.....	.....	74	1,504	1,578	.....	.....
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. W. E. Merrill.	.....	.....	.....	24	877	901	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	150	3,799	3,949	.....	.....
District of Tennessee:								
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	.....	.....	.....	16	45	61	.....	.....
Fourth Division, Twentieth Corps, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau.	3	124	127	178	4,743	4,921	168	6
Post Nashville, Brig. Gen. J. F. Miller.	16	385	401	66	1,501	1,567	61	23
Reserve Artillery, Col. James Barnett.	16	477	493	23	484	507	410	28

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
District of Tennessee—Continued.								
Post Springfield, Col. T. J. Downey.	.....	.....	.....	30	500	530	.....	.....
Fort Donelson, Capt. James P. Flood.	1	128	129	3	130	133	80	6
Clarksville, Col. A. A. Smith	2	121	123	6	123	129	105	6
Gallatin, Col. S. K. N. Patton	3	131	134	3	131	134	.....	6
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Col. C. R. Thompson.	4	100	104	71	1,965	2,036	77	6
Murfreesborough, Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve.	10	356	366	18	365	383	.....	57
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy.	2	89	91	26	771	797	3	9
Stevenson, Ala., Col. W. C. Wilson.	4	132	136	4	132	136	9	6
Bridgeport, Ala., Col. W. Krzyzanowski.	3	133	136	10	166	176	1	4
District of Northern Alabama, Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger.	.....	.....	.....	6	27	33	.....	.....
Decatur, Ala., Col. C. C. Doolittle.	2	120	122	9	125	134	87	6
Huntsville, Ala., Col. G. M. L. Johnson.	.....	.....	.....	36	903	939	132	.....
Pulaski, Tenn., Brig. Gen. J. C. Starkweather.	.....	.....	.....	52	957	1,009	395	.....
Columbia, Tenn., Col. W. B. Sipes.	3	125	128	22	1,161	1,183	314	6
Fourth Division Cavalry, Col. George Spalding.	4	117	121	106	1,704	1,810	1,759	6
10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments Indiana Volunteer Cavalry.	.....	.....	.....	63	1,877	1,940	277	.....
Total	73	2,538	2,611	748	17,810	18,558	3,878	175
Grand total	172	5,798	5,970	4,180	75,907	80,087	11,147	358

Respectfully submitted.

WM. L. PORTER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 19, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have five regiments of cavalry to be remounted for service in Georgia. General Allen says horses cannot be obtained, but that mares can be had in abundance. I request authority to purchase mares. They will do good service.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi, Atlanta, Ga.:

After consulting with General Burbridge, I have concluded to let him make his expedition into Southwest Virginia, and have arranged with

General Ammen and General Gillem to co-operate with him. Burbridge will take three old regiments and the remainder twelve-months' Kentucky troops. After the expedition is ended the old regiments will be sent, via Knoxville, to Atlanta. Meanwhile I will have my other regiments here remounted and ready to go to the front. If General Gillem is to operate in my department, I think he should be ordered to report to me.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

I have no objection to General Gillem's reporting temporarily to General Schofield, but he must leave his division of cavalry on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *September 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN,
Comdg. Fourth Division, 23d Army Corps, Knoxville:

General Burbridge will start to-morrow on his expedition into Southwest Virginia. General Gillem is to co-operate with him. Support them by such force as you can [make] available, according to the understanding we [had] at Chattanooga.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
September 19, 1864.

General A. C. GILLEM, *Bull's Gap:*

Ammen will move to Bull's Gap with infantry and supplies. I will arrive at Gladesville, Va., on the 26th instant. Move on toward Jonesborough on that day; attack on 27th. If the enemy give way follow them up closely toward Abingdon. I will attack that place and the salt-works in the mean time.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
September 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCLEAN, *Mount Sterling, Ky.:*

I have ordered all the force at Lexington to join you. Move to-morrow morning with every mounted man, with four days' rations and forage, to the mouth of Beaver. Rest there one day and prepare pack-mules to go forward.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

SANDUSKY, *September 19, 1864.*

Col. B. H. HILL:

Your dispatch of 19th received. I have Cole and a fair prospect of bagging the party.

J. C. CARTER,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Natchez, Miss., September 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Vicksburg:

COLONEL: I have information from a scout who came in to-day that the force reported to be moving on this place from Jackson was but a portion of Forrest's command visiting this section for supplies, and that they have returned. He reports further that Forrest has left Jackson, and is moving toward Mobile, meditating in passing a dash in the direction of New Orleans in order to induce General Granger to withdraw his forces from Mobile.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, September 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 15th instant has been received, and in reply I beg to state that it will be most gratifying to me to afford every assistance in my power to carry out your designs and those of General Granger.

I do not understand military matters sufficiently well to give an opinion on the subject of your strategy. I will talk the matter over, however, with General Granger, who will, no doubt, make it all clear to me.

The enemy have, at present, a very small force on the eastern bank, and are continuing to work hard on the western defenses near the city, to which I have no objection.

The great difficulty with me is to get over the bar at the mouth of the Tensas, Blakely, or Apalachee, where the water appears to vary from five to seven feet, with obstructions to be removed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Thank you for the appointment of Captain Coverdale. I hope General Sheridan will give Early a good hard fight. I think Hood is moving from Lovejoy's, but cannot yet form an intelligent guess as to the direction he will take. I will have some spies in his camp to night, and have ordered Kilpatrick to feel his flank about Fayetteville. Everything continues well with us.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The Richmond Enquirer of Saturday rejoices that Beauregard has been assigned to the command of the army in Georgia, that his star

ever led to victory, and his very name inspired confidence of success. News comes to the Navy Department, via Memphis and Cairo, that Mobile has surrendered. I do not credit it. Sheridan has pushed up the Valley to New Market.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864—1 p. m.

General GRANT,
City Point:

Colonel Porter is just come, and I have read your letter with much interest; I will send East my official report, and will write fully by Colonel Porter. In the mean time all is well, and I can watch your movements with interest. I hear that General Sheridan is now fighting.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge at the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, of your staff, your letter of September 12, and accept with thanks the honorable and kindly mention of the services of this army in the great cause in which we are all engaged. I send by Colonel Porter all official reports which are completed, and will, in a few days, submit a list of names which I deem worthy of promotion. I think we owe it to the President to save him the invidious task of election among a vast number of worthy aspirants, and have ordered my army commanders to prepare their lists with great care and to express their preferences based upon claims of actual capacity and services rendered. These I will consolidate and submit in such a form that if mistakes are committed they will at least be sanctioned by the best contemporaneous evidence of merit, for I know that vacancies do not exist equal in number to that of the officers that really deserve promotion. As to the future, I am pleased to know your army is being steadily reenforced by a good class of men, and I hope it will go on until you have a force that is numerically double that of your antagonist, so that with one part you can watch him and with the other you can push out boldly from your left flank, occupy the South Shore [Side] Railroad, compel him to attack you in position, or accept battle on your own terms. We ought to ask our country for the largest possible armies that can be raised, as so important a thing as the "self-existence of a great nation" should not be left to the fickle chances of war. Now that Mobile is shut out to the commerce of our enemy it calls for no further effort on our part, unless the capture of the city can be followed up by the occupation of the whole Alabama River and the railroad across to Columbus, Ga., when that place would at once become a magnificent auxiliary to my farther progress into Georgia, but until General Canby is much re-

enforced, and until he can more thoroughly subdue the scattered armies west of the Mississippi, I suppose that much cannot be attempted as against the Alabama River and Columbus, Ga.

The utter destruction of Wilmington, N. C., is of importance only in connection with the necessity of cutting off all foreign trade to our enemy, and if Farragut can get across the bar, and the move can be made quick, I suppose it will succeed. From my knowledge of the mouth of Cape Fear, I anticipate more difficulty in getting the heavy ships across the bar than in reaching the town of Wilmington, but of course the soundings of the channel are well known at Washington as well as the draft of his iron-clads, so that it must be demonstrated as feasible or else it would not be attempted. If successful, I suppose that Fort Caswell will be occupied and the fleet at once sent to the Savannah River. Then the reduction of the city is the only question. If once in our possession, and the river open to us, I would not hesitate to cross the State of Georgia with 60,000 men, hauling some stores and depending on the country for the balance. Where a million of people live my army won't starve; but, as you know, in a country like Georgia, with few roads and innumerable streams, an inferior force could so delay an army and harass it that it would not be a formidable object, but if the enemy knew that we had our boats on the Savannah I could rapidly move to Milledgeville, where there is abundance of corn and meat, and would so threaten Macon and Augusta that he would give up Macon for Augusta; then I would move to interpose between Augusta and Savannah, and force him to give me Augusta, with the only powder mills and factories remaining in the South, or let us have the Savannah River. Either horn of the dilemma would be worth a battle. I would prefer his holding Augusta as the probabilities are; for then, with the Savannah River in our possession, the taking of Augusta would be a mere matter of time. This campaign could be made in winter. But the more I study the game the more am I convinced that it would be wrong for me to penetrate much farther into Georgia without an objective beyond. It would not be productive of much good. I can start east and make a circuit south and back, doing vast damage to the State, but resulting in no permanent good; but by mere threatening to do so I hold a rod over the Georgians who are not overloyal to the South. I will therefore give my opinion that your army and Canby's should be re-enforced to the maximum; that after you get Wilmington, you strike for Savannah and the river; that General Canby be instructed to hold the Mississippi River and send a force to get Columbus, Ga., either by the way of the Alabama or the Appalachicola, and that I keep Hood employed, and put my army in fine order for a march on Augusta, Columbia, and Charleston, to be ready as soon as Wilmington is sealed as to commerce, and the city of Savannah is in our possession. I think it will be found that the movements of Price and Shelby west of the Mississippi are mere diversions. They cannot hope to enter Missouri save as raiders, and the truth is Rosecrans should be ashamed to take my troops for such a purpose. If you will secure Wilmington and the city of Savannah from your center, and let Canby have the Mississippi River and west of it, I will send a force to the Alabama and Appalachicola, provided you give me 100,000 of the drafted men to fill up my old regiments, and if you will fix a day to be in Savannah, I will insure our possession of Macon and a point on the river below Augusta.

The possession of the Savannah River is more than fatal to the possibility of a Southern independence; they may stand the fall of Richmond, but not of all Georgia. I will have a long talk with Colonel

Porter and tell him everything that may occur to me of interest to you. In the mean time know that I admire your dogged perseverance and pluck more than ever. If you can whip Lee and I can march to the Atlantic I think Uncle Abe will give us a twenty days' leave of absence to see the young folks.

Ever, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 20, 1864—2.55 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

General Schofield asks for permission to purchase mares in Kentucky for his cavalry. That would seriously injure the horse stock of the country, and is against the fixed policy of the Government. But all mares in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi should be seized as military supplies, and those not fit for cavalry or the quartermaster's department sent North and sold. In parts of Tennessee and Kentucky liable to raids mares may be seized and appraised, but not purchased on contract or in open market. The objection to purchasing is, that mares will be immediately run down there from Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan for a market. Please impress these views on Generals Thomas and Schofield in regard to their departments.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, September 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a paper* from Major-General Schofield, which raises a question of law which should be authoritatively determined. General Schofield states the question fairly, but he arrives at a conclusion the reverse of my decision in a case which arose at the time I moved against the Macon railroad between Rough and Ready and Jonesborough. I have endeavored throughout the campaign to avoid putting an "army" commander on a detachment with a corps commander of superior lineal rank, but at the time specified I had ordered General Schofield, my left, to attack Rough and Ready, whilst General Howard, my right, was engaged at Jonesborough, seven miles distant, and as General Schofield's army was not strong enough I had ordered General Thomas, the center, to re-enforce General Schofield with his nearest corps, which was General Stanley's. The question of rank was inevitable, and I was in the midst of battle forced to decide that as General Stanley did not belong to General Schofield's Army of the Ohio, the 62d Article of War must control the question—when, upon a march, different corps happen to join, the officer highest in rank in the line of the army must command and be held responsible; in other words, that during the temporary absence of that wing from my immediate personal supervision General Stanley, the senior, was entitled to command. General Schofield cheerfully acquiesced, but at my instance he has made the point, that I might

* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 797.

submit it for adjudication. You can readily see that a doubt on so important a question might be mischievous, and had better be decided on the abstract merits of the principles involved than to await its solution by a conflict, which might produce fatal results.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit copies of a correspondence between General Hood, of the Confederate army, the mayor of Atlanta, and myself touching the removal of the inhabitants of Atlanta. In explanation of the tone which marks some of these letters I will only call your attention to the fact that after I had announced my determination General Hood took upon himself to question my motive. I could not tamely submit to such impertinence, and I have seen that in violation of all official usage he has published in the Macon newspapers such parts of the correspondence as suited his purpose. This could have had no other object than to create a feeling on the part of the people, but if he expects to resort to such artifices I think I can meet him there too. It is sufficient for my Government to know that the removal of the inhabitants has been made with liberality and fairness; that it has been attended by no force, and that no women or children have suffered, unless for want of provisions by their natural protectors and friends. My real reasons for this step were, we want all the houses of Atlanta for military storage and occupation. We want to contract the lines of defenses so as to diminish the garrison to the limit necessary to defend its narrow and vital parts instead of embracing, as the lines now do, the vast suburbs. This contraction of the lines, with the necessary citadals and redoubts, will make it necessary to destroy the very houses used by families as residences. Atlanta is a fortified town, was stubbornly defended and fairly captured. As captors we have a right to it. The residence here of a poor population would compel us sooner or later to feed them or see them starve under our eyes. The residence here of the families of our enemies would be a temptation and a means to keep up a correspondence dangerous and hurtful to our cause, and a civil population calls for provost guards, and absorbs the attention of officers in listening to everlasting complaints and special grievances that are not military. These are my reasons, and if satisfactory to the Government of the United States it makes no difference whether it pleases General Hood and his people or not.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1864.

General HOOD, *Commanding Confederate Army:*

GENERAL: I have deemed it to the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove, those who prefer it to go south and the rest north. For the latter I can pro-

vide food and transportation to points of their election in Tennessee, Kentucky, or farther north. For the former I can provide transportation by cars as far as Rough and Ready, and also wagons; but that their removal may be made with as little discomfort as possible it will be necessary for you to help the families from Rough and Ready to the cars at Lovejoy's. If you consent I will undertake to remove all families in Atlanta who prefer to go South to Rough and Ready, with all their movable effects, viz, clothing, trunks, reasonable furniture, bedding, &c., with their servants, white and black, with the proviso that no force shall be used toward the blacks one way or the other. If they want to go with their masters or mistresses they may do so, otherwise they will be sent away, unless they be men, when they may be employed by our quartermaster. Atlanta is no place for families or non-combatants, and I have no desire to send them North if you will assist in conveying them South. If this proposition meets your views I will consent to a truce in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, stipulating that any wagons, horses, or animals, or persons sent there for the purposes herein stated shall in no manner be harmed or molested, you in your turn agreeing that any cars, wagons, carriages, persons, or animals sent to the same point shall not be interfered with. Each of us might send a guard of, say, 100 men, to maintain order and limit the truce to, say, two days after a certain time appointed. I have authorized the mayor to choose two citizens to convey to you this letter and such documents as the mayor may forward in explanation, and shall await your reply.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF,
September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Georgia:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday's date [7th] borne by James M. Ball and James R. Crew, citizens of Atlanta, is received. You say therein "I deem it to be to the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove," &c. I do not consider that I have any alternative in this matter. I therefore accept your proposition to declare a truce of two days, or such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purpose mentioned, and shall render all assistance in my power to expedite the transportation of citizens in this direction. I suggest that a staff officer be appointed by you to superintend the removal from the city to Rough and Ready, while I appoint a like officer to control their removal farther south; that a guard of 100 men be sent by either party, as you propose, to maintain order at that place, and that the removal begin on Monday next. And now, sir, permit me to say that the unprecedented measure you propose transcends, in studied and ingenious cruelty, all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war. In the name of God and humanity I protest, believing that you will find that you are expelling from their homes and firesides the wives and children of a brave people.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD, C. S. Army, *Comdg. Army of Tennessee:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date [9th], at the hands of Messrs. Ball and Crew, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal south of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction. I inclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly.* You style the measure proposed "unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel as an act of "studied and ingenious cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for General Johnston himself, very wisely and properly, removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the dark history of war when recent and modern examples are so handy. You, yourself, burned dwelling-houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot and many musket shots from our line of investment that overshot their mark went into the habitations of women and children. General Hardee did the same at Jonesborough, and General Johnston did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss. I have not accused you of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a "brave people." I say that it is kindness to these families of Atlanta to remove them now at once from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the "brave people" should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its dark history. In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner; you who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into war, dark and cruel war; who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of peaceful ordnance sergeants; seized and made "prisoners of war" the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hated Lincoln Government; tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion, spite of themselves; falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships; expelled Union families by the thousands; burned their houses and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner among you. If we must be enemies, let us be men and fight it out, as we propose to do, and not deal in such hypocritical appeals to God and humanity. God will judge us in due time, and He will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women, and the families of "a brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Special Field Orders, No. 70, September 10, 1864, p. 356.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

ATLANTA, GA., *September 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

SIR: We, the undersigned, mayor and two of the council for the city of Atlanta, for the time being the only legal organ of the people of the said city to express their wants and wishes, ask leave most earnestly, but respectfully, to petition you to reconsider the order requiring them to leave Atlanta. At first view it struck us that the measure would involve extraordinary hardship and loss, but since we have seen the practical execution of it so far as it has progressed, and the individual condition of the people, and heard their statements as to the inconveniences, loss, and suffering attending it, we are satisfied that the amount of it will involve in the aggregate consequences appalling and heart-rending. Many poor women are in advanced state of pregnancy; others now having young children, and whose husbands, for the greater part, are either in the army, prisoners, or dead. Some say, "I have such an one sick at my house; who will wait on them when I am gone?" Others say, "what are we to do? We have no house to go to, and no means to buy, build, or rent any; no parents, relatives, or friends to go to." Another says, "I will try and take this or that article of property, but such and such things I must leave behind, though I need them much." We reply to them, "General Sherman will carry your property to Rough and Ready, and General Hood will take it thence on," and they will reply to that, "but I want to leave the railroad at such a place and cannot get conveyance from there on."

We only refer to a few facts to try to illustrate in part how this measure will operate in practice. As you advanced the people north of this fell back, and before your arrival here a large portion of the people had retired south, so that the country south of this is already crowded and without houses enough to accommodate the people, and we are informed that many are now staying in churches and other outbuildings. This being so, how is it possible for the people still here (mostly women and children) to find any shelter? And how can they live through the winter in the woods? No shelter or subsistence, in the midst of strangers who know them not, and without the power to assist them much, if they were willing to do so. This is but a feeble picture of the consequences of this measure. You know the woe, the horrors and the suffering cannot be described by words; imagination can only conceive of it, and we ask you to take these things into consideration. We know your mind and time are constantly occupied with the duties of your command, which almost deters us from asking your attention to this matter, but thought it might be that you had not considered this subject in all of its awful consequences, and that on more reflection you, we hope, would not make this people an exception to all mankind, for we know of no such instance ever having occurred; surely none such in the United States, and what has this helpless people done, that they should be driven from their homes to wander strangers and outcasts and exiles, and to subsist on charity? We do not know as yet the number of people still here; of those who are here, we are satisfied a respectable number, if allowed to remain at home, could subsist for several months without assistance, and a respectable number for a much longer time, and who might not need assistance at any time. In conclusion, we most

earnestly and solemnly petition you to reconsider this order, or modify it, and suffer this unfortunate people to remain at home and enjoy what little means they have.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. CALHOUN,
Mayor.

E. E. RAWSON,
S. C. WELLS,
Councilmen.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1864.

JAMES M. CALHOUN, *Mayor*,
E. E. RAWSON, and
S. C. WELLS,
Representing City Council of Atlanta:

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 11th, in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my orders, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have peace, not only at Atlanta but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose. Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce, or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till the plunging shot of contending armies will renew the scenes of the past month? Of course, I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose this army will be here until the war is over. I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible. You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty and you cannot refine it, and those who brought war into our country deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices to-day than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now it will not stop, but will go on until we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States does and must assert its authority wherever it once had power. If it relaxes one bit to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes

back to that of Union. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your houses and streets and roads to the dread uses of war I and this army become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a torrent of error and passion such as swept the South into rebellion, but you can part out so that we may know those who desire a government and those who insist on war and its desolation. You might as well appeal against the thunder-storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop the war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride.

We don't want your negroes or your horses or your houses or your lands or anything you have, but we do want, and will have, a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements we cannot help it. You have heretofore read public sentiment in your newspapers that live by falsehood and excitement, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you. I repeat then that by the original compact of government the United States had certain rights in Georgia, which have never been relinquished and never will be; that the South began war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses, &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed and before the South had one jot or tittle of provocation. I myself have seen in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg, and Mississippi we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of rebel soldiers left on our hands and whom we could not see starve. Now that war comes home to you, you feel very different. You deprecate its horrors, but did not feel them when you sent car-loads of soldiers and ammunition and molded shells and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee, and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people who only asked to live in peace at their old homes and under the Government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle. I want peace, and believe it can now only be reached through union and war, and I will ever conduct war with a view to perfect an early success. But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now you must go, and take with you the old and feeble, feed and nurse them and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather until the mad passions of men cool down and allow the Union and peace once more to settle over your old homes at Atlanta.

Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th [10th] instant, with its inclosure, in reference to the women,

children, and others whom you have thought proper to expel from their homes in the city of Atlanta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there, I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence, and without your expressing it in words would have been willing to believe that whilst "the interests of the United States," in your opinion, compelled you to an act of barbarous cruelty, you regretted the necessity, and we would have dropped the subject. But you have chosen to indulge in statements which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent and not allow silence in regard to them to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing in your communication which induces me to modify the language of condemnation with which I characterized your order. It but strengthens me in the opinion that it stands "pre-eminent in the dark history of war, for studied and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretenses; you announced the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone you offered to us and the civilized world as an all-sufficient reason for disregarding the laws of God and man. You say that "General Johnston himself, very wisely and properly, removed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to that gallant soldier and gentleman to say that no act of his distinguished career gives the least color to your unfounded aspersions upon his conduct. He depopulated no villages nor towns nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens who desired to flee from your fraternal embraces. You are equally unfortunate in your attempt to find a justification for this act of cruelty either in the defense of Jonesborough, by General Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. General Hardee defended his position in front of Jonesborough at the expense of injury to the houses, an ordinary, proper, and justifiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost. If there was any fault in either case, it was your own, in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual in war among civilized nations. No inhabitant was expelled from his home and fireside by the orders of General Hardee or myself, and therefore your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of us. I feel no other emotion than pain in reading that portion of your letter which attempts to justify your shelling Atlanta without notice under pretense that I defended Atlanta upon a line so close to town that every cannon shot, and many musket balls from your line of investment, that over-shot their mark went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta in any way you thought proper. I make none now, but there are a hundred thousand witnesses that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above and miles beyond my line of defense. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerists to credit the insinuation that they for several weeks unintentionally fired too high for my modest field-works, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discussion. It opens a wide field for the discussion of questions which I do not feel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States, charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss with you the causes of the present war, or the political questions which led to or resulted from it. These grave and important questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to repel

any unjust conclusion which might be drawn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring and badgering you to battle." The truth is, we sent commissioners to you respectfully offering a peaceful separation before the first gun was fired on either side. You say we insulted your flag. The truth is we fired upon it and those who fought under it when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenals and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians. The truth is, we, by force of arms, drove out insolent intruders, and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to resist your claims to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of whom are to this day, with a unanimity unexampled in the history of the world, warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is my Government, from the beginning of this struggle to this hour, has again and again offered before the whole world to leave it to the unbiased will of these States and all others to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours, and your Government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet, and labors daily by force and fraud to fasten its hateful tyranny upon the unfortunate freemen of these States. You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your Government by nearly a unanimous vote of her people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle-field from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited an heroic devotion to her decision which challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed or admiration for heroic valor. You say that we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas, in defiance of your navy, around the whole circumference of the globe. You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but, on the contrary, the moderation of our Government toward traitors has been a fruitful theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause. You say my Government, by acts of Congress, has "confiscated all debts due Northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is our Congress gave due and ample time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods, and effects, and only sequestrated the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts, declaring us traitors and confiscating our property wherever their power extended, either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women, and children from their homes at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your Government, and on the claim that it is an act of "kindness to these families of Atlanta." Butler only banished from New Orleans the registered enemies of his Government, and acknowledged that he did it as a punishment. You issue a sweeping edict covering all the inhabitants of a city and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenseless by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southerner." And because I characterized what you call a kindness as being real cruelty you presume to sit in judgment between

me and my God and you decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is a "sacrilegious, hypocritical appeal." You came into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white men, women, and children, and not only intend to rule over them, but you make negroes your allies and desire to place over us an inferior race, which we have raised from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must, therefore, decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness toward the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decision in regard to matters between myself, my country, and my God. You say, "let us fight it out like men." To this my reply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all the true men, ay, and women and children, in my country, we will fight you to the death. Better die a thousand deaths than submit to live under you or your Government and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th [10th] of September, I close this correspondence with you, and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke His Almighty aid in defense of justice and right.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
General.

[Inclosure No. 7:]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD, C. S. Army,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: Yours of September 12 is received and has been carefully perused. I agree with you that this discussion by two soldiers is out of place and profitless, but you must admit that you began the controversy by characterizing an official act of mine in unfair and improper terms. I reiterate my former answer, and to the only new matter contained in your rejoinder I add, we have no "negro allies" in this army; not a single negro soldier left Chattanooga with this army or is with it now. There are a few guarding Chattanooga, which General Steedman sent to drive Wheeler out of Dalton. I was not bound by the laws of war to give notice of the shelling of Atlanta, a "fortified town" with magazines, arsenals, foundries, and public stores. You were bound to take notice. See the books. This is the conclusion of our correspondence, which I did not begin, and terminate with satisfaction.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 20, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

General Washburn telegraphs that on the 10th Forrest was at Okolona with all his force for a movement, he thinks, into Middle Ten-

nessee. If he should come, joined by Wheeler and Roddey, they might be rather heavy for us here. At the present stage of water they could get across the river.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 311. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

44. On being relieved from duty at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, Brigadier-General Jackson, U. S. Volunteers, will repair, without delay, to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to Major General Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, for assignment to duty. He will report his arrival, by telegraph, to the Adjutant-General.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. MIL. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.*

I. The following telegram just received from Washington:

WASHINGTON, *September 20, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Yesterday, Monday, the 19th, Major-General Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under Generals Breckinridge and Early, near Bunker Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, fought a hard battle all day and a brilliant victory was won by our forces. The enemy were driven off twelve miles, 2,500 prisoners were captured, 9 stand of colors, 5 pieces of artillery were taken, and the rebel killed and wounded left in our hands. The rebel Generals Rodes and Gordon were killed, 4 other rebel generals wounded.

E. M. STANTON.

The general-in-chief communicates this to the command with much pleasure.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. JOHNSON,
Nashville:

Thanks for your good news. I am rejoiced to hear of Sheridan's success. The enemy will have cause to remember the 19th of September. Our successes at so many different points must help us with the country, and I earnestly hope the army will be sufficiently strengthened by the draft to enable it to advance again at all points. The rebellion is tottering.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that it is reported the enemy has sent a pontoon train, of about 100 wagons, from Griffin toward Jonesborough, and that rebel troops are moving from Lovejoy's, in what direction is not yet known. The general commanding directs that you order a reconnaissance down the right bank of the Chattahoochee as far as Franklin to ascertain the movements of the enemy. General Kilpatrick has been directed to make a reconnaissance on the left bank of the Chattahoochee for the same purpose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp Crooks, September 20, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command:

CAPTAIN: The enemy's cavalry in considerable force occupied Campbellton at 7 p. m. this evening, and one column advanced on Sandtown road. Another column moved from Campbellton out on the Fairburn road; had reached Enon Church at 8 p. m. In fact all the roads from Campbellton across to Sideling approaching my front were covered at sundown this evening by the enemy's advancing cavalry. A long wagon train of the enemy went into camp at sundown on the creek one-half mile beyond Campbellton. I have withdrawn my vedettes and pickets behind Camp Creek, and will make every effort to hold the stream, but my line is too long to make a successful resistance against a determined attack at any one point. If infantry was sent to hold the stream as far down as Mount Gilead Church I will undertake to hold the country from that point to the Chattahoochee. I send you a map of this portion of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Commanding Third Division Cavalry:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that it is reported the enemy has sent a pontoon train, of about 100 wagons, from Griffin toward Jonesborough, and that rebel troops are moving from Lovejoy's, in what direction is not yet known. You will ascertain, if possible, the movements of the enemy by a reconnaissance on the left bank of the Chattahoochee. You will also send Aldridge out again and gain all the information possible. General Garrard has been directed to make a reconnaissance on the right bank of the Chattahoochee for the same purpose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General KILPATRICK,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

I am directed by General Howard to communicate with you, and to have a brigade in readiness to move to your assistance. Should you need help, it will be ready for you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 20, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

The following dispatch has just been received from Huntsville:

[SEPTEMBER 19.]

I have this moment received following dispatch from Colonel Stewart, at Larkinsville:

"My courier just arrived from the river; reports that General Roddey, with about 4,000 men, is passing up the river."

I have telegraphed Colonel Stewart for further particulars.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

I think the above dispatch is true. The indications for several days have convinced me that a force has been moving in that direction, a part of which is undoubtedly Roddey's.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 20, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I learn from a contraband just in from Williams' command that the rebels are trying to get to Abingdon for the purpose of getting ammunition. He says they have no ammunition, and not more than half armed. Does General Gillem know of their movements? There are some 500 or 600 at Jonesville. I would like to go for them.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

MOUNT STERLING, KY.,
September 20, 1864—10.40 a. m.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My advance started this morning at 5 a. m., and I expect to march twenty-five miles to-day. When will the general join me? Remember that I am without explicit orders, as he has always expected to be in command himself. I shall leave for the head of the column in a short

time, and would like to hear from you before I start. Neither the Eleventh nor Colonel Brisbin's regiment have arrived. I shall leave orders for them to push on and overtake me as quickly as possible.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, *East Point:*

I consent that you give General Logan a leave. I have not yet heard from General Grant, but, in case of necessity, we can, in General Logan's absence, take care of the Fifteenth Corps. There seems a special reason why he should go home at once.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 20, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN, *Columbus, Ohio:*

This Department has just received information of the capture of two steamers by rebels from Canada, at Bass Island, Lake Erie. You will proceed immediately to Johnson's Island, and take such measures as may be necessary for the security of the prisoners at Johnson's Island, and call on the Governor of Ohio for such assistance as you may need. Acknowledge the receipt of this order, and report your arrival at Johnson's Island and Sandusky.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 20, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Measures have been taken for the security of the prisoners at Johnson's Island. Since then have telegrams from Detroit that the steamer Island Queen has been sunk and the Philo Parsons plundered and sunk; the latter in British waters. It is not necessary for me now to go to Johnson's Island.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 20, 1864—1.15 p. m.

Governor BROUGH, *Columbus, Ohio:*

This Department has just received information of the capture of two steamers by rebels from Canada, at Bass Island, Lake Erie. The object will probably be to release the prisoners there. Please render such aid as General Heintzelman may require for the security of the prisoners there.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 20, 1864—1.20 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM S. PIERSON,
(Or the officer commanding at Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, Ohio):

This Department has just been informed that rebels from Canada have captured two steamers at Bass Island. The effort will probably be made to release the prisoners under your charge. You will use every exertion to guard against any surprise and to prevent the rescue. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram, and give any information you have on the subject; also report your state of defense and what precautions you are taking.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, *September 20, 1864.*
(Via Sandusky. Received 1.50 a. m. 21st.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your telegram of to-day to Colonel Pierson, relating to rebel raid from Canada, is received. The rebels abandoned and set the Island Queen adrift this morning at 3 o'clock, then with the other, the Parsons, steered for Detroit River. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill telegraphs that they abandoned her, and went ashore in Canada, near Sandwich, on Detroit River. The Michigan went out at daylight this morning, and cruised along the islands and to the mouth of the Detroit River. Returned here about 3 this afternoon. I approved of her departure. I have one 30 and six 20 pounder Parrotts and three 12-pounder howitzers on the island, and a six-gun light battery, New York, at Sandusky, and by calling in my fatigue parties, extra duty men, and recruits, could have a force of near 900 available men on the island, as infantry and heavy artillery. Nearly all my available men for guard duty ordinarily go on guard every other day. Granting the petition of my officers to the adjutant-general, dated 5th of August, would place us just right and be force enough. We are always ready for the rebels, inside and out. Yesterday afternoon I united with captain of the Michigan in arrest of Cole, and to-day Robinson, certainly conspirators in this raid last night. Six citizens of Sandusky to some extent implicated by Cole. This morning I reported these arrests to district attorney and marshal at Cleveland. I think this raid is over.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SANDUSKY, *September 20, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Michigan has been to Detroit River and returned. The Island Queen was plundered and set adrift about 3 o'clock this morning. The rebels, with the Parsons, turned up the lake from the islands, ran into Detroit River, and there disabled and abandoned her. I think the raid is over, but we shall be ready for anything.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, September 20, 1864.

Hon. W. G. FARGO,
Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.:

The major-general has information that the steamers Island Queen and Parsons were taken to Sandwich, Canada, robbed and scuttled.

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Insp. Gen., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Copy sent mayor of Cleveland and Colonel Sweet.)

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, September 20, 1864.

Hon. W. G. FARGO,
Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y.:

Major-General Heintzelman, commanding the Northern Department, has information that rebels from Canada captured the steamers Parsons and Island Queen near Bass Island, a short distance from Sandusky, Monday afternoon, and have gone down or across the lake. They left the islands between 10 and 11 last night. The party numbered some thirty or forty, well armed with knives and revolvers. No other arms were noticed at Middle Bass Island; they may have gone for guns and ammunition. It is presumed that it was the intention of the privateers to capture boats of the Michigan and release prisoners on Johnson's Island. As they were foiled in this they may, with the two steamers, commence depredations on the lake commerce. The steamers had two days' fuel on board. Captain Carter, with the U. S. steamer Michigan, is in pursuit.

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieut. Col., Asst. Insp. Gen., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Copy sent mayor of Cleveland and Colonel Sweet, Detroit.)

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:
(Through department headquarters.)

SIR: I hope that I may be permitted through you to call the attention of the major-general commanding military division to some facts connected with my command. On the 1st day of May, when I commenced the [movement] from Huntsville, the Fifteenth Corps numbered 16,255 effective. I left to guard the railroad from Huntsville to Stevenson 3,822 effective men, with the promise that they would at once be relieved by the command of General G. H. Thomas and ordered to report to me on the march. They were relieved, it is true, but by 100-days' men principally, and on their way to join my command at Kingston they were stopped, by order of the general commanding the military division, for the purpose of guarding the railroad, and were disposed from Resaca to Kenesaw Mountain, and since detachments have been sent to Tullahoma and other parts of Tennessee. This was somewhat surprising to me, inasmuch as by Special Field Orders, No. 64, from headquarters military division, General Thomas, of the Army of the

Cumberland, was required to guard and protect the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta. This order was what every one would have looked for, inasmuch as the Army of the Cumberland moved with about ——— effective men, and the Army of the Tennessee with about 23,000, with the Seventeenth Corps, some 8,000, coming up and expected to join during the campaign. I have been frequently promised that my troops on the railroad should be ordered forward so as to give my command something like respectable numbers. Although I am not the commander of the Army of the Tennessee, yet I hope that I may be pardoned for using its numbers in order to show, if possible, that my command has been required to perform more railroad duty than any other one, and contrary to the orders issued from military division headquarters. It is said, I know, that General Thomas is guarding the railroads from Louisville on the Kentucky line, and has some 40,000 men or thereabouts kept from the field, or perhaps more than that on such duty, yet this does not prevent his army in the field from being a magnificent army, enough to crush Hood in any battle. If this argument is proved it might be said that the Army of the Tennessee has over 100,000 men doing duty on the Mississippi River, and in other departments than this, and what is here is but a very small portion of their forces. If you will take the number of men composing these two armies and aggregate the details for guard duty from Marietta to Chattanooga, I am furnishing from my command more than the whole of the rest of the two armies. This I have not before complained of, nor do I desire now to be understood as complaining of any duty that my command has performed, but if I am expected to perform good work hereafter I do think that I should have the remainder of my command ordered to me. I believe that no one corps of the whole army since we took the field at Chattanooga on the 6th of May has had to furnish one whole division for guard duty and had them kept separated from the command the whole time except the Fifteenth Corps. Why my corps should be the one of all the armies that shall be shorn of its strength I cannot conceive. Has the Fifteenth Corps ever failed anywhere to do its part, or at least the part assigned it? Have I, as the commander, been derelict in my duty? If so I am sorry that I have not been informed of it. I find corps in the army making some 20,000 or upward, saved intact during the whole campaign, that have not been engaged with the enemy so often as the Fifteenth. Though small, this was not their fault, perhaps, but at the same time it would seem that numbers added to my command borne upon my rolls doing duty elsewhere would have been of great importance on many occasions. You will find that the strength of my command when the campaign commenced was 16,255. One division being used as I have before stated, left me effective 12,429. I have lost during the campaign from my three divisions in the field, since consolidated in two divisions, 4,743 killed, wounded, and missing. My troops guarding railroad now number 4,392 effective. If I am not allowed to have these men ordered to me it will be to me a loss for active service in the next campaign of 9,135 from my command since May 1, 1864, which reduces it very materially. It is true that convalescents are coming forward that will increase it somewhat, and I suppose that the same thing is true of other commands and they increase in the same ratio. As a corps commander I ask only that I may have the same allowed to me as others, no more, if I am worthy of the same consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I am aware that measures have been already taken to make block-houses and relieve a part of our forces. But I call especial attention to General Logan's representations. This army has between Atlanta and Dalton over 8,000 men on the railroad.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

General Thomas has on the railroad to our rear more than five times the detachments of the Army of the Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Kolb's Farm, Ga., October 5, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, and his attention invited to indorsement of Major-General Sherman.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 20, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Kilpatrick reports a large force of the enemy's cavalry at Campbellton to-day. A large force of the enemy's infantry lately moved to Fayetteville. This he deems reliable. He says informant says it's Stewart's corps. Kilpatrick expects to be attacked at daylight in the morning on the right.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM,
Commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The following dispatch has just been received from Major-General Sherman:

ATLANTA, *September 20, 1864.*

General HOWARD:

General Thomas will send two of Garrard's brigades to Kilpatrick, and order him to feel well down toward Fayetteville and Lovejoy's; support him, if necessary, only as far as is consistent with the truce and to discover what Hood is about. I will have spies to-night at Macon to watch which way he goes. I think he will move back to Macon and send some men to Richmond.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General,

The major-general commanding directs that you communicate with General Kilpatrick, and should he desire a brigade that you have one in readiness to go to his assistance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BEDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *September 20, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Capt. JAMES GRAHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paducah, Ky.:

I am just in receipt of a letter from Major-General Washburn, informing me that three regiments of Forrest's command crossed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Wednesday last, on their way north. I also received information yesterday that Colonel Bell's brigade was at Trenton, Tenn. Having no cavalry at this post I will have to depend upon the loyal inhabitants of the country for information.

Respectfully,

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel Fourth U. S. Colored Arty. (Heavy), Comdg. Post.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 21, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m. 22d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Magnificent from Sheridan, and his success will have an effect all over the country. Hood is falling back from Lovejoy's, but I will not follow him now, but will watch his motion with my cavalry. I write very fully to General Grant to-day by special aide. He will bring my report to Washington. My information from the interior of Georgia is all favorable to our cause. I send copies of your dispatch about Sheridan to Hood with my compliments, but I know it does not afford comfort to the enemy.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 21, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 2 p. m. 22d.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In my dispatch to-day I reported that Hood was falling back. Reports just in seem to indicate that he has shifted from the Macon road at Lovejoy's over to the West Point road about Palmetto Station, where his men are intrenching. I will watch him, as I do not see what he designs by this movement.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, September 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Porter will start back in the morning, and will bring you full answer to your letter, also all my official reports of the past. I prefer that General Canby and a part of Farragut's fleet should continue to threaten Mobile City, but not attempt its capture; that a small force with gun-boats ascend the Appalachicola to the arsenal and up to Columbus, if possible; that you take the city of Savannah by a *coup de main* at the same time or soon after your active movements about Petersburg and the mouth of Cape Fear River. Savannah in our possession, and boats at liberty to work up the Savannah River, I am willing to start for Augusta in the manner I proposed in my letter of last night, which Colonel Porter will bring. I beg you to give my personal congratulations to Sheridan, and my earnest hope that he will push Early back on Lynchburg. He can't do much up the Tennessee and Virginia Valley; it is too long. Burbridge will attempt the capture and destruction of the salt-works about Abingdon from Kentucky and Knoxville. Schofield has gone to Knoxville to make the arrangements. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Patterson's Cross-Roads, September 21, 1864.

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland:

MAJOR: Everything is quiet on the picket-line on Camp Creek; the enemy's cavalry has made no advance since that reported from here last evening. I inclose report from Mr. Aldridge, who resides about one mile south of Camp Creek, on road to Sideling, as noted on sketch by Major Young, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, furnished to the general commanding. I purpose posting the re-enforcements from Garrard's division, at or near A. Campbell's, or Dry Pond, to support the Second Brigade at Owl Rock Church, or Third Brigade at Mount Gilead Church. General Kilpatrick represents that it is about three miles from Mount Gilead to the point where General Howard's right commences to be thrown back to Doctor Wilson's, which, if the picket-line was thrown forward, would enable him to post his First Brigade on the branch of the creek, between Second and Third Brigades, north of William Campbell's. Having destroyed the bridges and obstructed the fords and banks by fallen trees, would make the hill sufficiently strong to hold it against cavalry. General K. has sent scouts eight miles below Campbellton on right bank of Chattahoochee. The report of pontoon bridge being there is not correct. I will see General Howard on my return to-morrow.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

[Brigadier-General ELLIOTT:]

SIR: My son went about three miles beyond the rebels' picket-lines. He found their first pickets near Deep Creek, at George Thompson's;

that is about one mile beyond where Mr. Stevens lived. He says the rebs are thick from there as far as he went. They asked him a great many questions, and they told him that Hood was going to try to retake Atlanta. They say they will have it or die. They told him they moved up some every day, but he could not find out where their breast-works were to-day. They told him Hood's entire army was along.

Yours, respectfully,

E. R. ALDRIDGE.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 21, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division Cavalry:

You will immediately order the effective force of two of the brigades of your division, before the receipt of the order dismounting the Second Brigade, to proceed to Patterson's Cross-Roads and report to Brigadier-General Kilpatrick. As this force may remain some days, they will take supplies with them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Blake's Mill, September 21, 1864—5 a. m.

[Maj. WILLIAM H. JENNINGS:]

MAJOR: The general commanding directs me to say that since the reception of the last letter inclosed * (September 20, 1864), he has received orders to move with two brigades on the other side of Atlanta to Kilpatrick's assistance. You will, therefore, be left to take care of yourself. The general thinks you had better keep the way open to Atlanta by Vining's Station, or otherwise, so that your communications will be all right. He desires also that you comply with the inclosed letter and send a reconnaissance, say, of 100 or 200 men, or more, down the right bank of the Chattahoochee in the direction of Franklin.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEVI T. GRIFFIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In making the reconnaissance the general says you had better take a wagon or more, and not pack-mules—that is, the party that makes the reconnaissance.

Respectfully,

L. T. G.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 21, 1864.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. to Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: Mr. Aldridge has just come in. He brings information that the enemy moved to a point two miles below Fairburn night before last, Stewart's and Hardee's corps, and are now intrenching. His first

* See Jacobs to Garrard, p. 424.

line of works cross the railroad at right angles through William McLaren's garden, near the old stage stand. All last night he was at work running his line of works toward the Chattahoochee below Campbellton. A citizen scout by name of Cook is expected in by noon; he may have additional information. He lives at Enon Church, and reported to me last evening that a large force of cavalry had gone into camp near his place, and that infantry encamped at Stevens' Cross-Roads. Colonel Murray returned from a reconnaissance in direction of Fairburn. He drove in the enemy's pickets and was stopped near Sideling by a considerable force of the enemy behind barricades. Colonel Sanderson reached Stevens' Cross-Roads and Campbellton; he confirms the report of last evening, and that the enemy moved back in direction of Fairburn and Palmetto before daylight. There may be no truth in the report about the two corps of infantry, yet all my scouts bring the same reports.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 21, 1864.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: A scouting party has just returned from below Campbellton, on the opposite side. The enemy is not crossing. No enemy on that side. I am pushing a reconnaissance toward Fairburn and Campbellton to see what has become of his cavalry that threatened my right last evening.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General KILPATRICK,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

I am directed by Major-General Howard to communicate with you and ascertain what you mean when you say you want "our infantry to swing up, so as to give you a brigade of cavalry." My command will be under arms at daylight in the morning, and ready to assist you with a brigade. Please answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, *September 21, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

My scouts report Pillow at White Plains with several thousand conscripts, old men and boys. Wheeler recrossed the Coosa below Gads-

den, in a dilapidated condition, on his way to Hood. A part of his force was expected to pass Wedowee last evening. Clanton has gone back to Blue Mountain.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *September 21, 1864.*

Lieutenant KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur:

Roddey crossed to this side of the river on Sunday with four regiments at Bainbridge Ferry, and moved thence in the direction of Florence. My two regiments not yet back; expect them in to-day. Information as to crossing of enemy is from one of my own men, who was captured and made his escape. Citizens report that Tennessee troops had a fight yesterday below Lawrenceburg. Have scouts out. No enemy above us that I can hear of.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 21, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Spalding sends following information: That Roddey, with three regiments, is encamped at the upper mills, on Shoal Creek. Roddey has pressed the mills and is pressing all the grain in that vicinity. Colonel Spalding will proceed immediately with Tenth, Twelfth, and Third Tennessee Cavalry to drive him out of the country.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Galt House, Louisville, Ky.:

General Gillem telegraphs to-day from Bull's Gap that he has reliable information that General Vaughn intends attacking him within three days; that he has withdrawn six guns and all soldiers but the artillerists and a few militia from the salt-works. My command left Mount Sterling yesterday morning.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

(Repeated from Louisville to General Schofield, at Cincinnati.)

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 21, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

From reliable information I am convinced that General Vaughn, now commanding the rebels in East Tennessee, intends moving to attack me within the next three days. He has withdrawn at least six guns from the salt-works, and all the soldiers but the artillerists and a few militia—thirty-seven soldiers—at Abingdon. I think you will find all the enemy below you.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Bull's Gap, Tenn.:

Your telegram of to-day received. My command left Mount Sterling yesterday morning.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

BULL'S GAP, *September 21, 1864.*

General AMMEN:

From rebel information I am convinced that General Vaughn intends moving against me within the next three days; they are enabled to do this in consequence of the arrival of Williams and Dibrell. Urge Palmer to come on; don't wait for him to drive his rebels into my camp and leave them.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 21, 1864—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

A veteran regiment* was sent from here yesterday to Johnson's Island, as additional guard for prisoners of war against rebel raids from Canada. There are several new regiments here, detained by your direction, to await the movements of General Sheridan. I think they would not be of much use to him in the pursuit of the enemy. Shall I retain them here for the present or send them to City Point?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, *September 21, 1864.*

Capt. C. P. HORTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

Paine, attorney, Bill, marshal, and White, commissioner, all U. S. officers, were from Cleveland to-day. The attorney and marshal, with captain of the Michigan and myself, spent nearly the whole day in carefully examining the facts as to the men whom I reported yesterday as arrested. We all agreed that as to Brown, Stanley, Williams, and Stran there was no cause, and that they ought to be immediately discharged. Capt. C. H. Potter was here and concurred. I discharged them. The evidence is pretty strong against Merrick, Rosenthal, Cole, and Robinson, and a warrant is out for them, returnable at Cleveland. Cole and Robinson were arrested and are held by captain of Michigan; other two by provost-marshal, aided by me, and are in my hands. I think they better all be turned over to [me]; Captain Potter concurs. I await orders. Immediate action important.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* Sixth U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
East Point:

The general wishes, if possible, that you put some persons on the track of Hood, and find out where he is going. He has been trying to get out persons from here, but does not succeed in finding any person that is worth much or reliable.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 26. } *East Point, Ga., September 21, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 75, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1864, is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
East Point:

GENERAL: General Sherman has no objection to you publishing your report, as requested, but says you should get the consent of the Secretary of War, which he wishes you to do.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 21, 1864.

Regimental commanders will have their commands ready to move, supplied with three days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition, to go to the support of General Kilpatrick, who is anticipating an attack from the enemy's cavalry.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. W. Rice:

E. B. SPALDING,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EAST POINT, GA., *September 21, 1864.*
(Received 24th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Get your cavalry ready to move, but wait for definite orders from staff officer coming.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

WHITE'S STATION, *September 21, 1864.*
(Received 7 a. m.)

General WASHBURN:

Scout in from Middleton; captured a few prisoners. Bell's brigade has not crossed at Middleton. Forrest reported having crossed Tennessee River at Hamburg. Trains running to Corinth. At La Grange a telegram, said to have been received at Holly Springs, shows Mobile taken. This command came down north side of Wolf River; were bushwhacked until within six miles of camp.

E. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy, same date, sent to General Grierson.)

[SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.—For Washburn to Canby, in relation to operations in North Mississippi, West Tennessee, and Eastern Arkansas, see Vol. XLI.]

CITY POINT, VA., *September 22, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m. 23d.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Do you not require a good cavalry leader? It has seemed to me that you have during your campaign suffered for want of an officer in command of cavalry whose judgment and dash could both be relied on. I could send you General Ayres, who, I believe, would make a capital commander, and know him to be one of our best officers in other capacities.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 22, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Yours of September 14 is received, and you may assure General Tower that he can do good service to the Government and himself in my command. I can safely give him absolute control over all unfinished works in my command, and will be glad to do so. I have also opposed costly works at this time, and prefer only such redoubts as troops can and should make at no additional cost to the Government. Why can't our black troops do all the work necessary at Nashville and elsewhere?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *September 22, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

There are several regiments of Tennessee cavalry claiming to be independent of General Sherman or any one else save Andy Johnson. These regiments violate safeguards, rob, and murder in open daylight,

and refuse to report the facts to any one except the Governor. I have refused to issue arms and equipments to them on the ground that I cannot issue to any troops outside of the military division. The withholding of these supplies may have some effect upon their conduct. Have I done right?

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, September 22, 1864.

Lieutenant KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur:

Scouts just in from Sulphur Branch trestle, and report several squads rebel cavalry passing near there, making for Elk River fords. Twenty mounted men, under Captain Randall, met sixty, who had partially surrounded him. He charged and cut his way through, losing 3 men missing—very good for colored troops. This was six miles west of the trestle, near Athens and Brick Island road. Company crossed railroad half mile south of the trestle, going west. A citizen who was taken by them escaped; reports them as Wheeler's men.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *September 22, 1864.*

Major HOFFMAN:

Colonel Donaldson has wood-choppers to cut the timber opposite Johnsonville, and directions have been given to have the country scouted to look up Forrest. A party of the enemy struck the railroad near Athens at about 5 p. m. yesterday, since when the wires have been down. General Granger telegraphs, via Stevenson, that another party appeared about six miles north of Decatur. General Starkweather telegraphs this morning that a courier just in from Captain Slatery, Third Tennessee Cavalry, with report that a rebel force, 3,000 strong, passed through Rogersville at 10 a. m. yesterday, in direction of the railroad. Scouts were out west of railroad.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

BULL'S GAP, *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Palmer, with his regiment, [is here]. With his aid I can whip Dibrell's and Williams' brigades combined with rebels in upper East Tennessee. If it can be done, let me have Palmer for ten days, and I think the salt-works will be destroyed and rebels expelled from East Tennessee. Dibrell and Williams are now in my front. Rebels, under General Vaughn, attacked to-day and were repulsed.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *September 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GILLEM,
Bull's Gap:

I am advised by the commissioners who met the rebels at Greeneville that according to their arrangement no more citizens should be arrested in East Tennessee by either side for mere political offenses before their next meeting, on the 1st of October. As I am most anxious to secure the release of Union citizens, will you please direct your command to abstain from any further arrests that would be in violation of above agreement.

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 22, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

General BURBRIDGE:

The enemy attacked the forces at this place this morning, and were repulsed. They are now visible on our flank. It is General Ammen's and my opinion that all their available force is here.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 22, 1864—4 p. m.*

General BURBRIDGE:

After attacking Abingdon, come down to Holston and we will destroy the force in East Tennessee. Vaughn is in my front with all his available force.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 22, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

A deserter reports that a bridge is laid seven miles from Newnan; that a division of cavalry has gone to Blue Mountain to meet Wheeler. Blue Mountain is perhaps twenty miles north of Talladega, on the Selma and Talladega Railroad. Thinks the infantry will not cross. Infantry, three corps, encamped on the West Point railroad.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., September 22, 1864.*

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XIII. The troops composing the garrison at Rome, Ga., in command of Brig. Gen. William Vandever, is hereby designated as a separate brigade for the purposes set forth in General Orders, No. 251, War Department, current series.

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XV. The First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, together with all the troops on the Mississippi River, except the cavalry and the regi-

ments brigaded with the Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, now in the field, are hereby transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and will report accordingly.

2. The Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Corse commanding, is transferred to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and will report accordingly.

3. Brigadier-General Ransom will resume command of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, which is hereby transferred to the Seventeenth Army Corps, the command of which Brigadier-General Ransom will assume, by seniority of rank, in the temporary absence of Major-General Blair.

4. Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods is relieved from the temporary command of Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and will report to Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, for assignment to command of the First Division.

5. The new organization of this department and army will be published hereafter.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *East Point, Ga., September 22, 1864.*

In pursuance of instructions from Major-General Logan, and in his absence, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fifteenth Army Corps. The staff will remain unchanged and reports and returns will be made as heretofore.

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 22, 1864.

Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. and Army of the Tennessee:

COLONEL: General Corse has received information through a negro, which he thinks is reliable, that the enemy have at Fairburn a brigade of cavalry and some infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, September 22, 1864—10 a. m.

Col. C. W. HILL, *Comdg. Johnson's Island, Ohio:*

Such persons as you may deem criminally connected with the seizure of boats you will hold subject to further investigations. The general directs that you hold such as may be turned over to you by others.

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

[SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.—For Sherman to Hood, relating to prisoners at Andersonville, see Second Series.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Farragut has been ordered to Port Royal. His health is so much impaired that he contemplated asking to be relieved; but, on being advised of contemplated operations, and that Sherman might possibly come in at some point on the Gulf, at once relinquished the idea and determined to remain. He feels himself that he is not at present physically equal to the task of organizing any new operations of magnitude, and that while he can be of service here he would break down in the new assignment. This is my own belief, and, although I have a strong personal wish that he should remain, I believe that I am not selfish in asking that the case may be considered under this view of it. Will you please submit it to the proper authorities?

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 23, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Sheridan has again beaten Early. He fought him yesterday from 4 p. m. till dark, driving him from Fisher's Hill, near Strasburg, a position thought to be almost impregnable. Nothing saved Early's army from total destruction but the cover of night. They fell up the Valley in the greatest confusion. We took many prisoners, 2,000 of whom have arrived at Winchester. No details yet received. Gold fell to 209.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

General GRANT, *City Point:*

I do want very much a good cavalry officer to command, and have been maneuvering three months to get Mower here, but Canby has sent him up White River. My present cavalry need infantry guards and pickets, and it is hard to get them within ten miles of the front. If you think Ayres will do, I would like him. Romeyn B. Ayres is, or was, as bad a growler as Granger. I would prefer Gregg or Wilson; still, anybody with proper rank will be better than Garrard. Kilpatrick is well enough for small scouts, but I do want a man of sense and courage to manage my cavalry, and will take any one that you have tried.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

General WEBSTER, *Nashville:*

I will send some troops back to Chattanooga and Bridgeport. Telegraph to General Burbridge, if he has not started, to move to Nashville and be prepared to move against Forrest; also, hold McCook's division of cavalry, which must be about Nashville. Look out for Decherd and the tunnel.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS, *Comdg. Dept. of the Cumberland:*

GENERAL: By direction of the general commanding, I refer to you the inclosed telegram.

He wishes you to direct your cavalry, now in the direction of Campbellton, to make a dash at the reported position of this bridge, and ascertain the real condition of matters; he don't care about its being of a permanent character, but simply a good dash, to come away again. He judges the object to be assistance in getting the force of Wheeler across the Chattahoochee River.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. M. DAYTON.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

Major-General SHERMAN:

My scouts confirm the story of a bridge across the Chattahoochee about two miles below Campbellton. They found rebel cavalry pickets on the other side of the river; they crept down the river-bank till they could hear work on the bridge, but were not near enough to see it.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD, *Commanding Second Cavalry Division:*

The general commanding directs that you carry into effect the following instructions from the major-general commanding the military division.*

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD, *Commanding Second Cavalry Division:*

The general commanding directs me to say you should cross the Chattahoochee at Sandtown bridge to carry out the instructions for a dash on the reported bridge. He directs me to ask who went in command of the reconnaissance to Franklin, and whether anything has been heard of it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to Chief of Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening the enemy attempted to drive in the outer pickets of the Second Brigade, stationed on the

* See Dayton to Thomas, next, *ante*.

Sandtown and Fairburn road. They were driven back. This morning at an early hour a more vigorous attack was made at the same point, but was equally unsuccessful. The inclosed note was received a few moments since by an orderly from Sandtown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
L. G. ESTES,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

ON ROAD NEAR SANDTOWN BRIDGE,
September 22, 1864.

[General KILPATRICK:]

GENERAL: I left camp near Roswell yesterday morning with a detachment of the First Cavalry Brigade, Second Division, with orders to make a reconnaissance on this side of the river as far as Franklin if possible. I have 150 enlisted men and 5 officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. L. GREENO,
Captain, Commanding Detachment First Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. to Chief of Cav., Dept. of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: One of General Howard's scouts, William Lyne, reported at dark last evening. They were opposite Campbellton, on the other side of the river. He saw troops in and around Campbellton, heard considerable hammering, and much noise above and below the town. In the afternoon he saw a small company drilling above and to the left of the town. This confirms the report of my scouts sent you last evening. He also heard reports of two or three brigades of cavalry having crossed the river some distance below. I have small scouting parties and individual scouts in direction of Powder Springs, Carrollton, Van Wert, &c.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Owl Rock Church, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: At an early hour this morning I sent out two scouting parties; one of an officer and twenty-five men, who had instructions to go to Burnt Hickory, if possible, and then toward Van Wert, has just returned (3 p. m.), and reports that they met a force, estimated by the officer at 150, at Sweet Water bridge, near the old camp of this brigade at Sweet Water, which prevented the scout from crossing the creek. When first discovered, the advance, consisting of about fifty men, were seemingly endeavoring to construct a crossing where the bridge had been previously destroyed. The officers in charge of the scout did not

dare, with the force mentioned in his rear, proceed on the west side of Sweet Water toward Burnt Hickory, and therefore returned. I have another scouting party out nearer to the river, which will undoubtedly strike the flank of the same party of the enemy, and gain more information as to its destination. The officer in charge of the first-named detachment learned from citizens that at Powder Springs the enemy have an encampment of about 250 men, who style themselves scouts. Shall I endeavor to send a force to Burnt Hickory? It will require (I submit with due deference) 150 or 200 men to get that far with any safety.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. SANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, Third Division.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the chief of cavalry. I cannot detach with safety to my command a sufficient force to send across the Sweet Water. The enemy in my front is strong and bold.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Capt. L. G. ESTES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The scout I mentioned in my communication of this afternoon as having been sent out down the Chattahoochee on the northwest side has returned, and reports that about one hour after the first party had left Sweet Water bridge they arrived there, and learned that the rebel cavalry had gone back in great haste and confusion. They also learned that there was about 150 of them, and that finding a force on the northwest side of the creek they abandoned the idea of crossing, supposing (as citizens say) that the force I sent out was large. The scout just returned found a detachment of 200 men, under a captain of the Second Cavalry Division, at Alexander's Ford. The captain in command refused to say where he was going. Citizens all say that Ross' rebel brigade is encamped at Powder Springs.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

THOMAS W. SANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The detachment of Second Cavalry Division is probably the command sent on reconnaissance down right bank of Chattahoochee to Franklin. This communication refers to one from Colonel Sanderson, herewith inclosed,* submitted to the major-general commanding this evening.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

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* See next, *ante*.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp Crooks, Ga., September 23, 1864—11 p. m.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to Chief of Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: I have just received word from the scouting party, Second Division. Captain Greeno, commanding detachment, reports that he found the enemy's pickets about two miles this side of Davis' Ferry, six miles south of Campbellton; he drove them in, capturing 2 belonging to Ferguson's brigade. The prisoners report a pontoon bridge across the river at a ferry this side of Moore's Bridge, about sixteen miles south of Davis' Ferry. They also report a corps of infantry there (General Stewart's command), and say that Armstrong, with his brigade, crossed the river day before yesterday for the purpose of cutting our railroad; had crowbars and picks along. General Ross' brigade is also with Ferguson, with six pieces of artillery. General Hood's headquarters are reported to be at some point on West Point railroad. This confirms the reports from my scouts forwarded to you last evening. Jackson's division of cavalry has certainly crossed the Chattahoochee, and all the reports go to show that the object is to strike our railroad. All quiet along my line up to this hour.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

General R. W. JOHNSON, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Telegram received. You have certainly done rightly. The Tennessee cavalry regiments, from First to Thirteenth, inclusive, save the Fifth and Sixth, are reported as being in this command and under the orders immediately of General Thomas. Confer with Governor Johnson and see what it means. Let me know.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta Ga., September 23, 1864.

General STEEDMAN, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

Instruct the troops at Whiteside's, Bridgeport, and Stevenson to be vigilant as possible. Also communicate with the naval officer, and have the river well patrolled about Whitesburg and Guntersville, to watch for any danger from the direction of Gadsden and the Coosa River.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, *September 23, 1864.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Howland, assistant quartermaster at Johnsonville, [reports] to Colonel Donaldson here, that the captain commanding the gun-boat fleet

requests that all the timber on the opposite [side] of the river be cut down; that Forrest is near Jackson, and that [there are] fears of an attack at Johnsonville.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 23, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two hundred of the enemy reported between Decatur and Athens. Telegraph wires cut, but railroad all right. Colonel Prosser in pursuit one hour behind them.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 23, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Enemy on the road two miles from Athens. Another party this p. m. six miles from Decatur, 200 strong; burnt house of Jack Harris. Have sent Third Tennessee and One hundred and second Ohio in pursuit. Will leave early in the morning with additional troops to look after rebels. The force can't be large. General Starkweather, with force, has left for Athens.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *September 23, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

We have no communication now south. All in readiness, &c.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *September 23, 1864.*
(Received 24th.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD:

The following from General Sherman is just received:

ATLANTA, *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

General Thomas consents that General Gillem serve with you up in East Tennessee, but his division properly belongs down along the Tennessee River from Florence down, and from present information they are more needed there than up in East Tennessee. I doubt the necessity of your sending far into Virginia to destroy the salt-works, or any other material interest; we must destroy their armies.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, *September 23, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I take upon myself to express an opinion that the safety of our commerce on the lakes and the security of the cities along the lake shores makes it of the highest importance, if not an indispensable necessity, that the Government should have several armed vessels, fully manned, to prevent the rebels who find security in Canada from seizing steamers engaged in commerce and converting them into war vessels, with a few of which they may, if not prevented, do us incalculable mischief. Ex-Secretary Thompson is employed in Canada in setting on foot expeditions of the most dangerous character. The recent seizure of two steamers in this vicinity has indeed terminated disastrously for the projectors of the horrible scheme, but the demonstration actually made is a sufficient warning to induce our Government to take immediate measures to guard against a repetition of it. It will be but an act of self-defense, and from the disclosures made by Cole, now in arrest at Johnson's Island, earnestly recommend that no time be lost in putting afloat armed vessels upon Lake Ontario, and speedily upon the upper lakes also. We are engaged in war, rendering this step justifiable under the treaty of 1815, but it is my duty to speak only the justifying necessity of the case.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 23, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General HITCHCOCK,
Johnson's Island, via Sandusky:

Please make thorough inspection as to defense, the condition of the force, the vigilance and qualifications of commanders, and whatever pertains to security, efficiency, and the good of the same.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *East Point, Ga., September 23, 1864.*

The troops formerly of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brigadier-General Corse commanding, having reported, in accordance with paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 214, dated headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, East Point, Ga., September 22, 1864, are hereby designated and will constitute the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *East Point, Ga., September 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, having reported in accordance with paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 214, dated headquarters Department

and Army of the Tennessee, East Point, Ga., September 22, 1864, is hereby temporarily assigned to the command of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 1. } *Near East Point, Ga., September 23, 1864.*

1. In compliance with General Orders, No. 48, current series, from headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, this division will hereafter be known and designated as the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. The attention of all commanding officers is invited to the file of general orders, current series, issued therefrom, and will be governed accordingly.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 14. } *Near East Point, Ga., September 23, 1864.*

The Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps, transferred to this corps by Special Orders, No. 214, department headquarters, will hereafter be known and designated as the First Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 15. } *Near East Point, Ga., September 23, 1864.*

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 214, department headquarters, I hereby assume temporary command of this corps. Lieut. J. D. Tredway, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, is announced as aide-de-camp, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY,
Paducah, Ky., September 23, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis, Tenn.:

I have the honor to inform you that from reliable information received I learn that there is a brigade of rebel cavalry, under command of Colonel Bell, at Paris, Tenn. It is also reported that there are other troops at Jackson, Tenn. I respectfully request that General Wash-

burn co-operate with me and assist in driving the enemy from Tennessee, as they are conscripting, collecting up deserters, and threatening Kentucky, and that if the general can aid in doing so I desire to be informed of the fact. Should I be able to collect the force that I anticipate I will move upon the enemy from this point. Please inform me immediately whether you can render such aid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. C. GILLEM,
Bull's Gap, Tenn.:

The commanding general has ordered Colonel Palmer to report to you. You can have him for the ten days.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 24, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

A considerable force of the enemy is again this side of the river. They attacked Pulaski yesterday; result not known, as communication is cut off. General Granger says it is certainly a large force and thinks is commanded by Forrest in person. Have ordered 2,500 infantry from Chattanooga to re-enforce Granger. Some estimate the number at 8,000.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., September 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

GENERAL: I understand the purpose of your Special Field Orders, No. 74, to be to supply wants occasioned by your previous one preventing sutlers going south of Chattanooga. But General Thomas, in his order defining trade limits, &c., in his department, recognizes purveyors for certain headquarters and specifies the amount they may take there. General Howard also in his Special Orders, No. 210, appointing a storekeeper at East Point, says sutlers of regiments can supply themselves from the store accordingly. These orders of the department commanders seem to contemplate the presence of purveyors and sutlers at the front. I deny at present passes for such persons as it appears to me that the order of the department commanders conflict with your own, and shall continue to do so unless otherwise ordered. They will then perhaps get passes from the department commanders, which will be recognized under orders, No. 6, and will get to the front, and the stores will, according to General Howard's idea, be only wholesale

sutler's stores. Some little explanation seems necessary as I do not see how your orders and those of department commanders can well exist together or in due subordination.

Very respectfully,

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

[SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.—For Hood to Sherman, regarding prisoners at Andersonville, see Second Series.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 24, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Forrest is north of the Tennessee with 8,000 men, and attacked the railroad at Athens to-day. Nothing is known except that he is in command, and has a mounted force large enough, he says, to stay in Middle Tennessee till Sherman comes from Atlanta to drive him away. He threatens Nashville.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 264. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., September 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXV. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Regiments of U. S. Infantry are hereby relieved from duty with the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and will report to the commanding officer of the post of Chattanooga for assignment to duty on Lookout Mountain, as guard for the hospitals and for the other purposes as set forth in Special Field Orders, No. 259, paragraph V, current series, from these headquarters. The commanding officer of the regular regiments will see that the instructions for the guidance of the hospital guards are carried out in every particular. On the arrival of the regular regiments the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Regiments Michigan Volunteer Infantry will be relieved from duty on Lookout Mountain, and will proceed to the front, reporting on their arrival at Atlanta for duty to the commanding officer Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to which brigade they are assigned for duty.

XXVI. The Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry is hereby relieved from duty with the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and will proceed at once to Running Water bridge, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, as garrison. The commanding officer of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry will report by letter to the commanding officer District of the Etowah.

XXVII. The Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry is hereby transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Col. M. F. Moore will report to Brigadier-General Carlin for assignment to command.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 79.

HDQRS. MIL. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

I. Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War by telegram, Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in this command, and will proceed to Key West to take command of the District of West Florida, reporting to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding Department of the Gulf.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

General K. GARRARD,
Second Cavalry Division:

General McArthur, at Marietta, reports that Colonel Rogers' command, at Acworth, has been skirmishing two days with Armstrong's brigade, encamped at Villa Rica and Pumpkin Vine Creek. He also reports that there is a force at Hickory Flats, probably Hickory Level noted on map, doing damage to telegraph to-day. From Powder Springs return to Roswell via New Hope, Allatoona Creek, and Acworth, then to Blake's Mill.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Sweet Water, September 24, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have at this point met the force from Roswell. There is nothing at Campbellton. Men have been on the bank on this side and could not even see smoke. There is no bridge within twenty miles of Campbellton, but the force from my division went down some six miles below, following the river road, drove in some pickets, and captured 3 prisoners. From these and citizens, all of whom agree, it is ascertained that Armstrong, with one brigade, has gone to the rear of us, and Ferguson and Ross were to follow, but had not yet done so. Armstrong crossed on Wednesday. There is a pontoon bridge about twenty miles of Campbellton, which has been thrown there since the cavalry crossed, at which time it was at Morris' Bridge, farther down the river. At the point where the bridge now is Stewart's corps is reported on this side fortifying; they crossed yesterday at 10 a. m. Hood's headquarters are at Grantville. It is thought by the prisoners from what they hear talked in camp that Hood was going to cross the river to go to Blue Mountain. All his corps had moved from Jonesborough except one, and a small force of cavalry, and in this direction. As there is no forage in this section, and the object of my movement to this side of the river is accomplished, I will return to Dry Pond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

I am directed by the general commanding to say that instructions have been sent you to return to your former camp (Blake's Mill) if, as you have reported is the case, there is no force of the enemy on the right bank of the Chattahoochee near Campbellton, your route to be by Powder Springs, where it is reported Ross' brigade of rebel cavalry is camped. Have your command, train, and battery in readiness for a move, as one will probably soon be made of the entire cavalry command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that General Garrard will probably return to his former camp via Powder Springs. You will send the order inclosed to him immediately on its reaching you by courier. The forage for your command cannot be sent to East Point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Comdg. Third Cavalry Division, Patterson's Cross-Roads:

The general commanding directs that you send the inclosed dispatch immediately on receipt, and as securely and speedily as possible, to General Garrard. The instructions contained therein will detach him from your support, and you need not expect assistance from him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that should you find that the enemy is not in force on the right bank of the Chattahoochee, you return to your former camp (Blake's Mill) via Powder Springs; break up Ross' brigade rebel cavalry, said to be camped in that vicinity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 24, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Chattanooga:

Add 1,500 men to the 1,000 ordered by General Steedman to report to General Granger on the railroad between Huntsville and Athens. Be on the lookout as you approach the vicinity of Huntsville. Send this force at once, with 100 rounds of ammunition and three days' rations.

By order of Major-General Sherman:

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 24, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Major Polk informs me that you will send me 2,500 men. Please let me know what time they can arrive here. They should be here to-night to be of service. Forrest was at Athens at 2 o'clock to-day, and has probably taken the fort at that place.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General JOHNSON
(Care Major Moe):

It is believed that a rebel force is moving toward Nashville, and I suggest that you send 1,000 infantry to Stevenson, to go to such point as General Granger may direct. Report to him by telegraph from Chattanooga.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

(Same to Brig. Gen. John E. Smith.)

DECATUR, ALA., *September 24, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Prosser, Second Tennessee Cavalry, states as his positive conviction that the force at Athens is that of Forrest, and that it numbered, already up and more coming, 3,000 or 4,000. I can't think this is so. Colonel Minnis, Third Tennessee, was sent out by me to Rogersville and Lexington day before yesterday, and Colonel Spalding the day before left Pulaski for Shoal Creek. Neither of these forces have been heard from. One or the other would have heard of a force so large as this reported by Colonel Prosser, and would have sent word back or returned somewhere to the line of railroad. I had also, fearing a return, sent 100 mounted men from Pulaski to Florence some days previously to look after the enemy. They sent back word of Roddey having crossed, as also other forces, but not a word of Forrest. I think it probable the enemy assume to belong to Forrest, to give credit to their statements of a very large force. This, of course, is all conjecture. I leave for Athens as soon as I can get a train. I will keep you informed as I get

information. Colonel Prosser, with 250 cavalry—all I have here—returning immediately to Athens, will be joined five miles out by One hundred and second Ohio, about 350 strong; also 500 infantry will follow as soon as they can be gotten off. This is my whole disposable force, without leaving this post and Huntsville with too weak garrisons.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Colonel Spalding sent courier yesterday from Squire Wilson's, on military road, who reached Pulaski at 2 p. m. to-day, with report that Forrest, with 8,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, passed toward Athens from direction of Florence on the 22d, and camped at Rogersville that night. Colonel Sipes, at Columbia, telegraphs that Forrest was crossing the river at the mouth of Indian Creek on Tuesday. Colonel Hottenstein, at Johnsonville, telegraphs that 400 of Forrest's force crossed the river at mouth of Duck Creek last Tuesday. General Granger telegraphs that, from all the information he can obtain, the force in and around Athens belongs to Forrest's command. Colonel Prosser, of one of the Tennessee regiments, took 8 prisoners belonging to the Second (rebel) Tennessee Cavalry. They represent that they are commanded by Forrest; that they crossed the river at Florence, and that Forrest told them at Okolona that they would have force enough to destroy both roads and stay in Tennessee as long as they pleased. One of the block-houses was commanded to surrender by General Forrest. Colonel Prosser says he is satisfied Forrest is with the men. All the available troops I have are commanded by Generals Granger and Starkweather; they have instructions to vigorously attack any force they find. General Steedman has ordered 2,500 men to be sent to General Granger.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, *Atlanta:*

A dispatch from General Granger at Decatur, 5 p. m. to-day, says that Colonel Campbell surrendered Athens to-day, and that a detachment of 300 men, sent from Decatur last night to re-enforce Athens, was captured within a mile and a half of the latter place. General Granger estimates the force operating in the vicinity of Athens at 4,000. General Starkweather telegraphs from Pulaski that the enemy captured Athens at noon to-day, and that a large force was seen in the vicinity of Athens this morning. Colonel Spalding, who has returned from a scout toward the Tennessee River, says there is no doubt in his mind that Forrest is on this side of the Tennessee River with 8,000 men and eight pieces of artillery. Colonel Spalding captured 2 wagons and 3 prisoners. He says the report of prisoners and citizens correspond. General Johnson, at my request, has ordered General Croxton to march from Franklin to Pulaski and follow Forrest. Colonel Jones, with over 1,000 men, will march from here, taking a battery with him, at daylight in the morning.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

DECATUR JUNCTION, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have all sorts of rumors from Athens. The forces certainly large. It is reported that they have burned the depot at Athens. I shall move there with all the forces I can collect.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

From the best information that I can obtain, the force in and about Athens belongs to Forrest's command. Colonel Prosser, who returned this morning, reports them constantly increasing. He made 8 prisoners, some of them belonging to the Second (rebel) Tennessee. They crossed at Florence, and represent that they are commanded by Forrest in person. One of the block-houses was summoned to surrender by General Forrest. The force is unquestionably a large one. The prisoners state that Forrest told them at Okolona that they would have force enough to destroy both railroads and stay in Tennessee as long as he pleased. Colonel Prosser is satisfied that General Forrest is with them in person. I have heard nothing from the Third Tennessee, which I ordered down to Elk River, or from Colonel Spalding, who left for Shoal Creek day before yesterday. I shall move at once with all the forces at my command, in anticipation of return of the enemy. I retained One hundred and second Ohio and Seventy-third Indiana.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

Colonel Campbell, Athens, was said to have surrendered the post at that place, the strongest position in the district. Forrest was there at 2 o'clock this afternoon; firing was heard there then. Forrest's force said to be very large. No one seems to be able to approximate his numbers. I don't believe, however, it is even 4,000. The detachment sent from here to re-enforce Athens last night, about 350, is said to have been captured within one mile and a half of Athens, after a very obstinate engagement. Starkweather promised to be at Athens yesterday afternoon, but nothing has been heard of him since.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have conversed with an escaped prisoner Ninth Indiana, who appears to be a shrewd, intellectual man. He left Wheeler this morning at Courtland. He says Forrest crossed at Bainbridge and Florence day before yesterday; that his force, with Roddey's, will not exceed 4,000. Wheeler's force has gone south, with orders to join Hood in Georgia.

He states that he saw Forrest's staff officers, and the talk of the men was that Forrest intended to play a "bluff game," and would not stop until he [had] taken Pulaski, Shelbyville, and Franklin, and all the intermediate block-houses on the road. If I find the road cut so I cannot repair it, and move up, shall I come around with my infantry by way of Stevenson? I have only 250 cavalry, Third Tennessee. Should like exceedingly to be around, and have command of the troops to fight Forrest.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General STARKWEATHER,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

General Granger telegraphs this morning the enemy, about 200 strong, struck the road near Athens last evening and burned a house there. He also says a small party was near Decatur. He seems to be waiting for you to attend to that party at Athens. You will attack the enemy vigorously on the road wherever he may be, and please keep us posted.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *September 24, 1864—2.10 a. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch received. I shall hold the place and the two bridges until re-enforcements arrive. Enemy reported advancing rapidly. Will do the best I can. Enemy reported moving from Athens in this direction. Dispatch just in. Athens captured with all troops at said post. Enemy skirmishing with my men at Sulphur Branch trestle. I send Colonel Spalding with Tennessee brigade to re-enforce Elk River and Sulphur Branch.

JNO. C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following dispatch just received by courier from Colonel Spalding, dated yesterday, on military road, at Squire Wilson's:

Forrest, with 8,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, passed toward Athens from toward Florence yesterday. He camped at Rogersville last night. Direction taken from that place is not known.

Dispatch signed by Colonel Spalding's adjutant-general.

JNO. C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Colonel Spalding, of Tennessee brigade, has arrived. He thinks Forrest, Wheeler, Roddey, and Biffle have concentrated. I shall hold this place to the last.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *September 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

I have just returned from a scout. There is no doubt in my mind that Forrest is on this side of the river with at least 8,000 men and eight pieces of artillery (I captured 2 of his wagons and took 3 prisoners), and citizens tell the same story.

GEO. SPALDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

PULASKI, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All my mounted men moved at 3 this morning, with orders to open communication with Athens, placing strong force at the two important bridges. Your first dispatch this morning says that Colonel Prosser is after the enemy, and now that it is expected I shall attack him, I will do so whenever found, but the two dispatches seem to be not consistent with each other. The information sent you is from Captain Slatery. Third Tennessee is Colonel Prosser's regiment, and the regiment having met the enemy at 2 p. m. yesterday it would seem that the information is entitled to some weight. Will keep you fully posted as possible. Have scouts out toward Tennessee River. Have ordered Colonel Pace to move forward, find the enemy, and attack him if found, but not to uncover the bridges until he knows fully as to the enemy.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have ordered the trains back. Courier just from Elk River bridge and Sulphur Branch trestle. All quiet there. My forces are there, and are trying to communicate with Athens. Lieutenant-colonel of Third Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Prosser commanding, corroborates all that I have telegraphed you. He states this to my officer in command at Elk River bridge, having just returned from near Rogersville. Colonel Spalding and command will be in to-night. Captured man of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry just in, who also corroborates the statements.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *September 24, 1864.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Another courier just in. Captain Slatery, Third Tennessee, reports rebel force, 3,000 strong, passing through Rogersville at 10 a. m. yesterday. He had skirmish with them at 2 p. m.; are moving against railroad. I sent this information as to forces on 21st to General Granger, saying that Roddey crossed four regiments. All communication south has been cut off. Will establish courier-lines at once between Sulphur Branch and here, and try to communicate with Athens. Inform General Granger by way of Stevenson of what has occurred, as we have no other means of communicating with him.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *September 24, 1864.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Courier just in from Athens reports Athens taken at 12 m. to-day. Enemy this side of Athens. Large fire seen at Athens this morning before daylight. I have no re-enforcements to send them. I go into battle line at once.

JNO. C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 24, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

I have the following dispatch from General Granger, at Decatur:

Send a messenger to General Starkweather at Elk River bridge, and another to Pulaski, to make the most determined stand, and to delay the enemy as much as possible. I will join him to-morrow night with heavy re-enforcements.

By order of Brigadier-General Granger:

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

W. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding.

The messengers are now en route as ordered.

W. P. L.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 24, 1864.*

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Larkinsville:

There is a large force of the enemy at Athens, and you may be called upon for re-enforcements. Keep your men well in hand, constantly provided with two days' cooked rations, and ready to march at a moment's notice. This order is from General Granger.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding

HUNTSVILLE, *September 24, 1864.*

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Larkinsville:

A train leaves Stevenson immediately to take your regiment, except small detachments at the stations, to Decatur. The conductor has orders directing the number to be left at each station. Come yourself, and bring all the men you possibly can, and make haste. Let the convalescents hold the stations, if you have enough of them. Forrest and Roddey are at Athens.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

Your dispatch received. I shall hold this place and the two bridges until re-enforcements arrive. Enemy reported advancing rapidly; will do the best I can. Enemy reported moving from Athens in this direction. Dispatch just in; Athens captured with all the troops of said post. Enemy skirmishing with my men at Sulphur Branch trestle. I send Colonel Spalding with Tennessee brigade to re-enforce Elk River bridge and Sulphur Branch trestle. General Granger reported repulsed (by our courier-line).

Respectfully, yours,

J. D. HAZZARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that 400 of Forrest's command crossed the Tennessee near mouth of Duck River on Tuesday evening last and are now at Linden, Tenn. Lieutenant-Colonel Trauernicht was out yesterday and returned at 12 o'clock last night. He reports the country on Buffalo thickly invested by rebels belonging to Forrest, also some of Wheeler's deserters, who are conscripting. I will send out scouts immediately and report as soon as they return.

JNO. A. HOTTENSTEIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Information received at these headquarters last night at 8 o'clock that the detachment at Red River bridge would be attacked by 250 guerrillas, and it is known they are in the country. All the available infantry was sent as re-enforcements last night. A force was expected from Captain Irvin, assistant quartermaster, last night; has not arrived here. Have received no news from the detachment this morning. If Captain Irvin's men have not yet started please send a mounted force at once, as I wish to pursue them.

J. W. JEFFERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *September 24, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Information just received that Forrest was crossing at the mouth of Indian Creek last Tuesday; Roddey was this side. Biffle had 600 men on Green River. No enemy near this post. Have sent scout, as directed.

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *September 24, 1864.*
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

Major-General MILROY:

Forrest is reported on the railroad between Athens and Decatur. The lines have been down since daylight. Have you heard anything of the Ninth Pennsylvania and Fifth Tennessee?

B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Franklin, Tenn.:

Forrest is reported to be crossing the Tennessee above Bart's Landing. General Rousseau directs that you please send such a force in that direction as will ascertain the facts in the case. This is with General Johnson's consent. The rebels, in small force, are on the road below Athens.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.—For correspondence between N. B. Forrest and Wallace Campbell, relative to surrender of post of Athens, Ala., see Part I, pp. 521, 522.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] OFFICE PROV. MAR. GEN. OF EAST TENN.,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Ohio:

COLONEL: I have recently received some information from North Carolina which I deem of sufficient importance to transmit to department headquarters. At Greensborough, N. C., the rebels have a large depot of supplies, consisting of commissary and quartermaster stores. Although the Danville road is taxed to its utmost capacity in carrying them to Richmond they accumulate more rapidly than they can be removed. One statement received from a gentleman of Carter County placed the number of rations at several millions; another, made by a Mr. Lamb, who lives within a few miles of Greensborough, and who left

home a little more than two weeks ago, corroborates the first. Mr. Lamb informed me that the guard at Greensborough was only about 100 strong, and that there were no troops between that point and the Tennessee line, except some fifty men in each county employed in arresting deserters and enforcing the conscription. The stores at Greensborough must be of immense value to the rebels, and it has been represented that they could be easily destroyed either by an expedition from the vicinity of Petersburg or from East Tennessee. If an expedition should start from the latter direction it would be necessary to threaten the salt-works in Southwest Virginia with a good force, so as to attract the attention of the enemy and send a smaller body of men toward Asheville, N. C., and have the expeditionary force move through Taylorsville, Johnson County, East Tenn., which place is distant 144 miles from Greensborough. As the gauge of the North Carolina railroads differs from those of Virginia and South Carolina, all rolling-stock on the road between Greensborough and Charlotte, N. C., could, by seizing the former place and moving south, be destroyed. From what I have been able to learn, I believe that 1,500 to 2,000 cavalry can accomplish the work.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,
Brig. Gen. and Provost-Marshal-General of East Tennessee.

(Forwarded by General Schofield to General Sherman.)

[Indorsement.]

No action.

SHERMAN,
General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Bull's Gap:

I have ordered 100 of the Tenth Michigan, fully armed and equipped and well supplied with ammunition, with seven days' rations, two in haversacks, to proceed by rail to-morrow and report to you. I shall send sixteen dismounted men from this place to strengthen garrison left at the Plains.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 24, 1864—2 p. m.*

General BURBRIDGE:

General Vaughn, commanding rebel forces in East Tennessee, is still in front of this place with his entire available force. Rebel Colonel Williams is near Vaughn. I will try to keep them here until you destroy the salt-works and come up in their rear. Vaughn's force is about 2,000 and six pieces of artillery. Generals Cosby, Giltner, and Duke are with him.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, September 24, 1864—9.26 a. m.

Col. W. B. THOMAS,
Commanding, Gallipolis, Ohio:

General Sullivan, at Charleston, W. Va., reports that the rebel General Echols is preparing for a raid up the Kanawha Valley. You will keep your command well on the alert and in readiness to furnish every assistance possible.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

General HOWARD,
East Point:

I have no doubt Hood has resolved to throw himself on our flanks to prevent our accumulating stores, &c., here, trusting to our not advancing into Georgia. Some cavalry got possession of Athens yesterday. I think I will send a division from Thomas to Bridgeport, and the balance of the one you have at Rome, viz, Corse's, so as to act in case the enemy puts himself up west of the Coosa. Let Corse get all ready.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1864.

General HOWARD,
East Point:

You may order General Corse to proceed to Rome by cars, and then unite his division to act against any force that may attempt to threaten Bridgeport from the direction of Gadsden. Let them march up tomorrow and take cars in the evening. The whole division will rejoin us before we take the field.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 24, 1864.*
(Received a. m. 25th.)

General SMITH,
Cartersville, Ga.:

The following is just received from Nashville:

It is believed here that Forrest is moving toward Nashville. I suggest that you send 1,000 infantry to Stevenson, to go to such point as General Granger may direct. I can send two regiments from here should you direct.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 24, 1864—12 m.*

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Commanding, White's Station,
Col. J. W. NOBLE,
Second Division, Cavalry Corps:

Have the effective portion of your command prepared to move at short notice. Notify me as to the number of men you can mount for an expedition. Get your pack train into the most serviceable possible condition.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 24, 1864.

Col. VAN E. YOUNG, *Commanding First Brigade:*

COLONEL: You will please direct that four companies from the Forty-eighth, increased up to 200 men, under command of Major Stevens, be prepared to move by transports on Monday next, with seven days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. The necessary arrangements will be made at once, and Major Stevens will be directed to report to Colonel Gilchrist, commanding Fiftieth U. S. Colored Infantry, for further instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins:

O. J. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 25, 1864—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 1 a. m. 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Hood seems to be moving, as it were, to the Alabama line, leaving open to me the road to Macon, as also to Augusta; but his cavalry is busy on our roads. A force (number estimated as high as 8,000) is reported to have captured Athens, Ala., as also a regiment of 350 sent to their relief. I have sent Newton's division up to Chattanooga in cars, and will send another division to Rome. If I were sure that Savannah would soon be in our possession I would be tempted to make for Milledgeville and Augusta; but I must secure what I have. Jeff. Davis is at Macon.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 25, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Rebels still in possession of the railroad between Pulaski and Decatur, but have not yet struck Nashville and Chattanooga road. Every exertion is making by district commander here and at Chattanooga to overtake and destroy this force. Jackson's rebel cavalry is north of Chattahoochee and captured a train near Marietta last night. His main body was at Villa Rica. Wheeler is at Corinth, Miss. My wires are all working, except to Athens, Ala.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have ascertained through Colonel Beckwith, who called at my headquarters this a. m., that the railroad can furnish transportation for about 2,500 men at 12 m. to-day. The division which has been ordered to Chattanooga, General Newton's, numbers about 3,500 men. I can send those not taken up to day in the morning of to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send one division of your corps to Chattanooga, without delay, for temporary duty at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation by railroad.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to accompany your division to Chattanooga, and, after consultation with Major-General Steedman, so post it as to make it most available for the defense of Chattanooga, Running Water Bridge, and Bridgeport particularly, and for the defense of the railroad between those points. After the arrival of your troops at these points, Major-General Steedman can use all his available force to assist General Rousseau and General Granger in driving the rebel raiders from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and the Nashville and North Alabama Railroad. After your troops are properly posted you will please furnish a copy of this communication to Major-General Steedman and to Brigadier-General Granger, and then proceed to your new command in compliance with the orders from the War Department and received through headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, a copy of which has already been furnished you. The major-general commanding also desires that you will furnish him a report, either by telegraph or letter, of your actions after you have posted your troops in accordance with the within instructions.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. RAMSEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1864.

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I will send a division to Chattanooga to-night and another to-morrow to Rome. You can act in anticipation of these arrivals. Look well to Stevenson and the Tennessee, though outside of your command. I can guard Bridgeport better from Rome than other point.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

DECATUR, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The advance of Forrest has been reported at Elkton, and he may leave with a part [of his] force for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Have ordered a scout to be sent from Huntsville. If they are, would it not be right to have a strong force at Tullahoma?

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 25, 1864—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER:

It is best that the re-enforcements ordered to you should join you and then you can judge (being on the spot) what is best to be done, whether to attack the enemy direct or get in his rear; but you should give him no rest until you have disposed of him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Previous to receipt of your telegram dispatches arrived from General Sherman to stop and send to Nashville the troops from Chattanooga which had been ordered here, which has been done. Fourteen hundred of them were last heard from at Stevenson, and were probably sent up to Nashville from there, as the commanding officer at Stevenson telegraphed me General Sherman's dispatch to send them. The enemy have appeared in considerable [force] outside of our lines at this place; supposed at first this might be Wheeler's, which was yesterday morning reported at Courtland and Moulton, only twenty-one miles from here, but which was reported on the march to Georgia; but I received this evening a telegram from Lieutenant Glassford, of the Navy, that [he] understood that Decatur is to be threatened, and he will be down to-morrow with two more gun-boats, which leads me to think that this may be the force he previously intimated as having crossed the Coosa River. I shall prepare for any amount of force to-night, and will learn more of what is outside of us to-morrow, certainly. As long as Wheeler is so near it will not be prudent to take another man from this place; now I have but 1,500.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 25, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

The detachment of 350 men sent from here to re-enforce Athens fought their way up within sight of the fort, when its fire opened upon them. It seems incredible that so strong a position with a garrison of 600 should have surrendered when this small force was able to drive the enemy back, and come within sight of the fort. The loss of this detachment, as appears by information from the two or three who escaped, was very large, and the loss of the enemy was unquestionably three to one.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *September 25, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

By telegrams just received I gather the following information: The fort at Sulphur Branch trestle has been captured; block-house at low trestle was surrendered. Generals Forrest, Buford, and Lyon, with 8,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, threatening Elk River bridge. Escaped prisoners report that Generals Wheeler and Roddey were expected to join them at Columbia or Franklin, and combined force were to attack Nashville. Twenty-five rebels killed in fight at Athens; artillery at that place captured. It is the belief among officers of Confederate forces that Wheeler and Roddey were to attack Decatur. I believe this information is correct, and that they do design to attack this place. I have learned from several sources with regard to Forrest's force, and this estimate is evidently correct, and, if anything, under the mark. I have no force to follow up Forrest, but would respectfully suggest that every effort be made to meet him with strong force in front.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 25, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Stevenson, Ala.:

The troops ordered from Chattanooga to re-enforce General Granger must come to this city soon as possible, instead of going toward Huntsville. If any have left on their way west, send this order after them to bring them back.

By order of Major-General Sherman:

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *September 25, 1864.*

General J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch is received and forwarded to General Granger at Decatur. Two trains loaded with troops from Chattanooga passed this place this afternoon en route to Decatur. I learn that more are expected.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 25, 1864.*

General J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

We have turned two trains loaded with troops from Chattanooga and started them for Nashville.

WM. P. LYON,
Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 25, 1864.*

Lieut. SAMUEL M. KNEELAND,
Decatur, Ala.:

The cavalry, 100 strong, are on the roads, and the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, 400 strong, have just passed here en route to Decatur. A train is now starting from here to bring down the Thirteenth Wisconsin. We have been delayed for want of cars.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *September 25, 1864.*

General ROUSSEAU:

I have telegraphed General Starkweather that if the enemy have not yet crossed Elk River he will destroy the bridge, as the Elk must be too high now to be crossed. Artillery firing is heard this a. m. from Sulphur trestle.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Forrest was at Sulphur trestle early this a. m.; is by this time undoubtedly at Elk River; will be at Pulaski probably to-morrow. If that is so, I have to march to Pulaski, and that will be thirty-six miles. I certainly can't overtake Forrest before he gets there, as the road is destroyed and we have to march. My force here when I telegraphed was but 300 infantry and 250 cavalry. I could not proceed with them at that time, and the general's order contemplated my going with re-enforcements from General Steedman, only 700 of which have arrived, and they only a few minutes since. The next detachment will not be here before 10 o'clock to-night, certainly. I will now have to march to Pulaski if I follow after Forrest. Unless I receive orders, I will the moment the forces arrive. I have had my command at the depot, two miles and a half from here, since yesterday afternoon, waiting re-enforcements to move up the road.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The forces from Chattanooga have not arrived, nor have they reported from Stevenson, as they promised. If they do not come soon it will be of no use to follow them up afoot.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 25, 1864.*

General ROUSSEAU:

Re-enforcements from Chattanooga not yet heard from. If not yet at Stevenson, I think they had better be sent by the other road, as they will reach the enemy some six hours sooner. If they come here we must march thirty-six miles. We have none ready. All night waiting for these troops to arrive.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *September 25, 1864.*

General ROUSSEAU:

It is now 1.40 p. m. and only 700 of the 2,500 men promised to be sent yesterday from Chattanooga have reported at Stevenson, and they cannot possibly arrive here before 5 o'clock this p. m. We cannot leave here before sunset. Our force will then only be 1,100 infantry and 250 cavalry. To wait for the balance of the 2,500 we cannot leave before evening with the present condition of the roads. We can't reach Elk River before day after to-morrow, and if the enemy destroy all the bridges we will be delayed half a day getting over. Under these circumstances it appears to me to be far better that the troops now coming be stopped at Stevenson and be sent around by Nashville, as by that route they can reach Pulaski, with no marching, by 8 o'clock at furthest to-morrow a. m. A thousand or 1,200 men at least should be left at this post. We have no idea of their strength, but the enemy is outside our pickets in line of battle, displaying very considerable force, and it is not improbable that Wheeler, who was certainly at Moulton yesterday, may have left a portion of his force to demonstrate against this place, and to avail himself of any chance to attack it. I think, if any movement is to be made from this post it would better be made down the river on south side, and if the force is not large that is left by the enemy we can destroy him and recapture all the prisoners, as I understand they are being crossed at Bainbridge and Lamb's Ferry. If they are in force it is absolutely necessary we fall back and hold this position.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 25, 1864—8 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur, Ala.:*

It is intended that all the troops from Chattanooga shall come here, at the earliest possible moment, by rail. If any have reported to you send them back at once.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

My impression is that Forrest probably has Wheeler and Roddey with him. Making all allowance for stampeding he has a very large and effective force, and will, of course, strike the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. If that road is to be saved a large force must be sent to it at once.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The following dispatch, dated Pulaski at 4 a. m., just received:

If you wish to save the railroad and the command between here and Athens you must send by special train an officer to take command of these forces. General Starkweather is totally unfit. He is drunk and has been so for some time past. We do this from a sense of duty.

GEO. SPALDING,
Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry.
GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel.
VIRGIL H. LYON,
Major.
WILLIAM P. PAYNE,
Adjutant, Ninth Indiana Cavalry.

I have relieved General Starkweather and directed the senior officer there to assume command. I will go down myself with what force I can get here as soon as troops can be gotten ready and on the train. I have nothing from which I can re-enforce the troops at Pulaski, except detachments of cavalry furnished by Brigadier-General Johnson. I have heard nothing from General Granger since my dispatch of last night to Major Hoffman.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

The Second Division, Fourth Corps, has been ordered to Chattanooga, Running Water, and Bridgeport temporarily, to enable General Steedman to re-enforce you with as many men as he can to assist in repelling raid of enemy on our railroad. Confer with him as to where his men are most needed. I hope you will be able to clean those fellows out entirely this time.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *September 25, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I respectfully submit the following telegram, just received from General Milroy, it being impossible for me to increase his force without too greatly diminishing it at other places.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 25, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

For the last ten days a drove of cattle has passed each day, for which a guard of twenty men each had to be detailed from here to Chattanooga, as they could not be relieved between this and that point for want of men, and still the droves come. My whole effective force is not over 500 men. The block-houses between Duck River and Cowan are manned with but six men and a non-commissioned officer. The fort at Elk River bridge has two guns and but forty men; the complement of the fort is 500 men. The road between the tunnel and Stevenson, having fourteen block-houses and three military stations, is solely guarded by the Sixth Kentucky Infantry, now not over 220 strong, two companies having left since last raid by reason of expiration of term of service. The block-houses and fort at Duck River, where there is one gun, is guarded by one commissioned officer and forty-seven men. I send you by to-night's mail a full report, to which and the suggestions made I call special attention. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Thirteenth Wisconsin have not yet reported.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding:

General Steedman will assist you with all his forces as soon as General Newton reaches Chattanooga. The commanding general directs that you report the facts in the case of General Starkweather as soon as possible. Such things should be met promptly.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 25, 1864.—For Rousseau to Thomas, reporting surrender of Sulphur Branch trestle, &c., see Part I, p. 504.]

NASHVILLE, *September 25, 1864.*

Major HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Troops at this post not attached to garrison: Cavalry, under Colonel Lowe, 2,200; Artillery Reserve, Colonel Barnett, 7 batteries, 550 men; Captain Cogswell, 2 batteries, 235 men; Veteran Reserve, about 500; Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, 300; Tenth Tennessee Infantry, 100; Fourth Kentucky Infantry, 130; First Wisconsin Infantry, 100; One hundred and seventy-third Ohio Infantry, 1,000 men, just arrived; One hundred and first Colored Infantry, organizing, about 300.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

From the unattached force [reported] by me this morning General Rousseau [takes] 1,300 cavalry and two batteries. He also takes the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, which belongs to the garrison.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 25, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

I have a brigade to-night nine miles south of Columbia, and one is now en route by rail to Pulaski. This force will be in Pulaski by daylight. I will take command of all the cavalry against Forrest. I leave a staff officer here to transact my business. He is competent; of odds and ends he will do all well.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY:

Have the citizens along the railroad from within six miles of this place to Bridgeport remove at once all fences within 600 yards of the road except those around corn-fields, and those you will have removed as soon as it can be done without great hardship to the people. This order is given to put out of reach of the enemy fuel for burning the road. If the order is not carried out by the citizens have it done by burning the fences where they stand.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent to Brigadier-General Van Cleve, Colonel Krzyzanowski, Major Wortham, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins.)

TULLAHOMA, *September 25, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I am informed that all trains have been stopped on this road until further orders. I respectfully suggest the importance of having a train here to move troops from one point to another, as emergency may require, in event of an attack.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 25, 1864—8 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The following information has just been received from Mr. Sproal, agent at Shelbyville:

Eight of Forrest's scouts were seen ten miles this side of Pulaski yesterday, and they reported Forrest on this side of Elk River, with 8,000 cavalry, some infantry, and twenty pieces of artillery, and said he would camp last night between Athens and Pulaski, and would strike the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad somewhere in this vicinity.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 25, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Can I have a train here to distribute troops and relieve points attacked? If I could be informed what regiments are coming, when they are coming, and their strength, I could distribute them as they come up.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN WORTHAM:

Forrest was at Athens at noon yesterday, and took the place. He is now traveling toward Pulaski. Send word of this to the garrison at Shelbyville. Forrest may strike the road to-night or to-morrow. Keep a scouting party well out westward, and have your men on the lookout.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *September 25, 1864.*

Captain SHIPP:

CAPTAIN: Forrest has taken Athens, and is marching toward Pulaski. Keep your scouts out in direction of Fayetteville. If you are attacked, fall back to this place.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel DAWKINS:

COLONEL: Forrest was at Athens at noon yesterday, and captured the garrison at that place. He is going in direction of Pulaski and destroying the railroad as he goes. Divide your forces and keep them on the lookout.

By command of Major-General Milroy:

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *September 25, 1864—3.40 a. m.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Spalding dispatches me, under date Elk River, 7.50 p. m., that he learns from prisoners that the rebel forces are commanded by Forrest, Buford, and Lyon, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000 men, armed with Enfield and Springfield rifles. He says if Forrest attacks the bridge he will be successful beyond a doubt. His command does not exceed 700. Reports two brigades at Elkton, and thinks there is a force west of the railroad; thinks they are surrounding; suggests that a large force be

concentrated before an attempt is made to check the enemy. Colonel Spalding's forces and mine are entirely inadequate. For God's sake send the re-enforcements.

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *September 25, 1864—10 a. m.*

[Maj. B. H. POLK:]

A sergeant of Ninth Indiana Cavalry, under Major Lilly, just arrived from Sulphur trestle; left there at 9 this a. m.; was slightly wounded; says they had been fighting about an hour when he left; reports one man killed and a small number wounded on our side in that time. Rebels had certainly six pieces of artillery bearing on the fort from three sides; reports that all our men, numbering about 800, were inside the fort, and the fight was growing warm. Has no idea of the strength of the rebels. Nothing more. Just received dispatch from General Granger, stating that firing was heard this a. m. at Sulphur trestle. Recommends that if the enemy has not yet crossed Elk River the bridge there should be destroyed, river being too high for enemy to cross with artillery.

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding Force.

PULASKI, *September 25, 1864—12.24 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just received the following from Colonel Spalding, commanding at Elk River bridge:

Heavy firing heard in the direction of Sulphur Branch. Major Lilly calls for re-enforcements. I will move with all the mounted [men] to his assistance immediately. Send re-enforcements as soon as possible to Elk River bridge.

Have also heard from Colonel Lathrop, commanding Sulphur Branch, under date 4 this a. m. He needs re-enforcements, rations, and ammunition. Is satisfied there is a strong force of rebels operating against him. Everything is quiet here. We have 300 dismounted and 30 mounted men. Will hold the place against the devil.

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces.

PULASKI, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Just received the following dispatch from Captain Robbins, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, commanding at Elk River bridge:

Colonel JACKSON:

Major Lilly has engaged the rebels ever since daylight. Don't know what is the result. Colonel Spalding has moved down.

WM. ROBBINS,
Captain Company I.

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

PULASKI, *September 25, 1864—1.50 a. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have moved Colonel Spalding to Elk River bridge and Sulphur Branch trestle. They are moving out now. Shall hold out until re-enforcements arrive. Hurry up re-enforcements.

J. C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Order General Croxton and Colonel Jones to move at once, or they will be too late as it is. Hurry them up; I need them badly.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *September 25, 1864.*

Major POLK:

The charges made against me are false, as all my staff officers and others connected with me will testify. Every one here wishes me to command. Men and officers are beseeching me. Let me fight the troops, and if anything is wrong I am ready to answer for it as a general officer; if not, give me leave to retire to Nashville, or give me orders of some kind, so that I may know what to do. I don't wish to remain here without a command, although I will take a musket, if necessary, and fight as a common soldier.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *September 25, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

What force has Forrest? Is he moving this way? I have not over 700 men to defend these extensive works. I should have additional regiment of infantry. I have telegraphed General Milroy to this effect.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 25, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Col. W. B. SIPES,
Columbia:

Send courier to General Croxton to say that Colonel Jones, with a good brigade and battery, is going on to Pulaski by rail, and that he must reach there by forced march to-morrow. He should start at 3 a. m. to-morrow.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 25, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER:

Upon your order I sent 2,800 men to Huntsville this morning. Have only enough left for picket and guard duty. Will forward troops sent by General Sherman as quickly as possible. They will arrive here at 7 a. m.

T. R. STANLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *September 25, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

I fear delay will operate injuriously. Vaughn was still in my front at 4 p. m. yesterday. Deserters report that Giltner, with 500, has gone in Kentucky on raid, by way of Pound Gap. I do not think all rebels in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia will exceed 2,700 effective, and they are this side of Abingdon. You must attack them in rear or they will be too strong for me. After leaving this place I will move as requested in your last telegram.

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 217. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., September 25, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will direct Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, commanding Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to proceed with his command to Atlanta, Ga., to-morrow, the 26th, in time to take the evening train to Rome, Ga. On reaching Rome he will unite his division and be prepared to act against any force that may attempt to threaten Bridgeport from the direction of Gadsden. The command will carry three days' rations in haversacks.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS, *East Point, Ga., September 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 217, from headquarters Department of the Tennessee, this command will move to-morrow, the 26th instant, at 9 a. m., with four days' rations in haversacks, for Atlanta, Ga., in the following order: The Second Brigade, followed by the First Brigade; no artillery, tents, or camp and garrison equipage will be transported; everything reduced to light marching order. On reaching Atlanta the troops will be loaded onto cars, and thence transported to

Rome with a limited mess establishment for brigade, regimental, and company commanders, and the horses of acting general, field, and staff officers. The sick, wounded, and camp baggage not taken will be left in camp under a small guard. The Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Major Hughes commanding, will move to-morrow at daylight, via Sandtown, Dallas, and Van Wert, to Rome.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I received this morning intelligence that Nashville is threatened by Forrest. Ordered two regiments from Chattanooga to Stevenson, to report from there to General Granger. I intend to run up to Chattanooga as soon as train arrives. I am not aware of the force that captured the train last night.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Weekly report of effective force of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding, September 25, 1864.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total
Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.	34	274	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus.	10	60	70	3	106	109	8	107	115
First Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods.	28	99	127	278	4,506	4,784	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen.	27	152	179	209	3,819	4,028	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith.	20	.....	20	193	3,234	3,427	24	475	499
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse.	28	251	279	84	2,289	2,373	.....	.....	.....
Total	113	562	675	767	13,954	14,721	32	582	614
Seventeenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom.	19	200	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller.	24	101	125	138	3,683	3,821	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett.	28	134	162	106	2,698	2,804	.....	.....	.....
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap.	34	339	373	110	3,342	3,452	.....	.....	.....
Total	105	774	879	354	9,723	10,077	.....	.....	.....
Engineer Regiment, Col. Henry Flad.	9	6	15	16	524	540	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	261	1,616	1,877	1,137	24,201	25,338	32	582	614

Weekly report of effective force of the Army of the Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Artillery.			Total.				
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.	.....	.....	.....	34	274	308	301	.....
Fifteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus.	.....	.....	.....	21	273	294	81	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods.	6	309	315	312	4,914	5,226	207	14
Second Division, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen.	8	323	331	244	4,294	4,538	138	13
Third Division, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith.	9	257	266	246	3,966	4,212	384	12
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse.	2	103	105	114	2,643	2,757	.....	.....
Total	25	992	1,017	937	16,090	17,027	812	39
Seventeenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom.	.....	.....	.....	19	200	219	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller.	8	274	282	170	4,058	4,228	159	10
Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett.	5	346	351	139	3,178	3,317	133	14
Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap.	7	378	385	151	4,059	4,210	192	14
Total	20	998	1,018	479	11,495	11,974	484	38
Engineer Regiment, Col. Henry Flad	.....	.....	.....	25	530	555	.....	.....
Grand total	45	1,990	2,035	1,475	28,389	29,864	1,597	77

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. HATCH,
White's Station, Tenn.:

Bell's brigade is reported to be in West Tennessee. You will send a scout of 100 men to-morrow morning toward Bolivar to obtain all possible information of the movements of the enemy. Send me report upon their return.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 26, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

It will be better to drive Forrest from Middle Tennessee as a first step, and do anything else that you may feel your force sufficient for. When a movement is made on any part of the sea-coast I will advise you. If Hood goes to the Alabama line, will it not be impossible for him to subsist his army?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 26, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Jeff. Davis was in Richmond on last Thursday. This, I think, is beyond a doubt. I have evidence that General Sheridan's victory has created the greatest consternation and alarm for the safety of the city. I will give them another shake before the end of the week.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 3.15 a. m. 27th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

GENERAL: I have your dispatch of to-day. I have already sent one division (General Newton's) to Chattanooga, and another (Corse's) to Rome. Our armies are much reduced, and if I send back much more I will not be able to threaten Georgia much. There are men enough to the rear to whip Forrest, but they are necessarily scattered to defend the road. Can't you expedite the sending to Nashville of the recruits that are in Indiana and Ohio? They could occupy the forts. Hood is now on the West Point road, twenty-four miles south of this, and draws his supplies by that road. Jeff. Davis is there to-day, and superhuman efforts will be made to break my road. Forrest is now lieutenant-general and commands all the enemy's cavalry.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 26, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

General Newton has started for Key West and will go, via New Orleans, to see General Canby, and explain much that cannot as well be done by letter. I would like to know by telegraph when Captain Audenried reaches Washington with my dispatches, that I may know that you and General Grant are in possession of my views. I want the recruits sent forward as fast as possible. I know my line of communication will be attacked. Forrest is now lieutenant-general and in command of all the cavalry.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 26, 1864.*
(Received 2.50 a. m. 27th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I have re-enforced my line back as far as Chattanooga; but in Middle Tennessee we are weak, on account of the number of regiments out of time. I would like to have any regiments in Indiana or Ohio sent to Nashville, or recruits would do. Jeff. Davis is on a visit to Hood at Palmetto.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

I do not know what General Grant's views are about Savannah, but I hardly think he intends to operate there. I should say your line was Columbus, Montgomery, and Selma, opening, in conjunction with Farragut and Canby, the Alabama River. Selma is a very important place. You are nearer to Montgomery than to Augusta, and the latter as far from Savannah as the former from Mobile. By holding Atlanta, Montgomery, and the Alabama River we can prevent any serious raids into Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and at the same time cut off the rebel army from their grain-fields. Deprived of the grain, iron, and coal of Northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and the harbor of Wilmington closed as effectually as Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston now are, they can hardly hold out in strong force another year. Your mode of conducting war is just the thing we now want. We have tried the kid-glove policy long enough.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

ATLANTA, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

General Newton is ordered to Key West and will come to see you. I am very anxious that you should get the Appalachicola River as high up as the arsenal. I think it could be done with a small force and a few gun-boats, and it would do more good than the capture of the city of Mobile.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

General J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville:

GENERAL: General Newton's division is now at Chattanooga, and General Corse at Rome. We can defend our roads below Bridgeport, and General Granger and the gun-boats can protect those from Decatur to Stevenson. Rousseau should collect all the force he can, and move straight for Pulaski and Florence. Call forward from Kentucky any troops that can be spared there, and hold all that come from the rear, until Forrest is disposed of. Caution Rousseau to unite his movable force and not let it be picked up in detail. Recruits should now be coming forward fast. Ask Rosecrans for me if he cannot spare A. J. Smith, and explain to him that he may be needed. I wanted him for this very contingency, which I foresaw. Use my name, and concentrate at Nashville all the men you can. Recall Generals Steedman and Schofield, if you know where they are. The policy should be, small but well-commanded bodies in the block-houses, and a movable force to act straight against Forrest, who must scatter for forage.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

Admiral PORTER,
Cairo:

I would like you to instruct the officers on the Tennessee River, both above and below the Shoals, to be most vigilant and active, especially up as high as Eastport and Waterloo. As soon as there is water enough I will re-establish the post at Eastport, so that cavalry can come across from Memphis to operate on that flank.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

TYLER,
Louisville:

Your press dispatches of 21st embrace one from Macon, of the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta, with the addition that they were robbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines. Of course that is false, and it is idle to correct it so far as rebels are concerned, for they purposely use falsehood to create a mischievous public opinion. The truth is, during the truce 446 families were moved south, making 705 adults, 867 children, and 79 servants, with 1,651 parcels of furniture and household goods, of all of which I have a perfect record by name and article. At the end of the truce, Colonel Warner, of my staff, who had a general supervision of the business, received from Major Clare, of General Hood's staff, the following letter:

ROUGH AND READY, *September 21, 1864.*

Col. WILLARD WARNER,
General Sherman's Staff:

COLONEL: Our official connection is about to cease. You will permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse. Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your courtesy, and in many instances your positive kindness,

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

WM. CLARE,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General, General Hood's Staff.

I would not notice this, but I know that the people of the North, liable to be misled by a falsehood connived for a special purpose by a desperate enemy, will be relieved by the assurance that not only care, but real kindness, has been extended to families who lost their homes by the acts of their male protectors.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[ATLANTA,] *September 26, 1864.*

[General SHERMAN:]

Rousseau ought to have 5,000 men, and Granger something over 3,000. Do you think it advisable to send any more to Tullahoma? Rousseau's force must be nearly, if not quite, equal to that of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

The civil and criminal courts are in operation in Davidson, Montgomery, Rutherford, Bedford, Murray, and at many other places in the State. We are going to organize the courts as fast as practicable through the State, but in many instances it is unsafe for judges and jurors to attend and hold courts. Nearly all the cases in this region of the State which have come under the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the State might be turned over. We are progressing as rapidly as possible in the rear of the military to restore civil authority. The raids which have been made in this section of the country have a great tendency to keep a rebellious spirit alive. I hope we shall have good news from Richmond soon.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General McCOOK,
Commanding First Cavalry Division:

I send you a number of copies of Special Orders, No. 82, headquarters Armies of the United States,* which the general commanding directs that you use every possible means to distribute among the soldiers of the rebel army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Garrard and Kilpatrick and Colonel Spalding.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Let General Steedman know what force you have, that he may draw from Chattanooga all the force he may need at the tunnel and wherever he may be.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have arrived, and find General Steedman absent on leave. Will your instructions be modified thereby?

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

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*Of August 28, 1864. See Vol. XLII.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

General Thomas says dispose of your troops as ordered, and then you can obey the orders received from General Sherman. Is the assistant adjutant-general of General Steedman at Chattanooga?

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

General Milroy wishes that my troops should go to him. Such not being in accordance with written and verbal instructions received from you, I respectfully report the matter.

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Div., Fourth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON,
Chattanooga:

The troops of General Steedman's command are to go to the tunnel, Elk River bridge, Tullahoma, and Duck River bridge when relieved by yours. If there is no officer in Chattanooga to give them the necessary orders, please do so yourself by my command. Strong guards should be at the tunnel, Elk River bridge, and Duck River bridge, and the reserves at Tullahoma. Your troops are to garrison Chattanooga, Running Water, and Bridgeport.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 26, 1864—3.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Pursuant to your instructions, I have already directed the movements of all troops that, in my present judgment, can be spared from the lines between Bridgeport and this place, and have directed them to report where I understand General Milroy desires them. The troops that now remain are my own and a small number of the old garrison, and, under present circumstances, I do not think any more ought to be sent. I understand that 2,500 men were sent from the garrison previously, and to-day four regiments more. This is the last of three dispatches sent you since my arrival here.

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I have received your telegram directing the placing of troops on Nashville and Chattanooga road as far as their numbers will enable me to guard the road. In reply, previous to my arrival, 2,500 men were sent from Chattanooga to report to General Granger. I now understand they were diverted from Stevenson to Nashville. I have sent four additional regiments to the tunnel. As to Elk and Duck Rivers, I do not see where I am to get the troops, unless I am authorized to draw from General Smith at Cartersville. The troops I now have at Bridgeport and Whiteside's are barely sufficient for their defense.

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Dispatches of Generals Sherman and Thomas received. General Steedman is not here, being absent on leave, as previously reported. I am relieving the garrisons at Chattanooga and Bridgeport, and ordering all available troops to report to General Milroy, as he requested by telegraph, and at the places designated by him. General Milroy expects my whole division to go to him, which is impossible, unless I leave the lines from Bridgeport to Chattanooga without defenses. When I arrived here I found myself the senior officer in this district, and so far as immediate movements are concerned I have taken the authority for doing them. General Steedman's assistant adjutant-general is here.

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General NEWTON, *Chattanooga:*

General Rousseau left last evening for Pulaski to find the enemy. At 10.30 a. m. to-day he was twenty-three miles from there. His advance may have met them by this time. The enemy have taken Athens and destroyed Elk River bridge, which is an important one, and will close the Alabama road for some time. It seems to me we should now make the safety of the Chattanooga road our one care. I ordered back a force sent to re-enforce General Granger. If from anything you learn you deem it better to have them with you, do so. It seems to me that a considerable force had better come here to be in readiness to move when wanted. The Northwestern railroad, with large quantities of supplies at Johnsonville, is very much exposed.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General NEWTON, *Chattanooga:*

Dispatch just received from General Rousseau, at Pulaski. Forrest is seven miles south of that place; has sent forward two brigades of cavalry to feel them. Think it likely that Forrest will cross over to

Chattanooga road. Send instructions to General Milroy to strengthen bridges of Elk and Duck Rivers: I will send troops just arrived here from Chattanooga (1,300) to General Rousseau. If there were any to spare I would like to strengthen Johnsonville.

J. D. WEBSTER.
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The major-general commanding directs that as soon as General Newton has relieved your troops at Chattanooga, Running Water, and Bridgeport you will station your troops along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad as far toward Nashville as their number will enable you. You must certainly make the tunnel safe, and the bridges over Elk and Duck Rivers, by placing sufficient garrisons in defense of those places to hold them until re-enforcements can be sent from one central position or main body of your troops; probably Tullahoma would be a good place for the main body, but the location of the place will be left to your judgment. Inform General Rousseau of your movements and of the disposition made of your troops.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornburgh just returned from scout in direction of Courtland. He reports that one division of Wheeler's left Courtland Saturday for Oakville. Wheeler has one division at Moulton and a force, not known, at Danville. Citizens say it is his intention to attack Decatur and the road from this to Stevenson. I put but little faith in this, and have no fears for the result if he does; my opinion is he is moving to the east. I will know more to-morrow. Wheeler's Tennesseeans are said to be with Forrest.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Nashville, Tenn.:

In your telegram, inclosing telegram from General Milroy, you say "my whole effective force is not over 500 men." The commanding general desires that you report for the information of these headquarters the disposition of your forces, giving the strength at the different posts.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *September 26, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

The whole of General Steedman's force has been placed at your disposal; with this and your own you ought to be able to drive Forrest across the Tennessee. You have two brigades of the Fourth Division Cavalry, Croxton's brigade, of First Division, and five regiments Indiana cavalry, acting as infantry, besides the infantry under General R. S. Granger.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PLEASANT GROVE, *September 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER:

The following just received from Pulaski:

Colonel Pace, just in from Elk River bridge, reports that he evacuated at 5 a. m. September 26. The forces in his front and flanks estimated at 7,000, with three full batteries. The first block-house below Elk River was evacuated and destroyed; the enemy followed up closely to our rear, burned trestles and destroyed the road. We fell back to within four miles of Pulaski. Colonel Spalding has advanced on the road toward Elkton to feel the enemy and hold them in check, if possible, until we receive re-enforcements or further orders. Colonel Jones has not arrived; the last heard from him was that he had left Culleoka at 7 a. m. Nothing heard from General Croxton this a. m. Have received no reply to my dispatch to him last night.

GEO. W. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

PLEASANT GROVE, *September 26, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER:

Have been unavoidably delayed. Have twenty-three miles yet to go. All quiet at Pulaski, though skirmishing beyond.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *September 26, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Send the troops (2,300) forward as speedily as possible. They should be here by morning. Those from Chattanooga to report to General Milroy, strengthening bridges at Elk and Duck Rivers, and leaving a movable force to ply the road. It is probable that Forrest will cross over to the other road. Do not want rations now, nor for eight days.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *September 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER:

Arrived here half an hour since. Croxton and Jones here also with commands. Forrest is within seven miles of town; has burned the Richland bridge, seven miles south of this place. Have sent Colonel

Jones to join Colonel Spalding and feel the enemy. I think Forrest will go over to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad by way of Fayetteville; this is but conjecture. Have scouts out to see where he goes. If comes this way will be ready for him. Will move in force upon him when the nip comes. Advise me of matters.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 26, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

The operator at Decherd telegraphs here that scouts report the enemy coming that way from the direction of Fayetteville. Better hurry up the forces which are said to have been stopped at Stevenson and Bridgeport. Please report at once the appearance of the enemy on your road, if they come.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 26, 1864—12.06 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Wortham, commanding at Wartrace, reports that seven rebels crossed the railroad between Bell Buckle and Fosterville, going east, and he learned they were messengers to Williams, and that Williams and Forrest were to form a junction on this road. Wortham has a scouting party after them.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *September 26, 1864.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scout out for three days south of this post has just returned; reports that Forrest crossed at Florence, and lost 30 men drowned; that his destination is Bridgeport, and from there to East Tennessee. Biffle was at Lawrenceburg, with 700 men and two pieces of artillery. No news from Rousseau.

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

JOHNSONVILLE, *September 26, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One gun-boat is here. Another is expected hourly. They will be of much service in case of an attack. If there is much danger of an attack I can draw in some of the forces on this end of the road guarding water-tanks and small trestles.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, &c.

LOUISVILLE, *September 26, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

General Meredith telegraphs from Paducah that a rebel force of cavalry of 500, which he considers the advance of a larger force, is advancing toward Paducah from Jackson, and asks for re-enforcements. Captain Dickson says General Burbridge has no troops.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BULL'S GAP, *September 26, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN:

Twenty-five of Brazelton's men did the damage. The Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was near running on them. They are out of the way now. The enemy reported east of Greeneville. Telegraph Dillard at gap to return as soon as he goes as far as he proposed, as he may meet more than he bargained for. He must take care of his post. Courier can be forwarded to him from the gap.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 26, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Send Corse's division up, ready to embark for Rome. I will see him and instruct him. I don't know what to do with Vandever, but he can command the post, and leave Corse to put the division in good order. I would like you to get about 1,000 men from the Mississippi over to Eastport, at the head of the Tennessee, and have the Memphis cavalry reach across to that point, via Iuka, occasionally. The enemy will use superhuman efforts to cut our road.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 27, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

You say Jeff. Davis is on a visit to Hood. I judge that Brown and Stephens are the objects of his visit.

A. LINCOLN.

ATLANTA, *September 27, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Jeff. Davis was certainly at Macon on the 23d, for he made a very significant speech, which is given at length, and which I ordered to be telegraphed as far as Louisville. Forrest has burned the bridge over Elk River, near Athens, but I think Rousseau can keep him off the Chattanooga road; still, all recruits should be sent to Nashville with dispatch.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 27, 1864—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

I have directed all recruits and new troops from the Western States be sent to Nashville, to receive their further orders from you. I was mistaken about Davis being in Richmond on Thursday last. He was then on his way to Macon.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Rousseau is fighting Forrest south of Pulaski. I think he has force enough to hold him, if not to do better. I have cautioned him as directed in your dispatch of yesterday. Have ordered General Burbridge to send troops that he can spare. Don't think Williams' rebel force is at Sparta. I have some fears for great amount of stores at Johnsonville. Would send 500 or 1,000 men there if I had them to spare. Suppose the gun-boats can do something there, but don't know whether they can make it safe. General Tower is here to look after the Nashville fortifications and report to you.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

At noon General Rousseau had his troops in line; enemy advancing. Have heard from Johnsonville and learned positively of storehouses and defenses. They will do as they are.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

Dispatch just received says Rousseau is falling back.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

Have telegraphed General Rosecrans as you directed about General A. J. Smith. Judging from newspaper accounts of affairs in Missouri General Rosecrans will not be likely to spare any of his force.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

General Sherman directs me to ask if you cannot spare General A. J. Smith and force for the present emergency. He may be needed; General Sherman had wanted him for the contingencies which were foreseen.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 27, 1864—5 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER:

General Smith is confronting a rebel force reported at twice or thrice his number, which attacked Pilot Knob, twenty miles in front of him, this morning. We are arming every available citizen and militiaman in Saint Louis to defend the city.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864.*

SILAS MILLER,
Galt House:

Do you know where Generals Schofield and Steedman are? If at Louisville please say to them that General Sherman directs me to recall them.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.45 a. m. 28th.)

Bvt. Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

They have at least forty days' subsistence at Atlanta, and Colonel Beckwith, acting chief quartermaster, telegraphed me last night that they had ten days' grain. I have said to him that he must economize his grain, as all my cars are being used to transport troops, Forrest having cut the Tennessee and Alabama road, and threatening the Chattanooga road. I learn that Rousseau is fighting at Pulaski, and I am preparing my force to re-enforce him should he have to fall back to Nashville. I have 5,000 under arms to-night.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Enemy under Forrest to-day pushed north as far as Pulaski, driving Rousseau's cavalry five miles, and attacking his combined force at that place, but without success. At this hour our line of battle is in the town, and the rebels hold the environs. No hard fighting yet. Nashville and Chattanooga road, and all telegraph lines, in good working order yet.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

DECATUR, ALA., *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The scout sent out last night reports Wheeler's force as having moved on Sunday night from Moulton, with one division, for Georgia. It was reported it was his intention to strike the road near Dalton. I send

this as it is reported. I have sent a scout of cavalry and infantry to Moulton to-day to ascertain precisely what is there. The gun-boats report Clanton, with his brigade, six miles from Larkin's Landing.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DECATUR, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Sent out a strong reconnoitering party this morning under Colonels Doolittle and Thornburgh. They went nearly to Danville. These officers are both satisfied, from the information they obtained, that Wheeler left Danville yesterday for Somerville, and the last of his force left Danville to-day. The report in Wheeler's camp is that they are going to form a junction with Forrest, crossing the Tennessee somewhere near Guntersville, for which both are prepared. Clanton is expected to unite with Wheeler. Clanton has been back of Guntersville, with about 700 men, for several days. Another rumor is that he is coming in from Somerville to Atlanta. This last report I give but little credit to. The first I think probable, but if our gun-boats are vigilant, the river being no longer fordable, they ought not to be suffered to cross. I would respectfully request that 2,000 men be ordered to report to me at Larkinsville, with five or six days' rations. I will keep a train ready here to move up what forces I have soon as I get information that Wheeler is beyond Somerville. I think I am very unfortunate that I have not got 500 more cavalry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Similar report to General Rousseau.)

DECATUR, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Forrest has destroyed every bridge and trestle from Athens to Richland Creek, six miles below Pulaski, where General Rousseau's advance was skirmishing with Forrest yesterday evening; it was thought Forrest was making for the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, toward Decherd.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 27, 1864.*

Lieut. SAMUEL M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur, Ala.:

A scouting party, just into Larkinsville from the river, reports the enemy in the vicinity of Larkin's Landing, on south side of river, 750 strong. No report of their movements or intentions.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 27, 1864—12:30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Larkinsville:

Send couriers to Claysville with the following dispatch. Notify me by telegraph when they leave, and order them to remain there twenty-four hours, unless sooner sent back by the commanding officer:

Lieut. JOHN T. FISH,
Commanding at Claysville:

General Granger informs me that Wheeler was at Somerville to-day, moving toward Guntersville, and directs you to keep a good lookout, and if the enemy appears on the other side in any force, to send messengers with all speed to Larkinsville. In case of emergency I rely on your discretion to keep us fully advised and save your command.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.—For Rousseau to Webster (two dispatches), relating to operations about Pulaski, Tenn., see Part I, p. 505.]

PULASKI, *September 27, 1864.*

Colonel MORGAN:

Stop your troops where they are, and let them refresh themselves. Remain there until otherwise ordered, unless communication is cut between us. You will then move promptly to this place. The opinion is that the enemy has passed over to the other road. All trains with troops can be stopped where they reach you.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Major HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Am I directed to relieve the Engineer Brigade on Lookout Mountain and send it to Tullahoma?

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The brigade on Lookout Mountain can be sent to Tullahoma, temporarily, when they are relieved by the regular brigade. The regulars should reach Chattanooga to-night.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER,
Chief of Staff:

Every disposable man in Chattanooga and vicinity has been ordered forward to protect Duck and Elk River bridges and the tunnel, with a reserve at Tullahoma. This disposition is in accordance with specific instructions from General Thomas.

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.
Atlanta, Ga., September 27, 1864.

Colonel STANLEY,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

It was not my intention to relieve the post or police guard, nor the garrison artillery, nor does General Wagner relieve you personally. General Wagner will command General Newton's division and will have enough to do to supervise the whole, and must leave the special duties of post commander to you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Copy for General Wagner.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU, *Pulaski:*

General Newton's division arrived at Chattanooga yesterday, and I communicated with him after getting your dispatch of yesterday. He reports this morning that forces have been sent to Duck and Elk River bridges, the disposition being in accordance with specific instructions from General Thomas. I have ordered all troops that can be spared from Kentucky here, by instructions from General Sherman. He directs me to caution you to unite your movable force so as not to be picked up in detail. Another Ohio regiment, the One hundred and seventy-sixth, reports this morning. They are almost unorganized as yet, and will go into camp here under instructions from General Sherman. Let me hear from you often as convenient.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864—1 p. m.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN, *Atlanta:*

The following dispatch received by General Miller from Colonel Sipes at Columbia:

A scout just in reports a rebel force at Lynnville. This is in Rousseau's rear. If re-enforcements can they should be sent.

The operator here at Nashville also reports that the telegraph wire was cut this morning north of Pulaski, at Wales Station, about 6 a. m. to-day.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major HOFFMAN:

A dispatch from General Rousseau, at Pulaski, at noon reads:

Infantry all here and just formed in line ready for the enemy. Cavalry have just completed the retrograde movement and formed on the left. Pretty brisk skirmishing; enemy advancing. We are all ready and anxious; we shall attack. Troops here, except those brought with me, are worthless; the most demoralized I have ever seen. The enemy are moving around in our rear, 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery, it is so reported.

At 2 p. m. the operator is obliged to close his office, and says General Rousseau is falling back, heavily pressed.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864—6 p. m.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Atlanta:

A reliable gentleman just in from Wartrace states that scouts from Forrest's and Wheeler's forces have been going eastward, with the intention of hunting up Williams, and getting him to return to the road. He saw several men he knew. They say Forrest and Wheeler are together; that they are to keep our troops engaged while Williams does the railroad burning. They say Forrest discusses taking Nashville; that he thinks it is more vulnerable than Murfreesborough. Have not heard from General Rousseau since my dispatch at 2.30 p. m. to-day.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 27, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Pulaski:

Report to me at Chattanooga to-morrow night the exact state of affairs with you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to Generals Granger and Milroy.)

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Pulaski:

I have just hunted up and opened your dispatch to General Webster. Scouts from Wartrace report messengers from Forrest to Williams crossing the railroad, going eastward, to have the latter come back. J. G. Webster, of Wartrace, talked to some men he knew and says Williams ought to reach the road to-morrow. I have notified General Thomas and General Milroy. The One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio went to Murfreesborough and re-enforcements have been sent to

General Milroy from Chattanooga. He thinks Forrest may come on. Colonel Lyon telegraphs from Huntsville that a scout from Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry was at Fayetteville at 7 a. m. to-day and that no enemy had been there up to that time.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

The enemy are in force at Pulaski, and driving our cavalry. Our infantry re-enforcements have reached there, and are advancing. The ammunition for Fifth Tennessee goes down on train which takes the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio to Murfreesborough. Better have it run down from Murfreesborough in car with you.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864—2.50 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY:

Forrest is at Pulaski, in General Rousseau's front and fighting him. Say this to General Van Cleve. What forces have reported to you from below, and how have they been posted?

B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Major-General MILROY:

Nothing heard from General Rousseau since 2 p. m. He was then being driven slowly by the enemy. A scout from Wartrace reports rebel spies going eastward to get Williams. The fact that General Rousseau has to fall back is an indication that Forrest's force is very strong. If Forrest strikes the railroad this side of you, it would be best to move up and attack him, as General Rousseau will follow him up.

B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Telegram from General Rousseau, at Pulaski, 6.15 p. m., says he has been skirmishing with enemy all day, and that the contending parties confront each other, the enemy having heavy skirmish line close up to ours. The general holds Pulaski, and thinks the enemy will attack in the morning. He estimates the force at 7,000 and eighteen pieces of artillery. Part of Wheeler's command is with Forrest.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Rousseau telegraphs from Pulaski at 6.15 p. m. that skirmishing was kept up all day, and that this evening the enemy advanced a heavy skirmish line to within a short distance of his, and that he and General Johnson believe the attack will be made in the morning. Our loss to-day will not exceed 80. A captured prisoner reports that he was on his way to McMinnville with a dispatch for General Williams to join Forrest this morning. Reported Forrest's force at 7,000 men and eighteen or twenty pieces of artillery, six or seven regiments lately belonging to Wheeler's command. The general asks that the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, at Chattanooga, be sent up the road to Tullahoma—he means the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEFENSES NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.,
Tullahoma, September 27, 1864.

Maj. J. F. ARMSTRONG,
Commanding Fifth Tennessee Cavalry:

MAJOR: The general commanding orders that you send a messenger to Capt. R. E. Cain, at McMinnville, with the information that messengers have been sent from Forrest east to communicate with Williams, and that he must keep his scouts well out on the Sparta and Spencer roads, that he may have timely notice of the approach of the force under Williams, in the event of their moving in this direction to join Forrest. Information has also been received that on last Saturday Carter was at Spencer with 150 men and one piece of artillery. Let Captain Cain ascertain the truth of this. In the event of the enemy moving upon McMinnville the captain must not permit himself to be cut off or captured, but will retreat in good time, after learning that his command is in danger. He will keep these headquarters advised by couriers if anything occurs.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts report Colonel Biffle, with a large number of Wheeler's men, between Williamsport and Hillsborough. Is it intended to use artillery in this fort at Franklin? I have reported several times none here of any account.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, TENN., *September 27, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Forty of my scouts have just come in with 4 prisoners; they had an encounter with some of Wheeler's men a little beyond Hillsborough; we had 1 man wounded. I cannot learn positively about Biffle's artillery, but he is reported to have two pieces. I will send another scout immediately.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

COLUMBIA, *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Re-enforcements passed here at 5 a. m. Fighting reported this morning two miles below Pulaski.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Fighting all day near Pulaski. Last accounts brought by train were that Rousseau had the advantage at dark. Rousseau telegraphed to send supply train down, showing that he was secure. Will telegraph again to-night.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 27, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have returned with my command. I heard that Duke and Vaughn were moving toward the gap. No rebels at Jonesville for seven days. They left for Rogersville.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

Major-General Sherman directs me to draw from Kentucky any forces that can be spared. Send them here at once. Forrest is near Pulaski. Has destroyed an important bridge at Elk River on the Alabama railroad. General Rousseau confronts him there. We must make the Chattanooga road safe. Hurry forward all the men you can spare.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

General H. EWING, *Louisville:*

General Sherman directs me to order at once all the troops that can be spared from Kentucky. Have sent same to General Burbridge, but suppose him to be absent. Please attend to it.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *September 27, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON:

CAPTAIN: I request that you send some troops to this district. I have only three regiments, and the enemy is commencing to show themselves between Paducah and Mayfield. I have only 1,200 men at Paducah and Mayfield. If you only send one good regiment it will help me out very much. There are some new regiments being organized in Indiana and Illinois. Would it not be well to make application for them at once to take the place of the 100-days' troops just left the district? I can't too strongly urge upon you the importance of sending troops to this district, as I fear an invasion will take place soon.

Very respectfully,

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 27, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I have reorganized the corps of this army so as to have two corps here, viz, the Fifteenth (Logan's) and Seventeenth (Blair's), and the Sixteenth entire on the Mississippi. I recommend and ask of the President the assignment of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana to command the Sixteenth Corps. I propose to give Generals A. J. Smith and Dodge each a wing of two divisions.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

I approve the above.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
No. 28. } *East Point, Ga., September 27, 1864.*

The following is announced as the organization of the artillery of this department and army:

1. The artillery assigned to each corps will constitute a brigade, under the command of the chief of artillery of the corps, who will be responsible to the commander of the corps and to the chief of artillery of the department and army for its command and administration. Maj. T. W. Osborn, chief of artillery, department and army.

2. The following is the assignment of field officers of artillery to the respective corps:

Fifteenth Army Corps: ——— ———, chief of artillery; Maj. Thomas D. Maurice, First Missouri Light Artillery, assistant chief of artillery.

Sixteenth Army Corps: Col. W. L. Lothrop, First Missouri Light Artillery, chief of artillery; Maj. Charles Mann, First Missouri Light Artillery, assistant chief of artillery.

Seventeenth Army Corps: Lieut. Col. A. M. Powell, First Missouri Light Artillery, chief of artillery; Maj. Allen C. Waterhouse, First Illinois Light Artillery, assistant chief of artillery.

Reserve artillery and artillery at Cairo: Lieut. Col. C. H. Adams, First Illinois Light Artillery, chief of artillery.

Cavalry: Maj. W. H. Ross, First Michigan Light Artillery, chief of artillery.

Inspector of artillery, Department and Army of the Tennessee, Maj. J. W. Powell, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

3. The staff of the chief of artillery of the corps will consist of the assistant chief of artillery, by assignment from the headquarters of the army, acting assistant adjutant-general, ordnance officer and inspector, to be selected from the officers of his command, assistant quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, to be assigned by the corps commanders from other troops, surgeon and assistant surgeon, to be assigned by the medical director.

4. The chief quartermaster of the corps will assign a sufficient amount of transportation for ordnance train of the artillery brigade on proper requisition.

5. The duties of the chief of artillery of this department are both administrative and executive. He is responsible for all the artillery, wherever serving, and he will keep the commanding general fully informed of the station, condition, and efficiency of the same. Through him the commanding general of the army will take the proper steps to insure the efficiency of the horse and mounted artillery for movement and its proper employment in battle; also the efficiency of the heavy artillery, and the proper armament and care of fortifications. The chief of artillery of the army will, both personally and through his staff, maintain a constant supervision over and inspection of the personnel and material of the artillery of the army, and give the necessary orders to insure the instruction of the former, and completeness of the latter, as well as the general discipline of artillery troops. In battle he will, under the instructions of the major-general commanding, select positions for the artillery attached to troops, conveying to the commander of the troops the instructions of the commanding general. He will give such instructions as are necessary to secure the proper supply of ammunition, and to furnish it promptly to the artillery while in action. He will give no orders that would interfere with the military control exercised by the commander of the corps.

Commandants of artillery attached to corps will be responsible to the chief of artillery of the army for the condition of the artillery, so far as relates to the equipments, supplies, and condition, and will be governed with respect to orders received from him by paragraph 489, Revised Army Regulations of 1863.

All artillery serving with troops detached from a corps will be considered as on detached service from the brigade of artillery, and will make all authorized returns and reports to the commander of the brigade of artillery, but will in all other respects be commanded by the commandants of troops with whom such artillery is serving while on such detached service.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 219. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., September 27, 1864.*

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VIII. 1. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and report by telegram to Major-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, for orders.

2. Brig. Gen. William Vandever, U. S. Volunteers, will turn over the command of the U. S. forces at Rome, Ga., to his next in rank, and will without delay proceed to Marietta, Ga., and relieve Brig. Gen. J. McArthur, U. S. Volunteers, of the command of the District of Marietta.

3. Brig. Gen. J. McArthur is assigned to the command of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and on being relieved will report forthwith accordingly.

IX. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana is temporarily assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, including the combined Districts of Memphis and Vicksburg. The following is the organization of the corps: First Division, Brig. Gen. John McArthur commanding, vice Major-General Mower ordered to report to Major-General Sherman; Second Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods commanding, will constitute the Right Wing, under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Third Division, Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis commanding; Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins commanding, will constitute the Left Wing, Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge commanding, including also in his command the District of Vicksburg. Major-General Dana will assign all the troops not embraced in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, except the cavalry, to one of the several divisions of the corps; will organize the posts and garrisons, assign competent officers to the command of the same, and make such dispositions as will best promote the efficiency of the corps. Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith will command the post of Vicksburg. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn will command the District of West Tennessee. The intent of this order is to insure the complete organization of all the troops in this department on the Mississippi River, secure competent garrisons, and have at all times at the disposal of the major-general commanding the corps the largest practicable movable force with which to protect the navigation of the river or operate against the enemy toward the east. The cavalry force designed to operate upon the river will be subject to the orders of the corps commander, but will make all returns as required by the chief of cavalry.

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XVI. The Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers will not be understood as transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps by extract XV of Special Orders, No. 214, from these headquarters. It is still attached to the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and will report accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EAST POINT, *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Memphis:*

Send a brigade of at least 1,000 men at once to Eastport, at head of the Tennessee River. Send a picked officer in command, one who will

stay and fight. Let them intrench and look out for any attempt to cut off our communication. General Knipe will send cavalry in same direction.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
White's Station, September 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: From information received yesterday, I have reason to believe Forrest in person is at some of his camps in Northern Mississippi. I am quite sure that a part of that force reported crossing the Tennessee River marched west day before yesterday from La Grange, coming as far as Collierville, about 400 strong; they destroyed a few more strong trestles in that neighborhood. On pushing out a reconnaissance, the rebels had retreated toward Mount Pleasant. Considerable quantities of cotton continue to arrive from Mississippi and is stored about our lines, undoubtedly awaiting the movement of the Tennessee crop to market, when it will go in as cotton raised in this country. We are very much in need of ordnance stores, such as curry-combs, saddle-blankets, spurs, and full set equipments for the Third Illinois Cavalry, about 250 strong; this command has its horses and arms. We are told there is no ordnance of this kind for issue at Memphis. Cold weather is fast approaching, and if we are to remain here it is important we should build winter quarters for men and horses.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 28, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have positive knowledge that Jeff. Davis made a speech at Macon on the 22d, which I mailed to General Halleck yesterday. It was bitter against Johnston and Governor Brown. The militia is on furlough. Brown is at Milledgeville trying to get a Legislature to meet next month, but he is afraid to act unless in concert with other Governors. Judge Wright, of Rome, has been here, and Messrs. Hill and Nelson, former members of our Congress, are also here now and will go to meet Wright at Rome, and then go back to Madison and Milledgeville. Great efforts are being made to re-enforce Hood's army and to break up my railroads, and I should have at once a good reserve force at Nashville. It would have a bad effect if I were to be forced to send back any material part of my army to guard roads, so as to weaken me to an extent that I could not act offensively if the occasion calls for it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 28, 1864—10.15 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The pay department has its officers and funds for your army. The recent demonstrations on your line of communication make it doubtful whether funds should go forward. Shall I send them forward, or suspend them? Governor Brough asks that four allotment agents of the State may go forward to receive the allotments in favor of soldiers' families. Have you any objection to their doing so? Please advise me on both points immediately.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, *September 28, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

It is evident, from the tone of the Richmond press and all other sources, that the enemy intend making a desperate effort to drive you from where you are. I have directed all new troops from the West, and from the East, too, if necessary, if none are ready in the West, to be sent to you. If General Burbridge is not too far on the way toward Abingdon I think he had better be recalled and his surplus troops sent into Tennessee.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864—9.30 p. m.
(Received 1.10 a. m. 29th.)

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *City Point:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch is just received. I send back to Stevenson and Decherd General Thomas, to look to Tennessee, and have ordered a brigade of the Army of the Tennessee up to Eastport, and the cavalry across to that place from Memphis, to operate against the flank of any force going into Tennessee by way of the fords near Florence. I want Appalachicola arsenal taken, also Savannah; and if the enemy does succeed in breaking up my roads, I can fight my way across to one or the other place; but I think it better to hold on to Atlanta and strengthen to my rear, and therefore am glad you have ordered troops to Nashville. Forrest has got into Middle Tennessee, and will, I feel certain, get on my main road to-night or to-morrow; but I will guard well from this back to Chattanooga, and trust to troops coming up from Kentucky to hold Nashville and forward to Chattanooga.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 28, 1864.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Before my report is made public I would like you to insert a sentence at some appropriate place, to the effect that during the progress of the campaign, expeditions were kept out from Memphis and Vicksburg with a view to hold any forces of the enemy there off our roads, and

that this end was accomplished, reflecting credit on Generals Washburn, A. J. Smith, Slocum, and Mower; and that although Sturgis was less successful, even he produced the effect which formed the chief purpose of his attempt.*

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

GENERAL: Your communications of the 20th in regard to the removal of families from Atlanta and the exchange of prisoners,† and also the official report‡ of your campaign, are just received. I have not had time as yet to examine your report. The course which you have pursued in removing rebel families from Atlanta and in the exchange of prisoners is fully approved by the War Department. Not only are you justified by the laws and usages of war in removing these people, but I think it was your duty to your own army to do so. Moreover, I am fully of opinion that the nature of your position, the character of the war, the conduct of the enemy, and especially of non-combatants and women of the territory which we have heretofore conquered and occupied, will justify you in gathering up all the forage and provisions which your army may require both for a siege of Atlanta and for your supply in your march farther into the enemy's country. Let the disloyal families of the country thus stripped go to their husbands, fathers, and natural protectors in the rebel ranks. We have tried three years of conciliation and kindness without any reciprocation. On the contrary, those thus treated have acted as spies and guerrillas in our rear and within our lines. The safety of our armies and a proper regard for the lives of our soldiers require that we apply to our inexorable foes the severe rules of war. We certainly are not required to treat the so-called non-combatants and rebels better than they themselves treat each other. Even here in Virginia, within fifty miles of Washington, they strip their own families of provisions, leaving them as our army advances to be fed by us or to starve within our lines. We have fed this class of people long enough. Let them go with their husbands and fathers in the rebel ranks, and if they won't go we must send them to their friends and natural protectors. I would destroy every mill and factory within my reach which I did not want for my own use. This the rebels have done, not only in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but also in Virginia and other rebel States, when compelled to fall back before our armies. In many sections of the country they have not left a mill to grind grain for their own suffering families, lest we might use them to supply our armies. We must do the same. I have endeavored to impress these views upon our commanders for the last two years. You are almost the only one who has properly applied them. I do not approve of General Hunter's course in burning private houses, or uselessly destroying private property—that is barbarous; but I approve of taking or destroying whatever may serve as supplies to us or to the enemy's armies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

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* See Part I, p. 83.

† For communication relating to exchange of prisoners, see Second Series.

‡ See Vol. XXXVIII, Part I, p. 61.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

Forrest withdrew from Pulaski last night, and is thought to have gone across to the Chattanooga road. General Rosecrans answered me last night that A. J. Smith was confronting a rebel force twice or thrice his own, which attacked Pilot Knob yesterday morning. This morning's papers say that the attack on Pilot Knob was easily repulsed. General Steedman will return immediately. Have not heard from General Schofield. Will get three regiments from Kentucky. General Burbridge is moving east with the bulk of Kentucky troops.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

General J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville Tenn.:

General Grant telegraphs me that he has ordered many troops to Nashville. I want you to recall General Burbridge, and concentrate all the troops possible to push Forrest. I send General Thomas up to Stevenson to work from this direction. I can hold Atlanta and my communications back to Chattanooga.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, *September 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER:

I will send up the road to-night another division, and want you to call forward from the rear all you can get, so as to make a movable column and distribute the men. Bring close in all the camps, especially that of the Thirteenth Regulars, and assign each detachment to its post. I will send Thomas up to Stevenson to operate in Forrest's rear.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 28, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.15 a. m. 29th.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

No news from Atlanta. Enemy did not attack us at Pulaski this morning, but took the pike toward Fayetteville, and was pursued about nine miles by our cavalry, which did not overtake him. Rousseau is returning with his infantry to this place to get down the Chattanooga railroad in time to meet him. Do not know what Granger and Steedman's forces are doing. Lines to Knoxville, Atlanta, and Decatur are working.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, September 28, 1864.

General G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: It is not worth while to reoccupy Athens, but we ought to attempt to thwart Forrest, and the proper way is to operate from Decatur to Florence. But is there nothing from Nashville or Pulaski? You may send the division to operate according to the information received at Stevenson.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Atlanta, September 28, 1864.

General THOMAS:

I have just returned from Howard's. I think that a movement of all our cavalry not actually on picket should be made rapidly on Carrollton, to interrupt any communication from Hood's army at Palmetto with his cavalry over about the Tennessee. After striking Carrollton it should move boldly up toward Hood's army, and then draw back to Sandtown.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 28, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Elliott, chief of cavalry, who will make the necessary disposition and arrangement to carry out the within order, and will conduct the movement to be made in person. This paper to be returned.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

General Garrard returned with his division to Blake's Mill on 29th; reported his horses required shoeing, which would take three days; reported this to General Thomas about starting for Chattanooga; was referred by him to General Sherman; showed latter General G[arrard]'s dispatch, and was authorized by him to give General G[arrard] the time required. Sent order to Major Jennings, Seventh Pennsylvania, commanding First Brigade, Second Division Cavalry, to go from railroad bridge to Sweet Water Creek; courier returned dispatch, saying Major J[ennings] was not at bridge. September 30, sent special courier with dispatch to remain during day and look for Major J[ennings]; returned after dark; could not find him or hear of brigade; special verbal instructions given by General Sherman October 2, 1864.

[SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.—For McClurg to Morgan, and Ramsey to Davis, in reference to movement of Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, see Part I, pp. 622, 623.]

ATLANTA, *September 28, 1864.*

General GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division Cavalry:

Detail one regiment for picket at Blake's Mill and another for Roswell. Concentrate the remainder of your division, with battery, on right bank of the Chattahoochee, near the railroad bridge or Sweet Water town—preferably at the latter point—and be prepared for a rapid movement of five or six days. Keep me informed of your position, so that I may join you when you reach the point designated. This move should be made as soon as possible.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

General GRANGER,
Decatur:

I will send General Thomas up the road. In the mean time you should drive any squads of Forrest's men across Elk and threaten the fords at Lamb's and Elkton; also, open up communication with Rousseau at Pulaski, so you can act in concert. Don't repair roads or occupy any position, except small redoubts that don't take many men, and keep your surplus men so as to move quick and to strike Forrest's line of retreat or communication.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECATUR, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

After leaving minimum guards at garrisons and block-houses, I have only 300 cavalry and 500 infantry to operate against Forrest. General Rousseau has nearly all my available force at upper end of the road. This estimate will leave Decatur without a single mounted man.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Report your whole strength immediately. You can keep Wheeler or any other rebel raider from crossing the Tennessee River with the force you have now, assisted by the gun-boats, but Athens must be recovered. To assist you in doing that I will send troops to you as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Scout from Athens reports 300 rebels within three miles of Athens. I am repairing the road to that point, and will reoccupy the place as soon as I have a disposable force. Effective force at my command: Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, 333; One hundred and second Ohio, 250; Seventy-third Indiana, 411; Thirteenth Wisconsin, 461; Tenth Indiana, 427; Eleventh Indiana, 700; total infantry, 2,582. One hundred of One hundred and second Ohio and 100 Eleventh Indiana at Stevenson. By order of General Rousseau, 250 men on gun-boats. Infantry force much diminished by sickness since my last report, particularly my best regiments, recently on river and garrisons of block-houses on margins of streams. Infantry garrisons, Decatur, Huntsville, and twenty-five block-houses and stations on railroad to Stevenson. The abandonment of any would insure the burning of bridge in twenty-four hours by Johnson or Mead. We have also a post on the river occupied by 200 men. We have on the south to look after, at Larkinsville (Clanton), 750 men, and a regiment, 400 strong, back of Guntersville. Wheeler now near same point, 3,500 strong. My estimate much below everybody else. Patterson's old command, 600, near this post, other side. Johnson and Mead, 250, and scattering force of Forrest. I have not the least apprehension but I can hold any position taken, but our difficulty is to know where to hold, when we have only infantry to hold so large a body of cavalry. Our infantry are not only eager, but mad, because they cannot get a fight. Our cavalry force: Second Tennessee, 300; Twelfth Indiana, 170; total, 470. Nothing heard from Forrest since 4 o'clock day before yesterday.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have sent 300 men to reoccupy Athens. I have left 300 cavalry and 500 infantry; this will leave minimum garrisons at stations and block-houses. General Rousseau has all my available force at upper end of the road. This will not leave a single mounted man at Decatur. For further particulars, I respectfully call your attention to detailed report to-day.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 28, 1864—6 a. m.*

Lieut. SAMUEL M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur:

Have just received dispatch from the lieutenant at Whitesburg, dated 4.30 a. m. The enemy were crossing the river, in canoes, rafts, and boats, about a mile below him; he did not know how many. A gun-boat arrived there just as courier was coming away. The lieutenant has sent his force down to attack them; expect to have full particulars soon, and will inform you more particularly.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General NEWTON,
Chattanooga:

Forrest left Pulaski last night, going south. General Rousseau thinks he intends to strike across to the Chattanooga road.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The regular brigade has not yet arrived. The engineer troops went to Stevenson last night.

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

When I arrived, finding that General Steedman was absent, I assumed command temporarily. I desire this to be confirmed, as due to me. I propose leaving in a day or two, as soon as the arrangements you directed are perfected.

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram has just been received from General Milroy:

Forrest left Pulaski last night, moving south. General Rousseau supposes he will turn east and strike road, so my cavalry scouts, twelve miles west, have not reported his approach, but I am expecting him within the next twelve hours. Railroad and telegraph lines all right.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

I desire to know whether I am in command of troops in this district. I have assumed command of such. If not confirmed in this by the major-general commanding, I desire to leave for Key West, in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War. I have made all dispositions and given all instructions in regard to the defense from Chattanooga to Bridgeport that I deem necessary, and I wish to be confirmed in my action. We positively need a brigade for Lookout Mountain. The major-general commanding is opposed [to my] desire to leave, but I cannot remain unless I am confirmed in the action which I have taken in order to carry out his own order.

JNO. NEWTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

Report at once how many troops have been sent to re-enforce General Milroy, and how many he had before the raid was commenced. As

soon as the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Regiments Michigan Volunteers are relieved from duty on Lookout Mountain send them to report to General Milroy temporarily.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN:

The effective force of General Milroy's command previous to receiving from this district was nearly 3,500.

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Thirteenth Michigan Regiment, 700 strong, will proceed to Tullahoma this p. m. by order of General Milroy. The Twenty-first Michigan Regiment remains at Stevenson. Brigadier-General Smith is here.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major HOFFMAN:

Having been left in command of district by Major-General Steedman I desire to know if General Newton, under his orders, can assume command?

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 28, 1864.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Send Heath to drive the rebels away, and request General McCook to send the patrols to Cassville, also on the river to Stilesborough.

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

[SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.—For Rousseau to Webster, relating to operations about Pulaski, Tenn., &c., see Part I, p. 505.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Major-General ROUSSEAU
(Through Nashville headquarters):

The commanding general reiterates his instructions of to-day, to hold Forrest as long as possible, so as to give opportunity to get on his (Forrest's) flank and rear. If the enemy fall back follow him.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN:

We have dispatch from General Rousseau, dated Pulaski, Tenn., 10 a. m., by courier to Buford Station, saying that Forrest left last night, moving southward, and that he will likely cross over to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on the south side of Elk River. About sixty yards of the track was taken up and burned twelve miles north of Pulaski. Colonel Ord [?] has been sent there, with brigade, to watch road and make repairs. Enemy has five brigades and several batteries. The general says, to resist the enemy successfully, he must have more cavalry, believing it their intention to remain upon the roads as long as possible. A force is following. Our loss yesterday greater than at first stated; enemy's loss, 200.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU, or
Maj. B. H. POLK:

The commanding general has received telegram—8.30 p. m. He says all right. Let General Rousseau go by railroad as far as Shelbyville, and call his troops there, and communicate with General Thomas, at Tullahoma. General Morgan's division, Fourteenth Army Corps, will be at Tullahoma as soon as possible. Answer immediately.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Chattanooga:

The rebel force left Pulaski last night, going south. Look out for them.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Dispatch received. Colonel Krzyzanowski, commanding at the tunnel, 350 men; Colonel Mayhew, commanding at Elk River bridge, 360 men and 2 pieces of artillery. I have at this place 422 infantry, 207 dismounted cavalry, 248 cavalry mounted, 90 artillerymen, and 9 pieces of artillery in fort. At Duck River bridge I have 150 men in fort and stockade, with 1 piece of artillery. From Forrest's position, the composition of his forces, the geography of the country, and his success on the other road, I feel pretty sure he will strike this road soon north of tunnel. I have just ordered up to this place, from Stevenson, 700 men of the 1,200 that arrived there yesterday.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of this a. m. was promptly answered. My effective force, before re-enforcements received, was 2,869. I have received re-enforcements as follows: Eighth Kentucky Volunteers, 260 men; Engineer Brigade, 1,200 men; Sixty-eighth Indiana, 260 men; One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio, 800 men, and Forty-fourth Indiana, 300 men; making total force of 3,150. My forces are distributed as follows: At this place, infantry and dismounted cavalry, 629; cavalry, mounted, 248; artillerymen, 90, and 9 pieces of artillery; at Elk River bridge, 260; at the tunnel, 350; at Stevenson, 1,600. I have this day ordered from Stevenson 700 men, leaving 900 there. At Murfreesborough I have 1,900 men; of these 470 are convalescents. At Duck River I have 150 men. This comprises the principal points. Do you wish a report of those in stockades and block-houses? The discrepancy between these figures occurs from the fact that some of the artillery and cavalry have not been on my reports, from which the effective force, 2,869, was taken.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Commanding, Tullahoma, Tenn.:

The commanding general directs that you have ten days' rations for 5,000 men ready at Tullahoma by Friday, the 30th proximo.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma, Tenn.:

The commanding general orders that you issue immediate instructions to all your post commanders to hold their respective posts at all hazards. How many wagons have you at Tullahoma? Report at once.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major HOFFMAN:

The general's order is agreeable and obeyed. Forrest may grab up some of my block-houses with his artillery, but Bridgeport, Stevenson, the tunnel, Elk River bridge, Tullahoma, Duck River bridge, and Murfreesborough will be held against Forrest at all hazards. I have no wagons at this post.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 28, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

A dispatch from General Rousseau, dated at Pulaski, 10 a. m., says Forrest left there last night, going south. The general thinks Forrest may go over on south side of Elk River to Tullahoma. He is almost sure the enemy will strike your road. The road has been torn up for about sixty yards twelve miles north of Pulaski. A brigade is now there making repairs. General Rousseau will have a force follow Forrest. Give me information as soon as your road is attacked, if that is done.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 28, 1864—4.10 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have ordered up 700 more troops here from Stevenson out of 1,200 that arrived there yesterday. I did this because I am very sure that any attack made by Forrest on this road will be north of the tunnel. My commissary has telegraphed for a supply of rations, and I respectfully request that you will order train with a proper guard to bring the rations down here. General Van Cleve will furnish the guard from Murfreesborough.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 28, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Major-General MILROY:

General Rousseau telegraphs from Pulaski at 5 p. m. that the enemy has certainly gone over to your road. He will send his infantry around this way by rail, his cavalry goes to Wartrace or Normandy. A train leaves here at 10 p. m. with fourteen cars of rations, one-half of which is for you. I have telegraphed General Van Cleve not to send the train from Murfreesborough if considered unsafe, unless you order it.

B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following dispatch from Colonel Sipes, commanding Columbia:

A party of 300 rebels reported to be moving on the road between this and Franklin. Look out for them.

I will send a party that way immediately.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

General COX, *Decatur:*

I was coming up to see you to-day, but I have a bad cold and don't feel like visiting. I have sent General Garrard down the river. Keep your cavalry well on the alert on your left flank in observation. I don't hear of any enemy in that direction, but still 'tis well to be watchful.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have heard nothing from General Gillem. Will let you know as soon as I do.

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Sherman directs me to draw from Kentucky any force that can be spared and send them here at once.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 15TH ARMY CORPS, OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
East Point, Ga., September 28, 1864.

A statement made by Private Ashbury C. Dale, Company D, Second and Sixth Regiments Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Cockrell's brigade of French's division, Stewart's corps:

States that he left the rebel army at Palmetto Station, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, about an hour after sunrise yesterday morning, and arrived at our picket-line near sundown last night. Says he was told that the left of Stewart's corps rests on the Chattahoochee River, and knows of his own knowledge that all of the other corps are on the west of the railroad. General Lee's corps is on the right of General Stewart, and General Hardee is on the right of General Lee, and extends some distance east of the West Point and Atlanta Railroad. All the army have a line of works in their front and appear to be making a permanent camp there; and says that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in the army caused by General Hood being in command. The line crosses the West Point railroad one mile and a half this side of Palmetto Station. He says that the army was transferred to the West Point road in order to be more conveniently supplied and to control the road and the country where most of their supplies come from. He knows of no talk among the men about an expedition upon our rear. He says that he wants to go to work for the United States Government, or be sent to his home, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK C. GILLETTE,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., September 28, 1864.

Captain WHITEHEAD,
Assistant-Adjutant-General:

A rebel deserter, a private of the First Missouri, of Stewart's corps, who left their army yesterday, and has just arrived here, confirms the report sent in last night as to the position of the rebel army, to wit: Stewart on their left, with his left flank at or near the Chattahoochee, then Lee in the center, and Hardee on the right; their line crossing the railroad one mile and a half east of Palmetto Station. That they appear to be in a permanent camp with works; also that there is a rumor that they are going to the Blue Mountain. He says also that Jeff. Davis was with the army day before yesterday, and said the army must winter in Tennessee. This latter he knew only by rumor. I learn also from deserters, escaped prisoners, and contrabands that the rebels are removing everything from the Macon line, including the iron of the road, to that point or below it. The refugees and citizens are moving also to that point, taking their negroes and movables. This has caused within the past two days several arrivals here of contraband families.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 28, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

GENERAL: Send word to Judge Wright that Messrs. Hill and Foster, of Madison, Ga., desire to meet him. They will reach Rome by the cars about Thursday.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding:

Yours of this date received. Judge Wright has been sent for.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROME, *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

Major Hughes, with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, arrived this morning. He struck the enemy at Van Wert; drove them through the town, captured 5 prisoners and 12 horses. The major reports that Hardee crossed his entire corps and was moving on Blue Mountain. Armstrong's brigade passed south through Dallas Sunday morning.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HATCH, *White's Station:*

Prepare your command for a ten days' scout. Arrange to take wagons enough to carry, in connection with your pack train, ten days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition. Be in readiness to move upon one hour's notice.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HATCH, *White's Station:*

Leave for camp guard the least effective portion of your command, and if it be necessary I will send a regiment from here to White's Station to remain during your absence.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 263. } *Washington, September 28, 1864.*

I. By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker is assigned to the command of the Northern Department. He will immediately proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and relieve Major-General Heintzelman.

II. Major-General Heintzelman, on being relieved in command of the Northern Department, will repair to Wheeling, W. Va., report thence by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and there wait until he receives orders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, September 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, U. S. Volunteers:

GENERAL: You will receive herewith orders assigning you to the command of the Northern Department, embracing the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. You will proceed immediately, relieving General Heintzelman and assuming command of this department. To the following points your attention is directed:

First. To the security of the prisoners of war at the various camps within your department, and to the proper police regulation and economical administration of those camps. Your especial attention will be directed to the proper defense of the camps at Johnson's Island, in which rebel prisoners are confined. You are aware that repeated efforts have been made by rebels in Canada to liberate these prisoners, and although unsuccessful hitherto, they will, no doubt, be repeated; and particular attention and vigilance on the part of yourself and your subordinates will be requisite to guard against surprise.

Second. The northern frontier on the lakes will require attention to guard against any hostile descent that may be made by rebel pirates and marauders from Canada. You will diligently inspect all points

exposed to danger on that frontier, and make such suggestions to this Department and adopt such measures as in your judgment may be necessary to afford adequate protection.

Third. The frontier on the Ohio will also require attention. During the past spring the Department authorized the construction of some gun-boats to run on the Ohio River, with a view of protecting the northern shore from invasion by rebel parties approaching through Western Virginia or Kentucky; you will please examine into the condition of these vessels, and also ascertain what means of defense may, according to the circumstances continually changing and occurring, be required for the protection of your command.

Fourth. The draft. No one is better aware than yourself of the vast importance of re-enforcing the armies now in the field by new troops. The draft is now in progress in all the States of your department. You will please to exercise inspection and supervision over this subject, urging the officers upon whom the draft is devolved to the utmost diligence in the performance of their duties in getting the men forward to the field. In order to stimulate this important branch of the service, it is desirable that you should visit Indianapolis, Springfield, Chicago, Cleveland, and such other parts and districts of your department as are either backward or in any degree opposed to bearing their proportion of the military burden of the draft. Apprehensions are entertained by the Governors of some of the States in your department that organized bodies have been formed for the purpose of resisting the draft or preventing its enforcement by force of arms. You will employ your diligence in ascertaining whether these apprehensions are well founded or not, and will adopt such precautionary measures as may be necessary to meet the emergency. Your well known energy and devotion to the service may render very important aid to the Government at that crisis in animating the public spirit, encouraging volunteering, and overcoming tedious delays in getting the men forward to the field. It is hoped that no exertion on your part will be spared in reference to this most important subject.

Fifth. Your department has been divided into military districts, of which the State of Illinois constitutes one, under the command of Brigadier-General Paine, and the State of Indiana another, under the command of Brevet Major-General Hovey. The immediate command of the other States has been hitherto exercised by Major-General Heintzelman, your predecessor in the department. If it should become necessary, a general officer of subordinate rank will be assigned to duty within the department upon your request.

Sixth. The quartermaster and commissary depots at Cincinnati are under the immediate command of the chief of their respective departments, and your duty in respect to them will be confined to affording such protection and security as may from time to time, at their request, be desired. There is also a depot at Gallipolis, belonging to the Department of Western Virginia, but situated on the north side of the Ohio. A force is there for its protection. At the earliest possible moment you will ascertain whether the force is sufficient for the security of that depot, and will so notify this Department.

Finally, you will communicate to this Department, by telegraph or mail, through the Adjutant-General, upon all subjects in respect to which you need instructions or assistance, keeping the Department advised from time to time of the state of your command.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 29, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is not safe, and never will be, across this road of ours, for the guerrillas will know sooner than I when the paymasters leave Nashville. They even know when a single one is expected. It is plain to me that the money should be left in some safe place, and the soldiers paid in checks, just like any sensible business man would do. If the money comes to the front, of course I will have to permit each State to have agents to take it back, and all the express companies, and even the women, will have to come, to be sure they get their share. I know officers and men prefer to be paid in checks, and I cannot imagine why the paymasters insist on the folly of bringing money. I renew my request that the paymasters be ordered at once to come and pay this army with checks on New York, and to bring along one-eighth in greenbacks for change.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *September 29, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m. 30th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have now effected the actual exchange of 2,000 prisoners of my own army. General Stoneman will be here to-morrow, and Colonel Harrison is already in. Our prisoners have been moved from Andersonville to Savannah, Millen, and Charleston. Any change will be for the better. I have agreed with Hood to send to Griffin, to be forwarded to our prisoners, a supply of clothing, soap, combs, &c. The latter will be furnished by the Sanitary Commission, and the former by the quartermaster. I take it for granted that Forrest will cut our road, but I think we can prevent his making a serious lodgment. His cavalry will travel a hundred miles in less time than ours will ten. I have sent two divisions up to Chattanooga, and one to Rome, and Thomas started to-day to clear out Tennessee; but our road should be watched from the rear, and I am glad General Grant has ordered reserves for me to Nashville. I prefer for the future to make the movement on Milledgeville, Millen, and Savannah River. Hood now rests twenty-four miles south, his left on the Chattahoochee, and his right on the West Point road. He is removing the iron of the Macon road. I can whip his infantry, but his cavalry is to be feared.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Sherman's order to me was to call you back. We send no trains out on the Chattanooga road to-day. The wires are down, and it is probable Forrest is near that line. You cannot go to the front for some days probably.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 29, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

No news of Forrest to-day. Telegraph cut in three places between Duck and Elk Rivers last night. Got open to Chattanooga again at 2 p. m. Slight damage to railroad at the same time; now repaired. Looks as though could smash Forrest this time. General Thomas coming up to direct the operations from Stevenson.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

If Forrest is about the tunnel and Decherd you must look out for him coming down by the University and Battle Creek to Stevenson and Bridgeport. General Granger should open communication with Rousseau at Pulaski, even if he has to risk a fight, for Forrest will only leave a detachment at Elkton or Prospect.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, September 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the general-in-chief to say that a man just in from Hood's [headquarters] reports Hardee's corps moving at 5 this a. m., and he desires the cavalry to reconnoiter down toward Carrollton for obtaining information as soon as possible, but not for fighting, and to report accordingly.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

General Howard reports symptoms of Hood's crossing the Chattahoochee to the west. You may instruct Garrard to send down, say a brigade, to Kilpatrick to enable him to watch the movement, and also let him push his shoeing and be ready. Our cavalry must do more, for it is strange Forrest and Wheeler should circle around us thus. We should at least make ten miles to his hundred.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date. I have ordered the brigade of Garrard's division now at the railroad bridge to Sweet Water Creek, instructing the commanding officer to receive orders from General Kilpatrick and notified the latter. General Kilpatrick reports that the enemy has pickets on Sweet Water, and that he is watching their movements; has nothing more to confirm General Howard's suspicions. This information he gave me before your note was received. General Garrard assures me that he will lose no time to have his command ready. I have again urged him to hurry his shoeing and be ready. I will endeavor to do all that it is possible to do. General Kilpatrick's information is not often reliable

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

ATLANTA, *September 29, 1864.*

General GARRARD:

Get ready as soon as you can, if possible in less time than three days; send the regiment to some point east of and near Marietta, as you suggested; it should not have a fixed camp but rather cover Marietta by scouting leisurely. Which is the better road to Sweet Water town, that on right bank of Chattahoochee by Vining's, or to cross river at Sandtown? You or some of your officers have traveled both roads. Report when ready.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Cumberland:

General Garrard informs me that "the bridge at Vining's is reported down and cannot be crossed," and that "the bridge at Sandtown is in very bad condition, and it is doubtful if it will stand long." If the bridge first mentioned is not the one near the railroad it is not material, but I request that engineer troops may be directed to see that the bridge near the railroad and that at Sandtown is put in order; a movement ordered to be made within the next three days makes it necessary to use the two bridges.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Major JENNINGS,
Seventh Pennsylvania Cav., Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Cav. Div.:

You will proceed without delay to Sweet Water Creek, watch the movement of the rebel cavalry reported in that vicinity, co-operate with General Kilpatrick, commanding Third Division Cavalry, and receive such instructions from him as may be sent you.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Between Marietta and Roswell, September 29, 1864.

[Capt. LEVI T. GRIFFIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: Since our arrival here yesterday morning nothing of importance has occurred. One of the men of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, who was captured on the 25th instant, escaped on the next day and has returned to the command. He reports having been carried that night to Cumming, via Alpharetta. On the way he passed through different squads of the rebels in tens, twenties, and fifties, numbering in all at least 1,000. He appears to be quite positive as to their numbers. In one camp they had 200, probably the same party which attacked our forage train the next day. The most of them were dressed in our uniforms. He was taken before Colonel Hill, Sixth Texas Cavalry [Thirty-fifth Tennessee Infantry], who has his headquarters about five miles this side of Cumming, and there closely questioned. Colonel Hill, who commands the forces there, appeared to be well acquainted with our numbers and position. Citizens report that a part of the force was to move toward Dalton on Tuesday. I have forwarded to General Elliott's headquarters and to Captain McBurney all reports due to this date.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. H. JENNINGS,
Major, Commanding First Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the chief of cavalry.

I do not think the force so large. A party crossed at Canton the day I left Acworth, and some 200 were scattered through the country, and citizens said they were to concentrate for an attack on the railroad. I had men in Canton and near Alpharetta; they saw signs, but it is difficult to catch irregular cavalry who live on the country. The only way is to have sufficient force to send patrols and small parties along roads a few hours apart, and when they imagine every one is passed, one of the rear parties run on them.

K. GARRARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General NEWTON,
Chattanooga:

Having posted your division as directed by me, you can now proceed to obey the orders recently received by you from the War Department.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
September 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

General Thomas will reach Chattanooga to-night. He left here 12 m. to-day.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

General GRANGER,
Decatur:

A strong division has gone up the road, and will act against Forrest, either from Huntsville or Decherd. General Thomas will also be on hand, and will give all orders. Only don't scatter too much or try to hold too many points. We will have some heavy re-enforcements from the North.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Telegram has been received. I have left only fifteen men in a block-house, just enough to prevent their being burned by guerrillas or bush-whackers. I have kept all my available force constantly on hand to operate wherever threatened. I think I can hold any important point. Athens could not have been taken if Starkweather had gone there, as he promised, or if Campbell had not been a damned coward.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Following telegram has just been received:

NASHVILLE, *September 29, 1864.*

The enemy has gone to the Nashville and Chattanooga road. General Rousseau's cavalry follows.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Our scouts report no enemy in direction of Fayetteville last evening, and none opposite Larkin's Landing. We have no news of Wheeler here since he passed Whitesburg in large force on the 27th.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just arrived here and find a dispatch from Lieutenant Fish, of gun-boat, at Claysville, who reports Wheeler, with 1,000 men and ten pieces of artillery, near Guntersville. I await your orders here. Nothing further from Forrest.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Captain Williams has just returned from a scout to Fayetteville, who reports Forrest passed through there last night and this morning on his way to Decherd.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

[SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.—For Rousseau to Thomas, reporting Forrest's operations, &c., see Part I, p. 506.]

NASHVILLE, *September 29, 1864—3 a. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Pulaski:

General Thomas telegraphs that you go by rail to Shelbyville and call your troops there, and report to him at Tullahoma. General Morgan's division, Fourteenth Corps, will be there as soon as possible. This order is based on the fact that Forrest has gone over to the Chattanooga road. Please answer my telegram as to when you will be here. General Thomas wants to know.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU, or
Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The commanding general says he will move with one division of the Fourteenth Army Corps to Stevenson, from which point he can move either to Tullahoma or to Decatur, and cut Forrest's communications. If you can force the enemy from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the movement on Decatur would be best. The commanding general wishes you to telegraph him at Stevenson all you know or can learn of Forrest, his movements and plans.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *September 29, 1864—4.20 a. m.*

Major POLK:

Forrest took the Fayetteville road and will probably strike Elk River bridge. Will be in Nashville by 6 a. m. Repulsed Forrest at Pulaski, with loss of about 200 to him. The trains are heavy and managed badly. Our cavalry has gone, via Shelbyville, to Wartrace or Tullahoma. Hope to join them, and strike Forrest at once.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just arrived here. Have sent trains out, water the horses, and let the men get their breakfast, and shall go to Shelbyville, as directed by you; have been culpably delayed, but shall try and make it up. I have heard nothing from Croxton since last evening. Road and wires all right to Pulaski and to Tullahoma.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The infantry, artillery, and First Michigan Engineers, which have been at Stevenson for some time, number 500. I have withdrawn the Forty-fourth Indiana from there to this point, deeming it necessary, under the circumstances, and will therefore have to look to you to protect Stevenson in the event of a threatened attack there.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

The above was addressed to Brigadier-General Newton. I send you copy.

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 29, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

My scouts from McMinnville yesterday report Williams has been at Sinking Cane, twenty-three miles north of Sparta, and a straggling soldier of Fifth Tennessee Cavalry reports to-day that his company, which has been stationed at McMinnville, was driven out of that place last night by Williams, and went toward Murfreesborough. I have not heard of the company and doubt this. The track was torn up and wire cut three miles north of here this morning at 4 o'clock by about thirty rebels from Forrest's forces. I had the wire and track repaired in a few hours and trains have been passing from here to Nashville to-day. The wire was cut between Decherd and Elk River bridge about the same time. A cavalry scouting party sent west this morning met a rebel cavalry force eleven miles from here on the Fayetteville road at 2 p. m., and returned after slight skirmishing without determining whether it was the advance of a column. I sent out a large party at 6 o'clock with orders to feel the enemy's force, but have not yet heard

from it. General Rousseau is coming with seven trains of troops and is about Wartrace now; his cavalry is coming across from Pulaski to Duck River. I sent a train with provisions and ammunition to the troops at the tunnel and Anderson, and it has passed Cowan. I judge that Forrest's main force is coming up the road south of Elk River to Winchester. I sent a cavalry scout to Winchester and to Manchester this evening. I sent for the rations you ordered and they arrived here this morning.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *September 29, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

I have information that Biffle moved on the Northwestern railroad with near 1,000 men; also that Wheeler moved up the south side of Tennessee River and captured Decatur, and from there moved on Huntsville. He is said to have two Georgia brigades. The balance of his force is with Forrest. Keep me posted as to what is going on.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *September 29, 1864.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Spalding has just arrived; followed enemy out on Fayetteville pike with his advance sixteen miles. Reports their wounded sent across the river with the captured men; that their bridges at river all held by a strong force. Will have him shoe up, reissue ammunition and rations, be held ready for any emergency. Rebel soldiers state that Forrest intends remaining in Middle Tennessee. Can Colonel Loomis send me three heavy guns at once by rail?

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., September 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Comdg. District of East Tennessee, Bull's Gap or Greeneville:

You will get the following order through to General Burbridge, if possible:

NASHVILLE, *September 28, 1864—2 p. m.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Recall General Burbridge, with his forces, to come to this city or the nearest convenient point on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

W. T. SHERMAN,
By J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Acknowledge receipt and report as soon as General Burbridge has received the order. I do not know that he has this.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 29, 1864—10 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Your telegram of 2 p. m. yesterday just received. I have forwarded the order to General Burbridge, but doubt if it reaches him. His rear is infested with bushwhackers.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 29, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Sherman's order to General Burbridge received. The wire is down between here and Bull's Gap, and dispatch will have to be sent by courier from Strawberry Plains. The distance is so great it will be almost impossible to get it through even if the enemy are out of the way. Have you sent a courier through on General Burbridge's route? Notify General Webster of the impracticability of this route. Do you know anything of the whereabouts of General Schofield?

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 29, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Cannot send your dispatch before 1 o'clock to-morrow. My citizen scout will be in at that time. Will that be satisfactory?

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, &c.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *September 29, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON:

I think I can, but it is rather hazardous. Perhaps one could make the trip with more safety from Bull's Gap. I have just returned from Jonesville on a raid; killed 3 rebels, wounded 2, took 3 prisoners and 27 horses.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
September 29, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

The indications are that Hood is moving across the Chattahoochee.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, *East Point:*

GENERAL: Send word to Kilpatrick to watch that movement close, and to advise me by telegraph promptly.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., September 29, 1864.*

Capt. W. Bedford, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is announced on duty at these headquarters. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER,
Commanding District of Marietta, Ga.:

GENERAL: I am convinced that some reformation in the condition of affairs at Marietta is necessary. I desire you to institute a system of vigilant pickets and patrols, by which you will be seasonably informed if the enemy come within a distance of three miles. The provost-marshal's department will also need some special attention from yourself. I desire that there be no unarmed soldiers lounging about the railroad station; that no sales of liquors to soldiers be allowed; that no houses be occupied by officers or soldiers, unless properly authorized by the quartermaster's department, and all parties occupying houses should be able to show written authority to do so from the post quartermaster. I have heard that the post commander at Acworth sometimes indulges too freely in drink. A hint from you will, I trust, be sufficient to remedy this evil. You are, of course, on detached service, yet most of the troops under your command belong to this army, and as their commander I am interested, as well as yourself, in their maintaining a high character.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

General MCARTHUR,
Marietta:

I want the party on Kenesaw to be very wide awake and arrange the old parapet so as to resist any sudden attack of our enemy, and you should all be on your guard. It is reported the enemy is crossing the Chattahoochee to the west.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 29, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

GENERAL: Watch out well for the first appearance of infantry over about Cedartown, and let me know.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 4. } *Rome, Ga., September 29, 1864.*

The undersigned having assumed command of all the U. S. forces in and about Rome, Ga., makes the following announcement for the benefit and information of the command:

I. Maj. Edward S. Johnson, Seventh Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers, will be obeyed and respected as post commandant, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties, exercising a general supervision over the provost, hospital, bridge, and all interior guards, establishing such regulations for their government and control as in his judgment may be for the security, peace, and good order of the post. He will also have control over the markets, three of which will be established near the picket-line as follows: One between the Coosa and Oostenaula, one between the Etowah and Coosa, and one between the Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, to which citizens may bring vegetables, fruits, and meats, and there dispose of them to the officers and soldiers of this command.

II. The fortifications, bridges, and their construction will be under the supervision of the engineer officer at these headquarters, who will hereafter be announced.

III. The armament, guns, batteries, and defense of the different forts are hereby placed under control of Capt. Frederick Welker, chief of artillery.

* * * * * * *

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, *September 29, 1864.*

General JOHN E. SMITH,
Cartersville:

You cannot be too particular about Allatoona and about the Pumpkin Vine; it is reported Hood is about passing the Chattahoochee to the west, and I will watch him and see if he will cross over to the Selma road or try to get on our road.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

DECATUR, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch received. We should have been very glad to have seen you. I have a brigade of infantry out toward Stone Mountain to-day covering a foraging party and making a reconnaissance. A regiment of cavalry accompanies them. An escort for a train had a skirmish yesterday with about 200 rebel cavalry five miles out on the Covington road. The rebels were driven off, losing 3 killed and a few wounded. We had 1 killed and 3 wounded. This is the largest hostile party we have heard of this side of Stone Mountain.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *September 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD:

Yours of the 27th received. I have not infantry that I can send to Eastport. Your staff officer not arrived. I shall send all my cavalry, about 3,000, to-morrow in pursuit of Forrest to Middle Tennessee. As I believe he will press north, shall cross in Decatur County, unless advised to the contrary.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have ordered General Hatch to be ready to move to-morrow morning with ten days' rations and full supply of ammunition with his entire force. Order as large a force from the Second Division as can be spared, leaving enough for patrol duty here, with ten days' rations and full supply of ammunition.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 29, 1864.

Colonel GILCHRIST:

COLONEL: You can embark with 500 infantry and a section of artillery for the purpose of co-operating with a considerable force of cavalry and artillery under the command of Col. E. D. Osband. Your movements will, therefore, necessarily be controlled by those of Colonel Osband's force. The intention is for Colonel Osband to land his whole force either at Grand Gulf or Bruinsburg, [as] circumstances may induce him to elect. Immediately on landing he will move into the interior, his flotilla proceeding to Natchez, with the exception of such as he may deem necessary to remain with you for the purpose of landing you at Rodney, of receiving on board all of his captures, &c., and bringing them with your force back here again. As soon as Colonel Osband notifies you at Grand Gulf or Bruinsburg, as the case may be, you will then immediately proceed to Rodney and land your force, taking up a secure position, covering your transportation and holding the place, you will throw out your pickets and scouts and make everything safe against surprise or attack, you will seize all cotton and other products within safe reach not belonging to Government lessees, and at once load them on your transports; also all serviceable horses, mules, and beef cattle, together with such recruits for colored troops as you may be able to find. Colonel Osband's force will drive into Rodney all such property, prisoners, &c., as he may find between his landing place and there, and you will receive it and load it as quickly as possible, after which, so soon as the force which drives it into Rodney has left again for the interior, you will without delay return to this post, unload your transport as rapidly as possible and send her back again to Natchez without delay, to meet Colonel Osband's force there. You will then see that all the property you bring home is turned over to the chief quartermaster and chief commissary,

respectively, and properly secure and return with your force to your camp. It is supposed that you will not be absent more than three days. You will be careful not to detain at Rodney and bring back here one ton more of transportation than is absolutely necessary, as it is very important every boat should be at the earliest moment at Natchez.

It is needless to remind you that it is necessary to enforce the most exact discipline and order to prevent pilfering, marauding, &c. The products you seize will be carefully invoiced in exact compliance with the terms of General Orders, No. 51, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi. Should you find any prominent or wealthy rebels, male or female, whose influence in the community at large would make them valuable to us as hostages, I wish them arrested and brought here, to [compel] the restitution of such loyal citizens as have been kidnapped from their plantations by the rebel thieves who surround us.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MOBILE BAY,
September 29, 1864.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: From refugees who left Mobile last night I learn that Frank Gardner is in command and has a force of from 3,000 to 5,000 negroes laboring incessantly night and day upon their fortifications, sinking flats, scows, and every species of craft to be obtained, across the various channels. The court-house in Mobile has been demolished to obtain brick for this purpose. Formidable batteries are being constructed along the eastern shore of Apalachee and Blakely Rivers from Tensas Station to Vessel Point. They are also putting several batteries on the west side of Mobile, upon the line of their outer intrenchments, some four miles from the suburbs of the city. From the best information I can gather some portion of their troops has lately left for Enterprise, Miss., and another portion has gone in the direction of Montgomery. About 3,000 are reported to be about Blakely, and 4,000 or 5,000 in and around Mobile.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill., September 29, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose Colonel Sweet's last report of observations of our Chicago detective. All previous reports point in the same direction. I think a heavy hand should be laid on these conspirators, but there may be considerations which would deter from immediate action. I respectfully submit the matter to your judgment. I venture to address you directly, because we have promised the strictest secrecy to our detective, who is a prominent man and a member of the order.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HALBERT E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS POST CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., September 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, *Commanding, Springfield, Ill.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to respectfully report that the principal subjects of discussion at the meeting of the Sons of Liberty in this city, held on the night of Thursday, the 22d instant, were the draft and the ultimate design of the order. On the subject of the draft it was arranged that there should be no general resistance, but the grand senior stated that if any brother should be drafted, by reporting to him within three days, such brother should be taken care of, ample arrangements for such purpose having been provided. The reason given why it was desirable not to resist the draft was, that such resistance would materially interfere with the main design of this organization, which was stated to be: In the event of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln to seize the Government, if possible, and raise an insurrection in the Northwestern States—being a repetition of statements made at former meetings. In answer to a fear expressed that the organization would not be sufficiently strong to resist the draft or accomplish other purposes, a member of the State council, who was present, stated that there were 80,000 fighting men ready on call in the State of Illinois alone; that they were in fighting condition, and that in this city all was arranged so that, if desirable, at any moment, by signal, they can command men enough "to send Chicago to hell in a hand basket." The argument run thus: If Lincoln is re-elected, it will be by fraud and intimidation at the polls; that he probably will be elected, and that such election will not be binding upon the people, who will then rise in their might and overthrow the usurpation. In addition to this report of the proceedings of that meeting, I have to inform you that, through my detective, Judge Buck Morris, who is the treasurer of this Temple of the Sons of Liberty, has been found active in aiding and attempting to aid prisoners of war to escape from this camp, and that I have now money and clothing in my possession furnished by him in the night to a supposed prisoner of war from this camp, and that Judge Morris urged this man to remain in this city so as to help carry out his purpose.

If in your judgment it shall become wise or necessary at any time between now and election to arrest the officers and members of the Temple, when in session, and seize their records, it can be done. The Government can make a good case against Morris, independent of his connection with the Sons of Liberty.

Without doubt the officers and members of this organization exaggerate its strength for evil, though probably they are nearly correct as to the number of names on its rolls. They are constantly increasing by the formation of new temples and initiations into old ones, and its leading men seem to be very active. General, you are perhaps better able to judge than myself to what extent their power for mischief goes, and what means are best to thwart them. In my opinion an exhibition of strength and determination, opportunely made by the Government, in arresting the leaders and influential men, would do much to weaken the organization, prevent its growth, and neutralize its effect, as well as it may be, to prevent thousands of ignorant people from becoming victims and supporters of treasonable conspiracy.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 29, 1864.

Lieut. Col. B. H. HILL,
Detroit, Mich.:

The following telegram has been sent to His Excellency the Governor:

There is an urgent need that every enlisted man be hurried forward to Nashville, to guard General Sherman's communications, without an hour's delay. You will please turn over all that have been enlisted for your new regiments to Colonel Hill, to be consolidated and sent forward.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The foregoing is in reply to your telegram of yesterday.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1864—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

I have just seen the Paymaster-General in regard to your telegrams, that your army be mostly paid in checks on New York, and find that about one-half must be paid in the seven-thirty loan, which, not being a legal tender by law, cannot be deposited and checked against. A part of the other half, however, will be deposited in New York and Louisville, so that those who want checks can have them to that amount. You are mistaken in supposing that such checks are any safer for transmission than bonds or greenbacks, as they must be drawn to bearer. It would be impossible for the sub-treasurers to verify signatures to order checks in such payments. This matter has been fully discussed with the Treasury Department, and everything admissible by the law and the nature of the funds to be used will be done to carry out your wishes. Dispatch just received from General Foster states that our prisoners at Macon and Andersonville have been removed to the vicinity of Charleston and Savannah, for fear of your raids.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

Only one Kentucky regiment has arrived here of three ordered. We can hold this city against any number yet reported. Numbers of rebels reported on south side of Tennessee River, trying to cross. There must be somewhere a large force over what Forrest has now with him. The infantry can defend road, but cavalry is needed to catch the raiders.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 30, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

General Thomas arrived at Tullahoma and assumed charge of operations to-day. Forrest is still near Fayetteville. Several small parties

are breaking wires and doing other light damage on line of Chattanooga road, but no serious attempt has been made to destroy it. All our lines working to Atlanta, Knoxville, Decatur, and Pulaski, with frequent stops, which delay, but do not prevent, communication.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

CHATTANOOGA,
September 30, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I find this place crowded with officers and soldiers on leave and furlough. No more should be allowed to leave Atlanta until the road is reported clear to Nashville. From what I can learn about Forrest I think I will have to send General Morgan's division to Tullahoma. I will know more in a few hours and before the division can start from here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Your dispatch is received. I have notified all army commanders to stop furloughs. Give orders to keep the telegraph line, via Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, in good order. There is no doubt some of Hood's infantry is across the Chattahoochee, but I don't think his whole army is across. If he moves his whole force to Blue Mountain, you watch him from the direction of Stevenson, and I will do the same from Rome, and as soon as all things are ready I will take advantage of his opening to me all of Georgia.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA,
September 30, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

My latest news up to 10 a. m. is that Forrest was at Lynchburg, and Milroy's scout reported that he heard some of Forrest's officers say that they would attack the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to-day and destroy it north, as they did the other.

I am getting Morgan's troops arranged, and hope he will reach there to-night. If Forrest does not break the road to-day, I hope it will be secured by to-night. Granger's information confirms Milroy's as to Forrest's position last night. I have heard from Rousseau at Wartrace, his cavalry to his front and right, observing Forrest's movement. He also reports Forrest at Lynchburg.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have yours and Rousseau's dispatches.* Try and make a junction with Rousseau. I suppose Forrest will manage to break the road to night, but leave defensive garrisons, and push right at him with as heavy a force as you can get and as soon as possible. He won't fight, but infantry can dog him. Take provisions and forage of the towns and people, and replace them after the work is done. If you can turn him toward Lamb's Ferry, Granger should make a redoubt covering the ford, and hold him in check till the infantry can get up. We will never have a better chance at him than now. I will watch Hood here.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: Telegram of Kilpatrick's received.† The general-in-chief directs me to say he is not particular about the state of affairs on this side of Chattahoochee, but desires you to re-enforce the brigade on the other side as much as you can, and from any quarter, as he wants affairs there well looked to.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CARTERSVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

Maj. J. C. MCCOY,
Aide-de-Camp:

One of Jackson's scouts captured here to-day states that Jackson was at Campbellton on Saturday, with Ross', Lewis', Armstrong's, and Ferguson's brigades, and was crossing to this side of the Chattahoochee.

E. M. MCCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville or Decatur, Ala.:

Keep yourself well posted with reference to the movements of Forrest and Wheeler, and be prepared to attack either should they come near you. I shall send a division up to Tullahoma to-day to clear the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad and then follow the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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* For Rousseau's dispatch see Part I, p. 506.
† See Part I, p. 728.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *September 30, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Huntsville or Decatur:

It is reported to me that the garrisons of the block-houses between Stevenson and Decatur are without rations. You should attend to them at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

The enemy has appeared before this place and demanded its surrender. I have no idea of his force, but it is undoubtedly that seen to-day twelve miles toward New Market, General Buford commanding. Re-enforcements should be sent here with as little delay as practicable. I have here all the available force, but not sufficient to act offensively. The force of the enemy is as near as we can ascertain 4,000, with artillery; but the quality we know nothing about.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.—For correspondence between Buford, Johnson, Granger, and Forrest, relative to surrender of Huntsville, Ala., see Part I, p. 516.]

NASHVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Rousseau, with his infantry, was at Christiana at 6 p. m. yesterday; since then the lines have been down between this and Murfreesborough, and nothing has been heard from him. The last accounts place Forrest at Fayetteville on the evening of the 28th. I have directed General Starkweather to keep out scouts and learn all he can. A repairing party has been sent to put up the wires, if possible.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Just arrived here; will leave soon. I understand that the road will not bear the trains, and we will have to march from Wartrace. General Milroy's scouts report rebels at Lynchburg this morning, supposed to be the advance of Forrest—that is on the direct road from Fayetteville to Tullahoma, and fourteen miles from Tullahoma. As we can't go on the cars to Shelbyville we will halt at Wartrace, as it will be after dark when we arrive there. At that point I will await further orders. I will communicate with cavalry from Wartrace, and have it in supporting distance.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 30, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Wartrace:

Move on with your force to Tullahoma and feel with your cavalry for the enemy toward Fayetteville and Larkinsville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WARTRACE, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Granger telegraphs that Forrest passed through Fayetteville night before last en route to Decherd. Telegraph at Decherd silent; the operator may have run away or enemy may have captured him. Milroy has sent a train with guard to ascertain the true state of things. Our cavalry is ordered to scout country in all directions, and developments will report. The impression is that Forrest will strike near Decherd. Believing the wires are tampered with I have been careful to telegraph nothing that would aid enemy.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 30, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Wartrace and Tullahoma:

Your dispatch this a. m. received. We must do the best with what we have. Have your cavalry observe Forrest closely, and keep me advised of his position and movements as often as you learn anything new.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WARTRACE, *September 30, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

I have reliable information that Forrest was in Fayetteville yesterday morning; he may return to the other road, though I think it more probable that he is resting his command and gathering conscripts. Road all right to Tullahoma. The necessity for a large cavalry force is apparent; nothing decisive can be done without it. Last dispatch received all right.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Tullahoma:

Your telegram of 1.45 just received. Did you leave any forces in Pulaski? If so, how many? Threaten Forrest from where you are, so as to delay him from striking the railroad as long as possible. I hope

to have Morgan's division at Decherd early to-morrow morning. If Forrest can be kept away from the road until then it will be saved, and I believe we can soon run Forrest out of the country. Press dispatches of victories of our forces around Richmond are confirmed officially from Washington.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatch just received from General Van Cleve, dated 1.40 p. m. to-day:

Private Sawlette, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, came in this morning and reports that he was captured on the 27th instant by some of Forrest's men at Woodbury. The rebels said that they had been to Sparta carrying dispatches from Forrest to Williams and Dibrell, who were at Sparta. Citizens from Woodbury report that Dibrell and Williams were at McMinnville last night. Small parties of rebels are in the country.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I left at Pulaski two regiments Tennessee cavalry, numbering about 900, about 600 of them mounted. Portions of the Ninth and Tenth Indiana Cavalry now mounted, and dismounted about 600. Three pieces of artillery in a fort and surrounded by rifle-pits on an impregnable hill, if defended; also two companies of demoralized colored patriots who ran away from block-houses below Pulaski. It will not pay to take Pulaski, and if defended I have no fears. I am far more uneasy about our depot of supplies at Johnsonville. We have immense quantities of supplies there and little less than negro troops to guard them, except two gun-boats. The wires seem to be all right now.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Maj. J. Wortham, at Wartrace, reports that his scouts report some of Forrest's body guard at Shelbyville to-day.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864—6.50 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

A boy, belonging to Fifth Tennessee, not uniformed, was captured near Lynchburg yesterday, by a few rebel soldiers, and was taken to that place, where he said he saw what was said to be 5,000 men and sixteen pieces of artillery. He was released and started for this place. On the road he was picked up by our cavalry and brought in. This morning General Milroy sent him to Lynchburg, and he has just returned. The citizens told him that Forrest had gone on the Chestnut

Ridge road, leading to Decherd. He saw nothing of a party sent out by General Milroy of twenty-five men on the road he traveled. If Forrest's force is correctly reported, he has evidently detached a portion of his command for service elsewhere. A scouting party has been ordered out from Decherd this evening.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864—7 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

Captain Bissell, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, is just in from Lynchburg; reports Forrest not there. Was informed by citizens that he returned this morning the way he came, and is certain he did not go the Chestnut Ridge road, toward Decherd, as he traveled that road two or three miles. He went out the main Lynchburg road until within two miles of Lynchburg, where he turned off south, and fell in with the Chestnut Ridge road and went into Lynchburg on that; hence, perhaps, the boy referred to in my last did not see or hear of him.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

The following dispatch just received from General Croxton, at 7 this p. m., 30th:

GENERAL: A scouting party sent out by me reported a rebel force, estimated at 7,000, encamped last night on Chestnut Ridge, half way between Lynchburg and Elk River, on the Winchester road. Whither they went, or whether they moved at all, they did not discover. I have sent scout to determine these questions.

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Had not some of the troops from Kentucky, referred to by Major Polk, better be sent to Johnsonville and Reynoldsburg? Have ordered scouts to the Lynchburg and Shelbyville road, six miles from Normandy, to see if Forrest took that. Shall send scout from Lynchburg, and also from Murfreesborough to-night, to ascertain what road Forrest took. What else shall I do?

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU, *Tullahoma:*

Send the main body of the Kentucky troops to Murfreesborough when they arrive, detaching sufficient numbers to guard block-houses on the line from Mill Creek to Wartrace, inclusive. Telegraph General Starkweather to be firm and cool and not to become stampeded.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, September 30, 1864—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, *Tullahoma:*

All you have done is perfectly satisfactory and is well. Your last dispatch indicates to me that Forrest is falling back again into Tennessee. Keep the country filled with your scouts, and if this be so, you will inform me at the earliest moment.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Your dispatch received. The best information is that Forrest has gone back from Lynchburg, perhaps toward Pulaski, though it is not certain where he has gone. Telegraph this to General Starkweather and Colonel Sipes. Tell General Starkweather to send scouting parties well out on the Fayetteville and other roads in that direction, and to put his rations and a supply of water in his fort. I will get advice from General Thomas as to the disposition of the Kentucky troops, and telegraph you. Show this telegram to Generals Webster and Miller.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Thomas says the main body of the troops from Kentucky will go to Murfreesborough. When they arrive detach a sufficient number to guard block-houses on the line from Mill Creek to Wartrace, inclusive. He says tell General Starkweather to be firm and cool. Nothing further of Forrest. Have sent out scouts in every direction.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *September 30, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

From information received from a scout who was at Lynchburg yesterday with Forrest's forces I think it pretty certain that Forrest himself was there; last night the scout heard some of Forrest's own officers say that they would strike this railroad at Decherd to-day and destroy it north, as they had the other road from Athens. I will hear from my cavalry in a few hours, where they are, and let you know, if the telegraph lines hold out.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Tullahoma:*

Oppose the enemy as much as possible. General Morgan will be at Decherd with his division by to-night, I hope.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 30, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General STARKWEATHER,
Pulaski:

General Rousseau telegraphs from Tullahoma at 7.15 p. m. that the best information is that Forrest has gone back from Lynchburg toward Pulaski, though it is not certain where he has gone. The general directs that you send scouting parties well out on the Fayetteville and other roads in that direction, and that you put your rations and a supply of water in the fort. Will keep you advised.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *September 30, 1864.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have sent out scouting parties as directed. Others were out when dispatch was received, and secret service scouts had been gone a long time. Colonel Jackson's regiment passed, going to Forrest, to-day below Sulphur Branch trestle. Parties of scouts infest all the roads. I received dispatch from General Rousseau saying that he would be at Tullahoma; his dispatch was from Wartrace, and I had to communicate with him there. Quite a number of my escaped men are coming in. No other news. I sent you long dispatch to-day giving all information. I had sent copy to General Rousseau.

JNO. C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *September 30, 1864.*

Major POLK:

Forrest's men have been passing between here and Shelbyville since yesterday noon; they are scattered so as to cover the entire country within eight miles of Columbia, and report that they are making for the Chattanooga railroad by way of Shelbyville. The intention no doubt is to strike the road at all points between Decherd and Wartrace or even farther. They are sweeping the country of horses and men.

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel.

COLUMBIA, *September 30, 1864.*

Major POLK:

I have had scouts in every direction for ten to fifteen miles, and can learn of no enemy, except small squads. Those I mentioned this morning were east of me, but were detached squads, who appeared to be collecting conscripts and horses. They claimed to be on Forrest's left. This would throw his main force at or below Shelbyville. My opinion is that he crossed by way of Fayetteville, and will be heard of at Huntsville or Decherd. There appears to be a force of consequence southwest of me. A report brought by a citizen this evening is to the effect that some 700 rebels crossed Duck River near Williamsport this afternoon, going north. I do not place full confidence in it.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel.

ATLANTA, *September 30, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received October 1.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Comdg. Department of the Ohio:*

I was surprised when I heard you had gone to Illinois. I had supposed you to be at Knoxville. General Grant suggests that Burbridge should be recalled, and it should be done unless he be beyond call. You should be with your army here or in East Tennessee, and until I know exactly where you are it is impossible for me to calculate as to your whereabouts. I want the whole reserves of Tennessee and Kentucky turned against Forrest, and as soon as General Hood shows his hand I will determine what to do from this point. Hood's army is now on the Chattahoochee and the West Point road about Palmetto. Our army is as you left it, except I have sent Thomas back to look after Forrest.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1864.

General COX, *Decatur, Ga.:*

GENERAL: I have pretty clear information that Hood has a part of his infantry across Chattahoochee, twenty-four miles south of us, and it may be all. I know that desperate efforts will be made to render our roads useless. Forrest is in Middle Tennessee, but I think will have his hands full, for I have sent up two divisions of Thomas', and Thomas went up himself yesterday. I may have to make some quick countermoves east and southeast. Keep your folks ready to send baggage into Atlanta, and to start on short notice. Make your preparations quietly without attracting any notice. There are fine corn and potato fields about Covington and the Ocmulgee bottoms. We are well supplied with bread, meat, &c., but forage is scarce, and may force us to strike out. If we make a countermove I will go out myself with a large force and take such a route as will supply us, and at the same time make Hood recall the whole or part of his army.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECATUR, GA., *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

Your dispatch of this morning received. I will make such arrangements that we shall be "minute men" in the contingency you mention.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

DECATUR, GA., *September 30, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp, Atlanta:*

Your dispatch in regard to leaves, &c., received.* Does it apply to Indiana soldiers in hospital who were being furloughed under late directions of the War Department?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

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* Directing the stoppage of all furloughs and leaves.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1864.

General COX, *Decatur:*

Yes. The stoppage, however, is temporary and dependent on the future condition of our railroads. Chattanooga is now full of men and officers, unable to go farther until more is known of the road above.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

DECATUR, GA., *September 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Comdg. Department of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky.:

Hood has moved part of his infantry north of the Chattahoochee some twenty-five miles below Atlanta, and we are consequently ordered to be ready to resume operations at a moment's notice. Everything is very quiet here and has been since you left. The above is the first item which has seemed worth transmitting.

Yours,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *September 30, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Commanding District:

I have just received telegram from General Sherman, at Atlanta, directing me to urge you to keep the telegraph line open to Louisville by Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. I shall probably be here until tomorrow morning. Please telegraph me any news you may have of the enemy's movements in East Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Chattanooga:*

The wire is all right at present. Will do our best to keep it in working order. At last advices General Ammen was at Greeneville. Enemy have gone toward Virginia. General Gillem is pursuing them with cavalry. Have no knowledge of General Burbridge.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
(In absence of General Ammen.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *September 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD:

Your dispatch received. General Ammen left Bull's Gap September 27 in pursuit of the enemy, who were retreating toward Virginia. General Ammen expected to reach Jonesborough next night. No news from Burbridge.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MARIETTA, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Deserters and citizens report the following: Hood, with his army in three columns, crossed the Chattahoochee on Sunday last at Campbellton, above and below. Citizens on their line of march told them that the soldiers (rebel) said they were going to Rome. I have sent scout in that direction and will soon hear from there. All quiet here.

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The judge [Wright] is here waiting for the two gentlemen [Hill and Foster]. He reports Hood's army across the Chattahoochee, a portion at Villa Rica, all moving on Blue Mountain; their cavalry at Carrollton.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Marietta, Ga., September 30, 1864.

Capt. J. C. MARVEN,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Fourth Division, 17th Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: Since my last regular report some changes have been made in the disposition of the troops of this command. They are now stationed as follows: The Veteran Battalion Forty-first Illinois Infantry, at this place; Thirty-second Illinois Infantry at the water-tank between Kenesaw Mountain and Big Shanty. Two companies of the Veteran Battalion Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, are at Big Shanty, one at Moon's Station, and the remaining three at Acworth. Numerous squads of rebel cavalry have been in the vicinity during the past two weeks. They have succeeded in tearing up a small portion of the railroad twice and captured and burned one train. Numerous parties have been sent out from the command to intercept and punish the marauders, but, with the exception of one instance, have been unsuccessful. A small party of mounted men from the Veteran Battalion Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry came up with a much larger number of the enemy; killed a number, captured 1 man, 5 horses, and a number of mules. The loss from the battalion was 1 man killed. The sanitary condition of the command is excellent.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. LUKE,
Capt. and A. A. I. G., Second Brig., Fourth Div., 17th Army Corps.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Columbus, Ky., September 30, 1864.

Capt. L. S. LAMBERT, *Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Dis. of Western Ky.:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to transmit the following statements of troops, fortifications, &c., at this post:

The entire effective strength of this command is as follows: Fifty-two commissioned officers, and 1,258 enlisted men. This force consists of the One hundred and forty-first Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. Stephen Bronson; the Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, commanded

by Lieut. Col. Peter P. Dobozy, and Battery B, Second Illinois Light Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Thomas E. Dawson. The effective strength of each of these commands is as follows: One hundred and forty-first Illinois Volunteers, 27 commissioned officers and 605 enlisted men; Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, 22 commissioned officers, 587 enlisted men; Battery B, Second Illinois Light Artillery, 3 commissioned officers, 66 enlisted men. Since last report the One hundred and thirty-sixth Illinois, 100-days' volunteers, have been ordered away to be mustered out of the service. The One hundred and forty-first Illinois Volunteers will leave on first boat to be mustered out of the service by order of General Meredith. Three companies of the Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery are absent by order of General Meredith. When the One hundred and forty-first shall have left there will remain to garrison the two forts, perform the picket, also the provost duty of the city, only nine companies of the Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery and Battery B, Second Illinois Light Artillery. With this force it will be utterly impossible to maintain an effective picket-line around this post, and without a greater force the post will certainly, considering the present condition of the guns of the forts, also small-arms of the Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, be in a very precarious situation in case of an attack. There are several valuable public buildings at this post that might fall an easy prey to the enemy's torch in case the number of guards are reduced, as they must be without a greater force.

The inventory and inspection reports of the arms of the Fourth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery have returned approved, the arms are ordered to be turned over to ordnance officer; this order will be obeyed as soon as other arms can be obtained. Colonel McArthur, commanding post, has sent a lieutenant of his regiment with instructions to procure arms. Battery B, reported in my last as deficient in harness, has now a new outfit, except that they are somewhat reduced in numbers; they are an efficient battery. Having so recently sent you a report in full of all the mounted guns in the forts I presume it is unnecessary to give it here, except to say that a few of them have been remounted and new platforms constructed. The work of reconstruction will be vigorously prosecuted until completed, provided the forces employed can be retained. In my next supplementary I will give a report in full of the repairs made. The picket duty of the post is being very completely performed. The court-martial, of which I made mention in my last, has adjourned. The military prison is still in bad condition. The roof is very poor. Captain Shaw, in charge of prison, has been unable to procure material to finish it with. The post and other hospitals are in excellent condition. The general appearance and condition of camps and clothing in these commands are very good. The company books of the One hundred and forty-first Illinois Volunteers have been rather badly kept. Sutlers conduct their business in conformity with Army Regulations and orders. The city police is very effective; discipline of these commands very good.

In my last report the authority for the absence of a few commanding officers was not given. I find by inquiry since made that they were absent by orders of Generals Prince and Paine, but the adjutants of those regiments were at fault in not preserving a file of those orders, and hence were unable to account for them as required.

Hoping this may be satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. BIGGART,

First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, and Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Post of Columbus, Ky.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 325. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 30, 1864.*

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28. Brig. Gen. John Cook, U. S. Volunteers, will immediately report to Major-General Hooker, commanding the Northern Department, for assignment to the command of the District of Illinois.

29. Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, U. S. Volunteers, at his own request, will be relieved in command of the District of Illinois, and has leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect after he turns over his command to Brig. Gen. John Cook, U. S. Volunteers.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., September 30, 1864.*

I. The following-named officers, having been assigned to the Twentieth Army Corps, are hereby relieved from duty in this district: Lieut. Col. H. C. Rodgers, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. S. H. Sturdevant, commissary of subsistence.

II. Capt. Francis W. Fox, assistant adjutant-general, is announced as assistant adjutant-general of the district.

III. Capt. James C. Brooks, commissary of subsistence, is announced as a member of the personal staff of the major-general commanding, and all orders conveyed by him to his department, in the name of the major-general commanding, will be obeyed.

By command of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	33	95	131	151	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps (Stanley)	714	12,260	15,266	27,164	.....	20
Fourteenth Army Corps (Davis)	565	12,312	14,524	26,676	.....	24
Twentieth Army Corps (Slocum)	632	12,471	15,928	28,756	.....	24
District of Tennessee (Rousseau)	560	14,413	17,994	21,570	46	125
Post forces Chattanooga (T. R. Stanley)	116	3,916	4,727	7,285	14	68
Reserve Brigade (Le Favour)	19	739	1,069	1,620	.....	.....
Cavalry command (Elliott)	583	13,055	16,563	29,760	.....	18
Unassigned infantry	160	4,142	5,846	6,688	.....	.....
Unassigned artillery	11	459	493	623	3	19
Veteran Reserve Corps (Gazzam)	5	600	1,083	1,171	.....	.....
Total	3,398	74,462	93,624	151,464	63	298
Total according to department monthly return	3,418	75,313	94,660	151,722	63	298

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, September 30, 1864.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WARREN E. MCMACKIN.

21st Illinois, Capt. John L. Wilson.
38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William T. Chapman.
31st Indiana, Capt. James R. Hallowell.
81st Indiana, Maj. Edward G. Mathey.
90th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel N. Yeoman.
101st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Bedan B. McDanald.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS E. CHAMPION.

96th Illinois, Maj. George Hicks.
115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
35th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin.
21st Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James C. Evans.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Northup.
40th Ohio, Maj. John L. Reeves.
45th Ohio, Capt. John H. Humphrey.
51st Ohio, Col. Richard W. McClain.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN E. BENNETT.

75th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William M. Kilgour.
80th Illinois, Capt. James Cunningham.
84th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morton.
9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
30th Indiana (detachment), Capt. Nelson N. Boydston.
36th Indiana (detachment), Lieut. John P. Swisher.
77th Pennsylvania, Capt. Joseph J. Lawson.

SECOND DIVISION

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

First Brigade.

Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE.

36th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson.
44th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John Russell.
73d Illinois, Capt. Wilson Burroughs.
74th Illinois, Capt. Thomas J. Bryan.
88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Smith.
125th Ohio, Capt. Edward P. Bates.
24th Wisconsin, Capt. Alvah Philbrook.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. BLAKE.

100th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Hammond.
40th Indiana, Maj. Anthony E. Gordon.
57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Willis Blanch.
28th Kentucky, Maj. George W. Barth.
26th Ohio, Maj. Norris T. Peatman.
97th Ohio, Col. John Q. Lane.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

42d Illinois,* Maj. Frederick A. Atwater.
51st Illinois, Capt. Albert M. Tilton.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.
64th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown.
65th Ohio, Maj. Orlow Smith.

* Detachment 22d Illinois attached.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN A. MARTIN.

89th Illinois, Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.
8th Kansas, Maj. John Conover.
15th Ohio, Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Gray.
15th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson.

Second Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Clayton Hale.
41st Ohio, Capt. Ephraim S. Holloway.
71st Ohio, Col. Henry K. McConnell.
93d Ohio, Maj. Robert Joyce.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK KNEFLER.

79th Indiana, Capt. Eli F. Ritter.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
9th Kentucky, Col. George H. Cram.
17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
13th Ohio, Maj. Joseph T. Snider.
19th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES.

Bridges' (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Emanuel F. Shatzer.
1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Lieut. Charles W. Scovill.
1st Ohio Light, Battery M, Capt. Frederick Schultz.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DOUGLAS HAPEMAN.

104th Illinois, Maj. John H. Widmer.
42d Indiana, Capt. Gideon R. Kellams.
88th Indiana, Maj. Lewis J. Blair.
15th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William G. Halpin.
33d Ohio, Capt. Thaddeus A. Minshall.
94th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Rue P. Hutchins.
21st Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Walker.

Second Brigade.

69th Ohio,* Capt. Alexander Lemmon.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.

38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
21st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan.
74th Ohio, Col. Josiah Given.
79th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael H. Locher.

* Temporarily attached to the Third Brigade.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES M. LUM.

16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
10th Michigan, Capt. William H. Dunphy.
14th Michigan, Maj. Thomas C. Fitzgibbon.
17th New York, Maj. Joel O. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN S. PEARCE.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon.
98th Ohio, Capt. James R. McLaughlin.
108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph Good.
113th Ohio, Capt. Toland Jones.
121st Ohio, Maj. Aaron B. Robinson.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JAMES W. LANGLEY.

85th Illinois, Maj. Robert G. Rider.
86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock.
110th Illinois, Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
125th Illinois, Capt. George W. Cook.
22d Indiana, Capt. William H. Snodgrass.
52d Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Col. MORTON C. HUNTER.

82d Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Matheny.
23d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Quin Morton.
17th Ohio, Maj. Willis G. Clark.
31st Ohio, Capt. Michael Stone.
89th Ohio, Maj. John H. Jolly.
92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.

Second Brigade.

Col. NEWELL GLEASON.

75th Indiana, Maj. Cyrus J. McCole.
87th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Hammond.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
2d Minnesota, Maj. Calvin S. Uline.
105th Ohio, Maj. Charles G. Edwards.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE P. ESTE.

74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan.
10th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Gabriel C. Wharton.
18th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward.
14th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Kingsbury.
38th Ohio, Capt. Charles M. Gilbert.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Lieut. Joseph R. Channel.
2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
Indiana Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Otho H. Morgan.
Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Samuel D. Webb.
Indiana Light, 20th Battery, Capt. Milton A. Osborne.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

* On detached service at Ringgold, Ga.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

ESCORT.

15th Illinois Cavalry, Company K, Capt. William Duncan.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Col. WARREN W. PACKER.

5th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll.
3d Maryland (detachment), Lieut. David Gove.
123d New York, Lieut. Col. James C. Rogers.
141st New York, Capt. Andrew J. Compton.
46th Pennsylvania, Col. James L. Selfridge.

Second Brigade.

Col. EZRA A. CARMAN.

27th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John R. Fesler.
2d Massachusetts, Col. William Cogswell.
13th New Jersey, Maj. Frederick H. Harris.
107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.
3d Wisconsin, Col. William Hawley.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES S. ROBINSON.

82d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
101st Illinois, Maj. Napoleon B. Brown.
143d New York, Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins.
61st Ohio, Capt. John Garrett.
82d Ohio, Maj. James S. Crall.
31st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George D. Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN FLYNN.

5th Ohio, } Capt. Robert Kirkup.
7th Ohio, }
29th Ohio, Capt. Myron T. Wright.
66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Fitzpatrick.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Craig.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK H. JONES.

33d New Jersey, Col. George W. Mindil.
119th New York, Col. John T. Lockman.
134th New York, Capt. Perry E. McMaster.
154th New York, Maj. Lewis D. Warner.
73d Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles C. Cresson.
109th Pennsylvania, Capt. Walter G. Dunn.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. BARNUM.

60th New York, Maj. Thomas Elliott.
102d New York, Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield.
137th New York, Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis.
149th New York, Maj. Nicholas Grumbach.
29th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zulich.
111th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. DANIEL DUSTIN.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANKLIN C. SMITH.

102d Illinois, Capt. William A. Wilson.
105th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Everell F. Dutton.
129th Illinois, Col. Henry Case.
70th Indiana, Maj. Zachariah S. Ragan.
79th Ohio, Capt. Samuel A. West.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD BLOODGOOD.

33d Indiana, Capt. James E. Burton.
85th Indiana, Maj. Jefferson E. Brant.
19th Michigan, Capt. David J. Easton.
22d Wisconsin, Capt. Alphonzo G. Kellam.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM.

20th Connecticut, Maj. Henry C. Pardee.
33d Massachusetts, Maj. Elisha Doane.
136th New York, Maj. Henry L. Arnold.
55th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers.
73d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst.
26th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Lieut. Henry J. Sawdy.
1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles E. Winegar.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Lieut. David L. Smith.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Thomas S. Sloan.
5th United States, Battery K, Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge.

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.*

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

73d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Wade.
18th Michigan, Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd.
102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
13th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James F. Chapman.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA.

9th Ohio Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.

UNASSIGNED REGIMENTS, FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

83d Illinois (five companies), Maj. William G. Bond.
83d Illinois (five companies), Capt. John G. Hamrick.
6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dawkins.
45th New York, Lieut. Col. Adolphus Dobke.
58th New York, Capt Michael Esembaux.
68th New York, Col. Felix Prince Salm.
59th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Granville A. Frambes.
106th Ohio, Lieut Col. Gustavus Tafel.
115th Ohio, Col. Thomas C. Boone.
75th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alvin V. Matzdorff.

* At Decatur.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MILLER.

Infantry.

Col. EDWIN C. MASON.

176th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William B. Nesbitt.
17th U. S. Colored, Col. William R. Shafter.

Garrison Artillery.

Maj. JOSIAH W. CHURCH.

Indiana Light, 12th Battery, Lieut. James W. Jacobs.
1st Michigan Light, Battery E, Capt. Peter De Vries.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery C, Capt. Vincent Myers.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel D. Leinart.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.

First Division, Artillery Reserve.

Capt. CLERMONT L. BEST.

4th United States, Battery F, Capt. Clermont L. Best.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Eugene A. Bancroft,
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Charles N. Warner.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Samuel Canby.

Second Division, Artillery Reserve.

Capt. CHARLES C. ALESHIRE.

Kentucky Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Theodore S. Thomasson.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Frank B. Reckard.
Ohio Light, 18th Battery, Lieut. Joseph McCafferty.

DEFENSES OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.*

Maj. Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY.

44th Indiana (detachment), Capt. James F. Curtis.
174th Ohio, Col. John S. Jones.
12th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Edward Anderson.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery D,
12th Ohio Battery,
8th Wisconsin Battery,
} Lieut. Col. Walker E. Lawrence.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.

Col. THOMAS J. DOWNEY.

15th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Cyrus F. Jackson.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.

Capt. JAMES P. FLOOD.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Sergt. John E. Minor.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Col. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.

GALLATIN, TENN.

Capt. BENJAMIN S. NICKLIN.

13th Indiana Battery.

TROOPS ON THE NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON.

12th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. William R. Sellon.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John A. Hottenstein.
1st Kansas Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.

TULLAHOMA, TENN.

2d Kentucky Battery, Lieut. George W. Nell.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Col. WILLIAM B. SIPES.

21st Indiana Battery, Lieut. Abram P. Andrew.
Detachments of First, Second, and Third Brigades, Second Cavalry Division.

* Troops organized into two brigades; the First commanded by Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, and the Second by Col. Wladimir Krzyzanowski. The First Brigade consisted of the 115th and 174th Ohio Infantry, the 12th Ohio and 8th Wisconsin Batteries, and Battery D, 1st Michigan Light Artillery. The Second Brigade consisted of the 58th and 68th New York and 106th Ohio Infantry, and the 9th Ohio Battery. For organizations not reported under this head see Unassigned Regiments, &c., p. 549.

DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

Decatur, Ala.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

10th Indiana Cavalry (detachment), Maj. George R. Swallow.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Charles S. Cooper.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Norval Osburn.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Albert F. Beach.

First Brigade, Fourth Cavalry Division.

Lieut. Col. JACOB M. THORNBURGH.

2d Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser.
3d Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. George W. Wester.
4th Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. Meshack Stephens.

Huntsville, Ala.

Col. GILBERT M. L. JOHNSON.

13th Indiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William T. Pepper.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Byron M. Callender.

Brownsborough, Ala.

Lieut. Col. JAMES F. CHAPMAN.

Pulaski, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

9th Indiana Cavalry, Col. George W. Jackson.
10th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Thomas N. Pace.
5th Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. John F. Armstrong.
10th Tennessee Cavalry, Capt. Daniel W. Baker.
12th Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. John S. Kirwan.

Larkinsville, Ala.

Col. ROBERT R. STEWART.

11th Indiana Cavalry.

Pulaski, and Stations on Railroad.

Capt. SAMUEL B. AKINS.

Detachments 106th, 110th, and 111th U. S. Colored Infantry.

POST FORCES, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

Volunteer Infantry.

29th Indiana, Capt. Samuel O. Gregory.
44th Indiana, Capt. James F. Curtis.
51st Indiana, Capt. William W. Scearce.
68th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James D. Mayhew.

Regular Brigade.

Maj. JOHN R. EDIE.

15th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Horace Jewett.
15th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Thomas H. Norton.
16th United States (detachment), Capt. Ebenezer Gay.
18th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Anson Mills.
18th United States, 2d Battalion, Lieut. Frederick H. Brown.
19th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. James Mooney.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Alfred Morrison.
Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris.
Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Lieut. Clark M. Harris.
1st Michigan Light, Battery K, Capt. John C. Schuetz.
Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Joseph L. Follett.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Lieut. Christian Weidman.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. William Backus.
1st Wisconsin Heavy, Company C, Capt. John R. Davies.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Hiram F. Hubbard.

RESERVE BRIGADE.

Col. HEBER LE FAVOUR.

9th Michigan, Capt. Mortimer Mansfield.
22d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Dean.

UNASSIGNED INFANTRY.

58th Indiana, Col. George P. Buell.
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes.
1st Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. William E. Merrill.
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Morgan.
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw.
42d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William W. Wright.
44th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lewis Johnson.

U. S. SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. SAMUEL BACHTELL.

UNASSIGNED ARTILLERY.

Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.
New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Henry Bundy.
1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Capt. Norman A. Baldwin.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.

U. S. VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Maj. AUDLEY W. GAZZAM.

CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. WASHINGTON L. ELLIOTT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.

8th Iowa, Maj. Richard Root.
4th Kentucky,* Maj. Josephus H. Tompkins.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Smith.
1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Calvin M. Dyer.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HORACE P. LAMSON.

2d Indiana (detachment), Capt. Joseph W. Starr.
4th Indiana, Maj. John Austin.
1st Wisconsin, Maj. Henry Harnden.

Third Brigade.

Col. LOUIS D. WATKINS.

4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
6th Kentucky, Maj. William H. Fidler.
7th Kentucky, Col. John K. Faulkner.

Artillery.

18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Moses M. Beck.

*Mounted infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Maj. WILLIAM H. JENNINGS.

4th Michigan, Capt. L. Briggs Eldridge.
7th Pennsylvania, Maj. James F. Andress.
4th United States, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

Second Brigade.

Col. BEROTH B. EGGLESTON.

1st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Patten.
3d Ohio, Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie.

Third Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

98th Illinois,* Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
123d Illinois,* Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs.
17th Indiana,* Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Vail.
72d Indiana,* Maj. Adam Pinkerton.

Artillery.

Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Battery, Lieut. Trumbull D. Griffin.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. JORDAN.

3d Indiana (six companies), Capt. Charles Qualman.
5th Iowa, Capt. David A. Waters.
9th Pennsylvana, Maj. David H. Kimmel.

Second Brigade.

Maj. WILLIAM THAYER.

8th Indiana, Maj. Thomas Herring.
2d Kentucky, Maj. Owen Star.
10th Ohio, Maj. James D. Platt.

Third Brigade.

Col. ELI H. MURRAY.

92d Illinois,* Col. Smith D. Atkins.
3d Kentucky, Maj. Lewis Wolfley.
5th Kentucky, Col. Oliver L. Baldwin.

Artillery.

10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Col. GEORGE SPALDING.

First Brigade.†

Lieut. Col. JACOB M. THORNBURGH.

2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser.
3d Tennessee, Lieut. George W. Wester.
4th Tennessee, Maj. Meshack Stephens.

Second Brigade.†

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM J. CLIFT.

5th Tennessee, Maj. John F. Armstrong.
10th Tennessee, Capt. Daniel W. Baker.
12th Tennessee, Maj. John S. Kirwan.

Artillery.†

1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Albert F. Beach.

UNATTACHED.

15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer.

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* Mounted infantry.
† Also reported in District of Northern Alabama; see p. 551.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	55	588	944	1,114	.....	.....
Fifteenth Army Corps (Osterhaus)	830	17,934	23,439	33,507	.....	52
Sixteenth Army Corps:						
Right Wing (A. J. Smith)	415	8,012	10,106	18,134	.....	32
Left Wing *	51	960	1,264	1,945	.....	.....
District of West Tennessee (Washburn)	544	14,327	18,278	23,420	87	51
Seventeenth Army Corps (Ransom)	391	11,254	13,759	22,201	.....	47
District of Vicksburg (Dana)	601	14,228	19,071	21,667	6	61
Total	2,887	67,303	86,861	121,988	93	243
Total according to monthly return of the department.	3,218	73,317	93,365	130,449	73	185

Organization of troops in the Department of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, September 30, 1864.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.

First Brigade.

Col. MILO SMITH.

12th Indiana, Maj. Elbert D. Baldwin.
26th Iowa, Maj. John Lubbers.
3d, 12th, and 17th Missouri (detachments), Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
29th Missouri, Capt. Christian Burkhardt.
31st Missouri, Capt. Andrew A. Harrison.
32d Missouri, Capt. Charles C. Bland.
76th Ohio, Col. William B. Woods.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

26th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Gillmore.
40th Illinois, Capt. William Stewart.
103d Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Wright.
97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
100th Indiana, Capt. John W. Headington.
6th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Miller.
46th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Alexander.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM SMYTH.

4th Iowa, Maj. Albert R. Anderson.
9th Iowa, Maj. George Granger.
25th Iowa, Lieut. Col. David J. Palmer.
30th Iowa, Maj. Robert D. Creamer.
31st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.

Artillery.

Maj. CLEMENS LANDGRAEBER.

Iowa Light, 1st Battery, Capt. William H. Gay.
2d Missouri Light, Battery F, Lieut. George Echte.
Ohio Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Otto C. Lademann.

* Practically broken up.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

First Brigade.

Col. THEODORE JONES.

55th Illinois, Capt. Cyrus M. Browne.
116th Illinois, Capt. Necolas Geschwind.
127th Illinois, Capt. Charles Schryver.
6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Delos Van Deusen.
8th Missouri, Capt. John W. White.
30th Ohio, Capt. Emory W. Muenscher.
57th Ohio, Capt. John A. Smith.

Second Brigade.

Col. WELLS S. JONES.

111th Illinois, Col. James S. Martin.
83d Indiana, Lieut. Col. George H. Scott.
37th Ohio, Capt. George Boehm.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
53d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Fulton.
54th Ohio, Maj. Israel T. Moore.

Third Brigade.

Col. ALEXANDER FOWLER.

48th Illinois, Maj. Edward Adams.
90th Illinois, Capt. Daniel O'Connor.
99th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Berkey.
15th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Hutchinson.
70th Ohio, Capt. Louis Love.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery A, Lieut. Edward P. Wilcox.
1st Illinois Light, Battery F, Lieut. Henry G. Eddy.
1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Capt. Francis De Gress.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. MCCOWN.

63d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James Isaminger.
93d Illinois, Maj. James M. Fisher.
48th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.
59th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.
4th Minnesota, Maj. James C. Edson.
18th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GREEN B. RAUM.

56th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.
10th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Paris P. Henderson.
17th Iowa, Col. Clark R. Wever.
10th Missouri (battalion), Capt. Joel W. Strong.
24th Missouri, Company E, Lieut. Daniel Driscoll.
26th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John McFall.
80th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM ZICKERICK.

Wisconsin Light, 6th Battery, Lieut. James G. Simpson.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Lieut. Edward G. Harlow.

Cavalry.

5th Ohio, Col. Thomas T. Heath.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ROGER MARTIN.

52d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Bowen.
66th Indiana, Capt. David M. Jordan.
2d Iowa, Capt. John A. Duckworth.
7th Iowa, Maj. Samuel Mahon.

Second Brigade.

Maj. WHEELOCK S. MERRIMAN.

9th Illinois, Capt. Samuel T. Hughes.
12th Illinois, Capt. Robert Koehler.
66th Illinois, Capt. Henry Eads.
81st Ohio, Capt. William C. Henry.

Third Brigade.

Col. RICHARD ROWETT.

7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hector Perrin.
50th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William Hanna.
57th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Frederick J. Hurlbut.
39th Iowa, Lieut. Col. James Redfield.

Artillery.

Capt. FREDERICK WELKER.

1st Michigan Light, Battery B, Capt. Albert F. R. Arndt.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Lieut. John F. Brunner.

Cavalry.

1st Alabama, Col. George E. Spencer.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS (RIGHT WING).

Maj. Gen. ANDREW J. SMITH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John F. King.
93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

47th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Edward Bonham.
5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William Markham.
11th Missouri, Maj. Eli Bowyer.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.

12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa, Col. Sylvester G. Hill.
7th Minnesota, Col. William R. Marshall.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Capt. John A. Fitch.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. Joseph R. Reed.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW.

First Brigade.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

58th Illinois, Capt. Robert W. Healy.
119th Illinois, Col. Thomas J. Kinney.
122d Illinois, Col. John I. Rinaker.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, Maj. George W. Fulton.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES K. MILLS.

14th Iowa, Capt. Warren C. Jones.
27th Iowa, Maj. George W. Howard.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.
24th Missouri, Capt. Sampson P. Barris.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
117th Illinois, Maj. Robert McWilliams.
52d Indiana, Capt. Eli Mattocks.
178th New York, Capt. John B. Gandolfo.

Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery G, Capt. John W. Lowell.
Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn.
Indiana Light, 9th Battery, Lieut. Wallace Hight.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

HEADQUARTERS.

Company G, 11th Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.
Signal detachment, Lieut. Clifford Stickney.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. FULLER.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HENRY T. MCDOWELL.

64th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Michael W. Manning.
18th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Sheldon.
27th Ohio, Capt. John W. M. Brock.
39th Ohio, Maj. John S. Jenkins.

Second Brigade.

Col. WAGER SWAYNE.

43d Ohio, Maj. Horace Park.
63d Ohio, Capt. Frank T. Gilmore.
35th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William A. Henry.
25th Wisconsin, Maj. William H. Joslin.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN TILLSON.

10th Illinois, Lieut. Col. McLain F. Wood.
25th Indiana, Capt. William H. Crenshaw.
32d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Carleton.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE ROBINSON.

1st Michigan Light, Battery C, Lieut. Henry Shier.
Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Lieut. William C. Myers.
2d United States, Battery F, Lieut. Lemuel Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.

Provost Guard.

20th Illinois, Capt. David D. Wadsworth.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. BRYANT.

30th Illinois, Capt. John P. Davis.
31st Illinois, Capt. Simpson S. Stricklin.
45th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Sealy.
12th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James K. Proudfit.
16th Wisconsin, Maj. William F. Dawes.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. GREENBERRY F. WILES.

20th Ohio, Maj. Francis M. Shaklee.
68th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George E. Welles.
78th Ohio, Capt. Andrew Scott.

Third Brigade.

Maj. ASA WORDEN.

17th Wisconsin, Maj. Donald D. Scott.
Worden's Battalion,* Capt. Ogden W. Fox.

Artillery.

Capt. EDGAR H. COOPER.

1st Illinois Light, Battery D, Lieut. George P. Cunningham.
1st Michigan Light, Battery H, Lieut. William Justin.
Ohio Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. John Sullivan.

* Detachments 14th Wisconsin and 81st and 95th Illinois.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

53d Illinois, Lieut. Col. John W. McClanahan.
23d Indiana, Lieut. Col. George S. Babbitt.
53d Indiana, Capt. George H. Beers.
3d Iowa, Capt. George S. Batsford.
32d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson J. Hibbets.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN LOGAN.

14th Illinois, 15th Illinois, Col. George C. Rogers.
32d Illinois, Maj. Henry Davidson.
41st Illinois, Maj. Robert H. McFadden.
33d Wisconsin (detachment).

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN C. ABERCROMBIE.

11th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John C. Abercrombie.
13th Iowa, Maj. Thomas P. Marshall.
15th Iowa, Maj. George Pomutz.
16th Iowa, Capt. Leo Schumacher.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM Z. CLAYTON.

2d Illinois Light, Battery F, Lieut. Joseph W. Mitchell.
Minnesota Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Henry Hurter.
1st Missouri Light, Battery C, Capt. John L. Matthaei.
Ohio Light, 10th Battery, Capt. Francis Seaman.
Ohio Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. James Burdick.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.

Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. HOGE.

108th Illinois, Capt. Sylvester V. Dooley.
113th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George R. Clarke.
120th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Spencer B. Floyd.
7th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Robert Buchanan.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, 6th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Gustave Dachsel.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. William Arthur.

First Brigade U. S. Colored Troops.

Col. EDWARD BOUTON.

55th Infantry, Maj. William B. McCord.
59th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden.
61st Infantry, Col. Frank A. Kendrick.
68th Infantry, Col. J. Blackburn Jones.
2d Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Carl A. Lamberg.
2d Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Louis B. Smith.

Fort Pickering.

Col. IGNATZ G. KAPPNER.

3d U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James P. Harper.
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Jackson.

Unassigned.

8th Iowa Infantry, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.
63d U. S. Colored Infantry, Companies B and K, Lieut. Benjamin F. Foreman.
6th Tennessee Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Fielding Hurst.
14th Indiana Battery, Capt. Francis W. Morse.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Moses Jerome.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. OLIVER WELLS.

3d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Carnahan.
7th Illinois, Maj. John M. Graham.
12th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Brown.

Second Brigade.

Col. DATUS E. COON.

6th Illinois, Col. Mathew H. Starr.
9th Illinois, Col. Albert G. Brackett.
2d Iowa, Maj. Charles C. Horton.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ.

7th Indiana, Maj. Samuel E. W. Simonson.
1st Mississippi Mounted Rifles, Maj. Samuel O. Shorey.
4th Missouri, Capt. Gottlieb C. Rose.
2d New Jersey, Maj. Peter D. Vroom.
19th Pennsylvania, Maj. Amos J. Holahan.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. NOBLE.

3d Iowa, Lieut. Col. George Duffield.
4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Peters.
10th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Benteen.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG.

Maj. Gen. NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

GARRISON OF VICKSBURG.

Maltby's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JASPER A. MALTBY.

124th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Howe.
8th Ohio Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.
26th Ohio Battery Capt. Theobold D. Yost.

Unattached.

5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Herman Lieb.

CAVALRY FORCES.

Col. LUCIEN H. KERR.

5th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Abel H. Seley.
11th Illinois, Maj. Charles E. Johnson.
3d U. S. Colored, Maj. Jeremiah B. Cook
2d Wisconsin, Maj. William Woods,

POST AND DEFENSES OF NATCHEZ.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

28th Illinois, Col. Richard Ritter.
29th Illinois, Col. Loren Kent.
8th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. George A. Flanders.
58th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon M. Preston.
63d U. S. Colored Troops (six companies), Capt. Thomas M. Elliott.
70th U. S. Colored Troops (two companies), Col. James T. Organ.
71st U. S. Colored Troops (nine companies), Col. Willard C. Earle.
4th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. Mindret Wemple.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. Wesley Platt.
6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Hubert A. McCaleb.

FIRST DIVISION U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

First Brigade.

Col. VAN E. YOUNG.

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Moses H. Crowell.
49th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears.
53d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orlando C. Risdon.

Second Brigade.

Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.

47th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
52d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George M. Ziegler.
Powell's detachment U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. C. W. G. Hyde.

Goodrich's Landing, La.

Col. A. WATSON WEBBER.

51st U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William S. Aken.
66th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William T. Frohock.
3d U. S. Colored Cavalry (1st Battalion), Lieut. Edwin L. Eggleston.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. William M. Pratt.

Milliken's Bend, La.

Col. JULIAN E. BRYANT.

46th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Will Lyon.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery C. Capt. Robert Ranney.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Col. FREDERICK A. STARRING.

72d Illinois, Maj. William James, jr.
58th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Jackson.
1st Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade, Maj. David S. Tallerday.

DAVIS' BEND, MISS.

64th United States Colored Infantry, Col. Samuel Thomas.

ARTILLERY AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

Maj. CHARLES MANN.

2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Lieut. Charles H. Felton.
7th Ohio Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C (Segebarth's), Capt. Daniel P. Walling.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	46	.....	46	46	.....	.....
Twenty-third Army Corps (Cox):						
Headquarters	14	62	76	77	.....	.....
Second Division (Cooper)	256	4,860	6,069	11,092	.....	.....
Third Division (Reilly)	225	5,449	6,582	10,943	.....	.....
Fourth Division (Ammen)*	168	4,501	5,762	7,986	.....	30
District of Western Kentucky (Meredith)	98	2,646	3,519	4,192	.....	.....
First Division, Military District of Kentucky (McLean).	443	9,074	10,963	14,153	71	38
Second Division, Military District of Kentucky (Ewing).	53	1,150	1,463	2,300	8	53
Cavalry (Colonel Garrard) †	214	4,490	5,425	7,619	.....	.....
Second Ohio Heavy Artillery (Colonel Gibson)	40	1,252	1,585	1,834	.....	.....
Engineer troops (Captain McClure) ‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,511	33,484	41,444	60,196	79	130
Grand total	1,557	33,484	41,490	60,242	79	130
Grand total, according to department return	1,304	28,227	35,090	53,059	(§)	(§)

Organization of troops in the Department of the Ohio, commanded by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, September 30, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

Engineer Battalion.

Capt. OLIVER S. MCCLURE.

U. S. SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. WILLIAM G. MCCREARY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. PARRISH.

130th Indiana, Lieut. Col. James R. Bruner.
14th Kentucky, Maj. Rhys M. Thomas.
25th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Orcutt.
99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.
3d Tennessee, Maj. Rhadamanthus H. Dunn.
6th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BOND.

107th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Lowry.
80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.
129th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Solomon De Long.
23d Michigan, Capt. Benjamin W. Huston.
111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood.
118th Ohio, Capt. John W. Kincaid.

* Forty additional pieces of artillery reported in Second Brigade of this division.
† Compiled from tri-monthly report of July 20 (latest report).
‡ Details of infantry, accounted for in their regiments.
§ Pieces of artillery not reported.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN MEHRINGER.

91st Indiana, Capt. Luke A. Burke.
123d Indiana, Col. John C. McQuiston.
20th Kentucky, Capt. Cornelius McLeod.
27th Kentucky, Capt. Andrew J. Bailey.
50th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Gillespie.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery, Capt. Edward W. Nicholson.
1st Michigan Light, Battery F, Lieut. George Holbrook.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Frank Wilson.

THIRD DIVISION:

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. REILLY.

First Brigade.

Col. S. PALACE LOVE.

11th Kentucky, Maj. Woodford M. Houchin.
12th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau.
16th Kentucky, Capt. Jacob Miller.
100th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edwin L. Hayes.
104th Ohio, Col. Oscar W. Sterl.
8th Tennessee, Capt. James W. Berry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. CASEMENT.

65th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart.
65th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John W. Hammond.
124th Indiana, Maj. Henry S. Gibson.
103d Ohio, Capt. Henry S. Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. HENDERSON.

112th Illinois, Maj. Tristram T. Dow.
63d Indiana, Maj. Frank Wilcox.
120th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Reuben C. Kise.
128th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard.
5th Tennessee, Maj. David G. Bowers.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.
Indiana Light, 23d Battery, Lieut. Aaron A. Wilber.
1st Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM Y. DILLARD.

34th Kentucky, Capt. Charles A. Gruber.
2d North Carolina (mounted), Capt. Samuel J. Kent.
11th Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. Edward Black.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. Augustus H. Emery.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Peter J. Doremas.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVIS TILLSON.

3d North Carolina (two companies), Capt. George W. Kirk.
2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James M. Melton.
10th Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Luther S. Trowbridge.
Colvin's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. John H. Colvin.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wood.
Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Capt. Hubbard T. Thomas.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Thomas Gallagher.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery (two battalions), Col. Chauncey G. Hawley.
21st Ohio Battery, Capt. James H. Walley.
22d Ohio Battery, Lieut. Harvey Burdell.
1st U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. John A. Shannon.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. MICHAEL L. PATTERSON.

4th Tennessee Infantry, Capt. Gaines Lawson.
Henshaw's (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Azro C. Putnam.
1st Ohio Heavy Artillery (3d Battalion), Maj. Henry L. Barnes.

CLEVELAND, TENN.

2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Col. Horatio G. Gibson.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.

PADUCAH, KY.

Col. HENRY W. BARRY.

34th New Jersey, Col. William H. Lawrence.
3d Illinois Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Samuel L. Shellenberger.
7th Tennessee Cavalry (detachment), Capt. John W. Beatty.
8th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Richard D. Cunningham.

COLUMBUS, KY.

Col. JAMES N. MCARTHUR.

141st Illinois, Col. Stephen Bronson.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. James M. Pence.
4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Peter P. Dobozy.

CAVALRY.

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD.

First Brigade (*dismounted*).

Col. HORACE CAPRON.

14th Illinois, Maj. Haviland Tompkins.
16th Illinois, Capt. Hiram S. Hanchett.
5th Indiana, Maj. Moses D. Leeson.
6th Indiana, Maj. William W. Carter.
12th Kentucky.*

Second Brigade (*mounted*).

Col. GEORGE S. ACKER.

9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William B. Way.
7th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George G. Miner.
9th Ohio (detachment), Capt. Lewis H. Bowlus.
McLaughlin's Ohio Squadron, Maj. Richard Rice.
24th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Hiram Allen.

* Commander not of record.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD H. HOBSON.

35th Kentucky,* Col. Edmund A. Starling.
40th Kentucky,* Col. Clinton J. True.
13th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. James W. Weatherford (section mountain howitzers attached).

Second Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS N. ALEXANDER.

30th Kentucky,* Capt. Milton P. Hodges.
45th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Clark.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. HANSON.

37th Kentucky,* Maj. Samuel Martin.
39th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Ferguson.
109th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orion A. Bartholomew.
1st Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. Alderson T. Keen.
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. John W. Neville.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. ROBERT W. RATLIFF.

11th Michigan Cavalry, Col. Simeon B. Brown.
12th Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Bentley.

Lexington, Ky.

Col. SAMUEL W. PRICE.

46th Indiana, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.
49th Indiana, Col. James Keigwin.
79th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. Sylvester B. Phillips.
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Llewyllyn E. P. Bush.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company B, Lieut. Charles W. Hyde.

Camp Nelson.

Col. THOMAS D. SEDGWICK.

43d Indiana, Company F, Capt. James B. Dyer.
47th Kentucky, Col. Andrew H. Clark.
49th Kentucky, Col. John G. Eve.
114th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Andrew J. Hogan.
116th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William W. Woodward.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

Second Brigade.

Col. CICERO MAXWELL.

13th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Benjamin P. Estes.
26th Kentucky,* Capt. Francis M. Page.
48th Kentucky,* Col. Hartwell T. Burge.
12th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. Nathaniel H. Foster.

Not Brigaded.

2d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company H, Capt. Adolphus von Dachenhausen.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company D, Lieut. George W. Moore.
11th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Gottlob Hummel.
40th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. Patrick Dwyer.
56th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. John Stephenson.
67th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. John W. Bradburn.
68th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Usher F. Kelly.
77th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. James Hart.
83d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), } Lieut. Samuel H. Morri-
84th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), } son.
141st Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Noah W. Yoder.
157th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. John W. Bradburn.
12th Kentucky Cavalry (detachment), Maj. James B. Harrison.

* Mounted infantry.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, May 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that the orders now in process of execution will leave in the Department of East Tennessee no infantry save the small force constituting your present command. If you are threatened it will be impossible to re-enforce you until the arrival of General Vaughn's brigade, which has been recalled from North Carolina. In view of these facts, you should be prepared, if unable to hold your present position, to fall back upon Zollicoffer, or a point still farther in this direction, if necessary. The cavalry under your orders should be employed in scouting well to your front and also toward Cumberland Gap, so as to give you timely notice of an advance of the enemy. The major-general commanding is relieved from duty in this department, and Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones will assume command in a day or two. That officer will most probably communicate to you most explicit instructions.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,
J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *May 1, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Richmond:

GENERAL: General Polk has been actively engaged in the reconstruction of the railroads in this State. The Mobile and Ohio road is now in running order to Baldwyn, and will shortly be completed to Corinth. The Southern road to Jackson will be ready for travel in about two weeks, and the Central and New Orleans roads are being rapidly repaired. I could not see Colonel Tate at Demopolis. He had been absent some time, and his locality not known. General Polk informed me that Colonel Tate would go to Richmond on his return to Demopolis. General Forrest has not yet returned from West Tennessee. His headquarters were at Jackson when last heard from. He has, however, written to his quartermaster here that he would be at Tupelo on the 5th instant, at which time I will proceed to that place. The battery (Captain Rice) and the engineer company referred to in the letter of Mr. J. Ware Welsh, have both left here. The former, under orders from General Polk, now constitutes a part of General Forrest's command, and has been ordered to Tupelo. The latter has moved to Demopolis. After General Ruggles left General Polk assigned to the command of the post Lieut. Col. F. E. Whitefield, Ninth Mississippi (General Johnston's army). He is unfitted for the field by reason of physical disability. It gives me pleasure to state that the condition of the several staff departments at this post is highly satisfactory. The officers are attentive and efficient, and exhibit more than usual intelligence. The quartermaster's department receives here from a neighboring factory from ten to twelve bales of jeans and linsey per week, which are at once converted into clothing. The number of garments manufactured weekly varies from 1,000 to 1,500. The material is excellent, and the sewing strong and substantial. Another factory is now in the process of construction about twelve miles from this place, which I am in-

formed will be in operation by the 1st of June, with a capacity sufficient to turn out from 500 to 700 yards per day. About 3,000 pairs of shoes per month are manufactured in this vicinity, 600 pairs from a shop established by the district quartermaster, and the residue supplied by contract.

On reaching Demopolis I made inquiry as to the disposition made of the hides of slaughtered animals. I could obtain no information on this subject at the offices of the chief of subsistence and chief quartermaster. I was informed that Major Dillard has exclusive control over them and that his agents were here to receive them. I am satisfied, from all the information I have been able to collect on this subject, that the number of hides lost, stolen, or permitted to rot in this department would have supplied the army with shoes. The district quartermaster at this place has not delivered the hides received at this post to the agents of Major Dillard, but has, as I have before stated, had them tanned and manufactured into shoes, at a cost of $6 per pair. Some better and more efficient system for the collection and preservation of the hides should be adopted. I design calling the attention of General Polk to this subject. The supplies in this country are abundant. The amount, however, which will be received from the tax in kind will fall short of public expectation. This limitation on receipts from this source is due to the following causes: The recent raids of the enemy, driving off or capturing many of the collectors, armed bands of deserters and outlaws, want of transportation. The quartermaster of the tax in kind has no transportation under his control. Want of sacks is another serious source of loss. The supplies throughout this section are ample, and everywhere the general complaint is of want of sacks for corn. This want seriously impedes the transportation of corn to the Army of Tennessee also. The army in this department, so near the sources of supply, should be furnished with corn in the ear, and all the sacks in the quartermaster and commissary departments should be turned over for the purpose of transporting corn to long distances. Another cause of limitation is the unauthorized and illegal manner in which officers and privates receive of producers their tithes. This is common both in Alabama and this State. Officers, privates, agents, forage masters, &c., are in the habit of receiving in their own name produce from farmers as part of their tax. This is a source of great loss to the Government, and of injury and injustice to the citizen. This evil might be corrected by orders, and a due execution of them on the part of commanding officers. I shall address to General Polk a communication on this subject, with a suggestion of a means to modify the evil. The detailed men and employés at this post are mostly over age or on surgeon's certificate of disability. All others have been ordered to their commands or names given to the enrolling officers. In my judgment there is an unnecessary amount of transportation here. I have forwarded to Major Peters a list thereof, and called his attention to it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *May 1, 1864.*

General WIRT ADAMS,
Canton:

I accept your offer to take charge of and push the immediate completion of the Central railroad. You are hereby ordered to take complete

control of that road and make all impressments necessary to drive the work through in the shortest time possible. Many interests demand this. You are ordered to do the same thing with the railroad from Canton to the lake. I have just heard from Colonel Ranney in reply to inquiries on that subject. Furnish him with what he wants and put him in charge of it and press it to a rapid completion. Start several gangs of hands on it at different points; get the hands from below Jackson. Answer.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

[MAY 1, 1864.—For Polk (by West) to S. D. Lee, relative to operations in Alabama and Mississippi, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 654.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE, *Abingdon, May 2, 1864.*

I hereby relinquish command of the Department of East Tennessee to Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, Provisional Army, C. S.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, VA., *May 2, 1864.*

General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

A courier just in from Logan County reports 400 cavalry of the enemy reached there Friday last. Seven regiments are said to be on their way to the same point. Everything, it is believed by our friends there, indicates a raid in this direction.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 102. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Lieut. Col. J. P. Johnson, assistant adjutant-general and assistant inspector-general, will proceed to the command of Lieutenant-General Polk on inspection duty in accordance with instructions of this date. The quartermaster will refund expenditures in accordance with General Orders, No. 35, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series.

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan, with his brigade, is relieved from duty in the Department of East Tennessee, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, commanding Department of Southwestern Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 2, 1864.—For Polk to Bradford, in relation to movement against tories, &c., in Northern Alabama, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 657.]

SELMA, ALA., *May 2, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I commenced the inspection of the department commanded by Lieutenant-General Polk some weeks since, and have the honor to lay before you the following partial report until such time as I can make a more full and complete report of the condition of the western portion of the department, which will require yet several weeks of travel and examination.

In order properly to understand the location of the troops and the progress of administration throughout the territory embraced in this command it is necessary briefly to recapitulate the history of events, in all probability already fully explained to the War Department, but a statement of which here will save the necessity of tedious reference. From official information placed before me by the lieutenant-general commanding it appears that when he assumed command of this department he commenced with the unusual difficulties of a staff new to the locality, and as unacquainted as himself with the details of service in the territory. Before he could familiarize himself with the novelties of his position he received, about the latter part of January, from General Joseph E. Johnston a dispatch, informing him that there was every reason to believe the enemy were preparing a raid against the coal and iron fields of Alabama; at the same time the indications were almost conclusive that they were preparing to advance from Vicksburg and Yazoo City on the west, from the direction of Memphis on the northwest, from Huntsville on the north, and from Pascagoula on the southwest. Information of these threatening combinations was telegraphed, and assistance asked from General Johnston, from General Beauregard, and from the Governor of Alabama, asking the aid of the contingent force of that State, but from all the response was the same, they could render no assistance. The lieutenant-general thus found himself compelled to rely upon the forces of the department, consisting of Loring's division and French's fractional division of infantry, numbering 7,250 men, the cavalry under Major-General Lee, and a newly recruited force of cavalry under Major-General Forrest, then returning from West Tennessee, for the defense of the whole western line, and also in all probability to aid in the defense of Mobile, threatened with a combined land and naval attack. To add to his embarrassment he found many thousands of deserters, and absentees from the army banded together throughout Mississippi perpetrating outrages, and in the county of Jones and its vicinity a formidable organization of disaffected persons, threatening upon the appearance of the enemy to cut the line of railroad from Meridian to Mobile. The cavalry of Lee was thrown forward in front of Vicksburg in observation and the infantry concentrated in the vicinity of Canton and Jackson.

On the 6th of February information was received from General Lee that the enemy had debouched in force from Vicksburg and Yazoo City, and with light wagon trains were rapidly moving east, evidently expecting to rely upon the country for subsistence; that they had already moved through Jackson. Deeming the force under his control too small to venture delivering battle with, orders were sent instructing the infantry under Major-General Loring slowly to retire in the direction of Meridian, availing itself of every favorable position to check the enemy, while the cavalry was ordered to hover on his flanks, drive in his foraging parties, and force him to rely upon his supplies in wagon. So successful was this plan that from the commencement of his march

the enemy failed to obtain supplies from the country. In the mean time (on the 11th of February) intelligence was received from Forrest that the cavalry of the enemy was advancing, under Grierson, from Memphis, evidently intending to effect a junction with Sherman at or near Meridian. Lee and Forrest were ordered to co-operate in meeting and driving back this column, and succeeded in doing so, when Sherman, perceiving the ultimate objects of his movement were unattainable, commenced falling back, pursued and harassed to the Mississippi by Lee's cavalry. These movements of our forces, however, although eminently successful in defeating the gigantic plan of campaign of the enemy, had rendered it necessary to recommence the organization for bringing some system and order out of the chaotic condition of things in the department, and have left the troops posted as follows: The infantry of Loring, consisting of 4,259 infantry and four batteries of artillery is concentrated around Montevallo. I found it in a condition of high efficiency in every particular, well armed, highly disciplined, and thorough in knowledge of the drill; one brigade, that of Colonel Scott, is more perfect in maneuvering than any I have ever seen, and, in this connection, I beg leave respectfully to forward a letter in his behalf from Major-General Loring. The artillery accouterments and horses were in perfect condition. I inclose consolidated reports of the division.* The brigade of General Sears is at Selma en route to join French; I inspected it and found it in good order; I inclose report from his brigade of effective strength.† I found Major-General French's division at Tuscaloosa; it is small, but the troops were well drilled. The Missouri brigade well armed, equipped, and drilled. The Texas brigade of Brigadier-General Ector was poorly armed and not well clothed, but still presented a most soldierly appearance. I have not yet received report from French's division, but will forward it when it reaches me. I found also Lee's cavalry scattered by brigades around Tuscaloosa for the purpose of obtaining forage; they presented a very favorable appearance. I inclose reports of Ross' brigade ‡ and Armstrong's brigade §; Ferguson's not yet in. I arranged with General Lee that as he was about to move toward Columbus, and as Forrest was falling back toward Okolona, I would on the 8th or 9th of this month meet him in that vicinity and inspect again thoroughly all the cavalry he could concentrate, by which time I hope to be able to forward full returns both from him and Forrest of their strength. Should we not be able to concentrate it, I shall, in compliance with your instructions to obtain full reports of brigades, visit and inspect each portion of the force wherever it may be.

I regret that I have been unable to obtain rosters of the officers as directed. General Maury promised me they should meet me at Demopolis, but I have as yet been unable to get them. I shall go to Meridian by way of Mobile to make another effort. Lieutenant-General Polk is awaiting the arrival of Forrest to have a complete roster made out of his department. I inclose an approximate return from General Polk's assistant adjutant-general, with various exhibits filed by the general relating to operations referred to hereafter.‖ From the commencement

* Dated April 20, 1864, and showing 411 officers and 4,715 men present for duty, exclusive of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-fifth, and Fifty-fourth Alabama regiments absent on detached service; aggregate present and absent, 5,858; effective total, 4,639.

† Dated April 25, 1864, and showing 152 officers and 1,676 men for duty; effective total, 1,675; aggregate present and absent, 3,996.

‡ Dated April 29, 1864, and showing 102 officers and 1,034 mounted and 71 dismounted men for duty; aggregate present and absent, 1,561.

§ Dated April 29, 1864, and showing 119 officers and 1,534 men for duty; aggregate present and absent, 5,896.

‖ Not found as inclosures.

of his administration of the affairs of the department, the lieutenant-general commanding complains that he was embarrassed by the evils ensuing upon the inefficient administration of the conscript laws and the failure of the Bureau of Conscription, which was charged with the duty of arresting absentees, to perform its functions with the necessary vigor and energy. He estimates that on assuming command there were in his territorial limits quite 10,000 men liable to military duty absent from their commands and evading the claims of the Government for their services. In the county of Jones, in Mississippi, as heretofore intimated, were a large number of disaffected persons who had proceeded to such extremities as to engage in a raid upon and plunder of the public stores at Paulding, in Jasper County. In the country northwest of the Tallahatchie a Captain Reson, of the Confederate service, having deserted his post and enticed away with him a portion of his command, had established himself and inaugurated a system of private plunder ostensibly against the common enemy, but too often without regard to the sentiments of the owners of property; he was constantly sending messages to his friends in the army and inviting them to join him, luring them by promises of brigandage and free quarters. In the counties of Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, and others in Alabama, the recruiting agents of the Federal Government were organizing mounted regiments, colluding with disaffected citizens, and carrying on with them an almost avowed correspondence. While the whole tier of counties in Mississippi and East Louisiana bordering on the Mississippi River swarmed with deserters and skulkers from duty and persons engaged in illicit trade with the enemy, the general found himself hampered, obstructed, almost paralyzed, in his efforts to exercise proper military authority in his own army. The emergency was pressing and imperative, the necessity for prompt and energetic action imminent. Under these circumstances he determined to act with decision and vigor, relying upon the sense of justice of the Government to sustain him. A cavalry force under Colonel Maury was sent against the insurgents in Jones County; they were attacked, routed, and dispersed—some were shot, some were hung. Another force was sent against Reson and his associates (he has since escaped across the Mississippi) and vigorous measures were inaugurated against the bands along the margin of the Mississippi, which will be referred to hereafter. This course, however decisive, only remedied partial evils. It was necessary to adopt some systematic mode of procedure, and the general has appointed Major Denis provost-marshal-general of his entire department, which is divided into nineteen districts, each supervised by an assistant provost-marshal; these in turn are subdivided into sub-districts, with a deputy in each. Officers disabled from active service by wounds and sickness are assigned to the discharge of these duties, and are thus made useful and serviceable to the Government; they are charged with the police of their respective districts and sub-districts, and require all persons to report to their commands or the proper enrolling officers. A camp is located at Lauderdale Springs, to which all officers and men not totally disabled from service are ordered to report. From this collection the general has been enabled to supply in the various staff employments over 300 men and restore that number of effectives to the ranks. Permanent road guards are also detailed from it, who in the constant discharge of the duties of inspection and police acquire a proficiency which cannot be expected from temporary details. The general then issued his proclamation offering amnesty to all who should within a certain period resume their allegiance and return to duty. The result has been an already developed activity in

collecting stragglers, with promising prospect of greater and more decided results. At all the brigade camps I found numbers arriving daily. The assumption of authority by the lieutenant-general commanding may have been to some extent irregular, but the exigencies of the case and the concurrent testimony of all kinds which I have been able to gain in relation to the condition of the department in my judgment rendered it expedient.

In connection with this system and for the additional purposes of interrupting travel on the Mississippi River, and preventing the planting of cotton crops on the river lands and suppressing trade with the enemy, the lieutenant-general commanding has divided the whole western portion of his department into sections of the width of a half a parallel of latitude. To each of these he proposes to assign four squadrons of cavalry and four pieces of rifled artillery. These will be combined into brigades, and these into divisions; at a central point east will be the headquarters of the division commander, where will permanently be located the supervising military head of the division and the military court. Camps in each section will be located a few miles from the river-bank, and roads, by means of impressed slave labor, be opened from these camps to the principal bends of the river, on which will be placed vedettes, with lines of couriers communicating with the respective camps, enabling the commanding officer of each section front of thirty miles to concentrate his force at any desired point in a very short time and communicate the intelligence of the transit of vessels along the stream to the officer commanding above and below him, while in the event of a necessity for a concentration of the cavalry the whole division may be rapidly drawn into division headquarters. Colonel Scott, of the First Louisiana Cavalry, has been sent to take charge of the section composed of the county of Wilkinson, in Mississippi, and of West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge Parishes, in Louisiana, and is now at Clinton. The lieutenant-general expects the most favorable results from the activity and energy of that officer, and is earnestly endeavoring to supply him with a force which will increase his efficiency. Upon consultation with the general, I have determined to proceed to that section of country and personally examine the practical effectiveness of the plan, and hope upon my return to be able to lay before the department the evidences of satisfactory development. A proper inspection of the cavalry of the department also requires that it should be examined in detail, as it is impossible, without detriment to the service, to concentrate it. General Forrest is returning from Tennessee, and I shall proceed so soon as he arrives on the railroad to examine and inspect his force. I inclose exhibit furnished by Lieutenant-General Polk, more clearly elucidating the progress made in suppressing outrages,* with report of operations from General Forrest.† I will in my final report forward a map of the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, showing the sub-division into districts. It will require some weeks to inspect the western portion of the department, owing to the unsettled condition of the country. I have, therefore, in anticipation of the delays and difficulties which will characterize it, thought it proper that the information already derived should be forwarded at once to the department.

I have the honor to be, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

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* See Polk to Hodge, April 28, 1864, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 836.

† See Vol. XXXII, Part I, bottom of p. 609.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
No. 123. } *Demopolis, Ala., May 2, 1864.*

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VI. Surg. J. C. Nidelet is assigned to duty as chief surgeon of Chalmers' division of cavalry.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PRODUCE LOAN,
Columbus, May 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your telegram, but your letter will have to be sent to me at Mobile, where I go on important business, and where I shall remain until 20th of May. My address will be care of A. J. Guirot, assistant treasurer, Confederate States of America. May I ask that you will request Major Dameron, Major Mellon, and those acting under them, to agree with me upon a system for the delivery of Government cotton under the Pollard and other contracts. The cotton all belongs to the Treasury Department, under which I hold and to which I am responsible, and I am instructed by that Department not to part with any of it for any purpose or to any party without the observance of certain forms necessary to maintain its control of the cotton and to keep its account clear with the other departments. Major Mellon has raised, I understand his letter to mean, a question upon this point.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DE BOW,
Agent C. S. A.

OFFICE PRODUCE LOAN,
Columbus, Miss., May 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

SIR: Colonel Baskerville will visit Demopolis on Thursday, and is instructed to see you upon the subject of our cotton arrangements. I did not understand when we conversed here that you raised any objection to the mode in which I regarded it best to carry out the instructions of the Treasury Department with regard to its cotton. I supposed that would have to be exclusively a matter of my own responsibility, and that when I acted with the full powers which I showed you I might rely upon not being interfered with by your officers, and would receive an order to that effect from your own hand. This I thought was the understanding. As a matter of course the whole disposition of the cotton could not be left to one or two persons, but I would confine it to as few as possible. I had matured a system which, whilst it would protect my transfers, would prevent any private traffic in cotton. It seemed, too, that we agreed the Richmond authorities ought not to be pressed too closely on the delegation of powers where they had already acted. I beg that you will grant Colonel Baskerville the permit which you promised, to go into New Orleans, and also one for C. E. Le Blanc, whose services will also be required in addition to those asked for Mr. Crutcher, or his agent, in the event that one or more of the parties might fail to get in.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DE BOW,
Agent C. S. A.

OFFICE PRODUCE LOAN,
Columbus, May 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

SIR: I have in charge about 3,000 bales cotton belonging to the Government, located in warehouse at Gainesville, Ala., near the banks of the Tombigbee. Its value is near $1,000,000. I cannot scatter the cotton and divide the risk.

The object of this letter is to ask that a guard be placed by you over said cotton. A disabled soldier might answer the purpose, if of known character.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DE BOW,
Agent C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, May 2, 1864.

J. D. B. DE BOW,
Columbus, Miss.:

Your note of April 11 asking for passes for Messrs. Baskerville and Le Blanc to go into New Orleans, was answered and the passes asked for sent as requested. I have written to the President and telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of your letter of the 11th, copy of which you inclosed. I have urged on [them] the necessity [from] all points of view, morally, financially, and militarily, of the Government's impressing and purchasing every bale of cotton lying between the Mississippi and the Central Railroad, and the Gulf and the Tennessee line. This I have done with emphasis; being done it will be easy to manage the rest. If the Government shall choose to sell for sterling or army supplies it can be easily done. The War Department, by telegraph, gave me some time since authority to purchase supplies for my troops from the other side of the line, and to pay for them in cotton. I authorized Generals Lee and Forrest to make arrangements for purchase for their respective commands, to be paid for in cotton; whether they have both made such contracts I know not. I know that General Lee has. From your note from your agent in regard to General Chalmers' quartermaster, I presume General Forrest, to whose command General Chalmers belongs, has also made similar arrangements, and that the cotton your Mr. Peguise speaks of turning over to that quartermaster was intended to pay for such goods. In order to make sure of this whole matter of purchases and payments in a satisfactory manner, I have ordered both Generals Lee and Forrest immediately to make known to me [the] contracts they have made, and with whom; also to turn over these contracts to these headquarters to be carried out by me. This will simplify the matter and make it more safe as well as satisfactory to you and to me. I hope to hear from the Treasury Department on the subject of my proposal to press all the cotton remaining, and will advise you so soon as I get an answer. I do not think we shall have either cotton or public—nay, I fear private—morality until all this cotton is taken out first hands.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—The same, I take it, is true of McConnell, of whom you wrote on 17th of April. I will know and inform you.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, May 2, 1864.

Major-General LEE,
Tuscaloosa, Ala.:

GENERAL: Since giving you and General Forrest authority to use cotton for the purchase of military supplies, which I had permission to do by telegraph from Richmond, I have received full written instructions. These make it necessary for me to exercise a direct control of that matter. You will, therefore, please inform me what contracts you have made, if any, and with whom. You will also transfer these contracts to department headquarters to be carried out here; the goods to be received by parties appointed by me, and orders for the cotton issued by me. I take occasion to say that this change shall not affect the final disposition of the goods contracted for; they shall go to parties for whose benefit they were to have gone under the original contracts. It is important that this should be attended to immediately.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
May 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your quartermaster, Major Quaite, has applied to me for an assistant to be assigned by him to your headquarters, and to be under your immediate orders in his absence. For many reasons I have given my consent, and ordered Captain Robertson to that duty, and owing to the fact that your command is necessarily scattered over a large extent of country, you are entitled to additional officers of the quartermaster's department. The object of this communication is simply to state that under the regulations at Richmond we are not allowed to get anything for ourselves except forage and whatever else we can find by chance or accident. There is a regular channel through which we received (or rather are promised) our stores, and I am sorry to have known that the theory may be good, but yet the practice is a dead failure. In view of this rule, adopted for our guide, I would suggest that the common usage of sending quartermasters all over the country amounts simply to failure in procuring goods, and the services of the officer lost in the field. By your assistance in keeping your quartermasters at their posts, and keeping me thoroughly advised as to your wants and wishes, not only for the public service, but for your personal convenience, you will be supplied to the fullest capacity of our limited means, and the authority given us at the War Department. I will make a request or two. Don't let your quartermasters run about too much, and keep me posted through your quartermaster as to their efficiency. My subordinates must work, and your command, comprising the main force of this department, will occupy most of my time and attention. Nothing in this letter is intended to reflect on your chief quartermaster, for he is personally and officially a stranger to me, but the above is my view of the duties of the quartermaster's department.

Very respectfully,

THOS. PETERS,
Major and Chief Quartermaster.

DEMOPOLIS, *May 2, 1864.*

General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

I am informed that cotton is passing freely into Memphis. Give instructions to your commands to capture and confiscate all wagons and teams found to be engaged in this business, and to be vigilant.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
No. 39. } *Tuscaloosa, Ala., May 2, 1864.*

I. Capt. Perry Evans, Company I, Ninth Texas Regiment, Ross' brigade, is hereby temporarily detailed from his regiment and brigade for special duty with a party of scouts.

II. He will proceed with his party to the Mississippi River, and operate in the counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Washington, Sun Flower, and Issaquena, and if necessary he can extend his operations to the adjoining counties and below.

III. He will make his reports direct to these headquarters, except when these headquarters are more distant from his field of operation than the headquarters of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, when he will report to General Lee. He can send his reports through Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams' headquarters when it is more convenient.

IV. He is specially charged with preserving order in the counties above named, and protecting the citizens both from the raids of the enemy as far as possible and particularly against incursions of the lawless bands of deserters and robbers. To this end he is invested with discretionary powers.

V. He will arrest all conscripts and all persons operating there without proper authority, and will use the most summary means against all lawless bands or persons, if he deems it necessary.

VI. He will lend what aid he can in the enforcement of the laws of the Confederacy.

VII. The general commanding division expresses the hope and belief that he will not hear any complaint against any one of Captain Evans' gallant scouts. Captain Evans will recollect that promptness and activity are the secret of success.

By command of General W. H. Jackson:

THOS. B. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SALTVILLE, *May 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

My brigade is now moving to Jeffersonville, where I go to-morrow. If the enemy is likely to advance soon I will retain General Morgan's command. I am afraid to get far from the road from Pound Gap, but will try to join you on any battle-field you may choose.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, May 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON, *Commanding Brigade:*

GENERAL: A reported movement of the enemy's cavalry from the direction of Kanawha renders it necessary to put much of the mounted force of this department in a position to cover the approaches on Saltville, and to render assistance to General Breckinridge in case of necessity. You would do well to keep your scouts active in your front and your mounted pickets well to your front, as you will not probably meet with support west of Glade for several days. If you should be compelled to fall back, you will have to depend on your own judgment, guided by future developments of the enemy, for the control and movements of troops immediately under you. For a few days I expect to be on the threatened front and too distant to give orders for such prompt movement as would be necessary if you should be required to act at all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, *May 3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General JACKSON, *Carter's Station:*

General Jones in command; General Buckner relieved. If you are pressed, cannot re-enforce you until Vaughn arrives. If necessary fall back on railroad in direction of Bristol. Write by courier to-day. Scout your front and flanks well.

[J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, May 3, 1864.

Colonel PRIDEMORE,
Commanding Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment:

COLONEL: A reported movement of the enemy renders it necessary for you to take measures similar to those prescribed for you a few days since when the enemy was expected. Scout well in the direction of Pound Gap and the Louisa Fork of Sandy. Report any advance of the enemy to the troops on your left, to this place, and to Saltville. If you find the enemy has passed your right flank send your transportation in this direction and concentrate your force on the flank of the enemy, assailing him every opportunity, and following him up as long as the strength of your men and horses will admit of it. Let two of your men move to your right until they find others guarding the country north and east of you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, May 4, 1864.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, Richmond, Va.:*

Brigadier-General Jones telegraphs me that you have ordered him to push his cavalry into Tennessee. All reports concur that enemy has

retired completely in that region, burning bridges behind him. Meantime everything indicates a movement from Kanawha upon railroad, salt-works, and lead mines. General Jones, at my request, has assembled his cavalry at Jeffersonville, and I was going to the front to-morrow. Shall he change present dispositions? A small party might scout into Tennessee.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *May 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

General William E. Jones will not move so as to endanger the iron or salt works. His instructions have been modified in reply to his dispatch, but enemy is pressing on Johnston from Knoxville, and nothing short of sternest necessity should keep Jones from following. He should also thereby cover roads into North Carolina, to prevent cavalry raids feared there. Telegraph a reply.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 4, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Will answer as soon as General Lee answers my dispatch of this date. Have dispatched General Jones to wait till I hear from General Lee.

J. C. B.

Answered this May 5, after receiving General Lee's dispatches.

J. C. B.

GLADE SPRING, *May 4, 1864.*

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Dublin:

I am ordered by General Bragg to push my cavalry forward in Tennessee. I have notified him of the state of affairs here and asked if I must withdraw my support to you. My brigade will be near Jeffersonville to-day. Morgan is near Saltville. Both are to move to you if needed.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DUBLIN, *May 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Glade Spring:

I have telegraphed General Bragg, and expect answer this evening. News from east is such that I do not think you should change present disposition till we hear more. I will telegraph you at earliest moment.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA., *May 4, 1864—9.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM E. JONES,
Glade Spring, Va.:

Have just received dispatch from General Bragg, and expect one during the night from General Lee, which may produce an entire change of action. Please wait till you hear from me.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

DEMOPOLIS, *May 4, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

There is a gap in the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad from Demopolis to McDowell's Landing, a distance of four miles. This road is indispensable to me for military operations, and the completion of it a military necessity. Labor cannot be hired to finish the road at any price. Can I impress labor to finish this road under the recent act of Congress? The necessities of my department require that I should be in possession of the law of Congress upon trading in the enemy's currency—greenbacks. Send me a copy.

L. POLK.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 5, 1864.

When the necessity exists you can impress labor, but slaves engaged in agriculture are, by the law, the last to be impressed. I will send copy of the law.

J. A. S.

[MAY 4, 1864.—For Cooper to Polk and Polk to Cooper, in relation to movement of troops to Johnston, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 661.]

[MAY 4, 1864.—For West to Lee, Loring, and French, in reference to movement of troops to Johnston, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 662.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Demopolis, Ala., May 4, 1864.*

* * * * * * * *

XVII. The permission granted to the First Regiment Mississippi Infantry to report temporarily to Brigadier-General Chalmers is hereby revoked. All the Port Hudson prisoners having been officially declared exchanged, this regiment among them, the officers and men belonging to it will report at Columbus, Miss., by the 20th of May, or they will be considered as deserters and proceeded against as such.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

DOUGLAS WEST,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
May 4, 1864. (Via Summit. Received 5th.)

Lieutenant-General POLK:

The enemy at Olive Branch were re-enforced last night by 500 infantry, two companies cavalry, four pieces artillery. Have not advanced so far this morning; am prepared to meet them, having ordered Dumontiel to my assistance. He was in my district.

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 105. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 5, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXX. The Thomas Legion, North Carolina Volunteers, will proceed by highway from East Tennessee to Western North Carolina. Lieutenant-Colonel Love, commanding, will report for orders to Col. J. B. Palmer at Asheville, N. C.

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN DEPOT, VA., *May 5, 1864.*

General WILLIAM E. JONES,
Glade Spring, Va.:

Instructions from General Lee oblige me to move east. I have telegraphed General Bragg to direct you, in co-operation with General Jenkins, to cover the front from Monroe County to salt-works. You will hear to-day. I will leave the Forty-fifth [Virginia] Regiment now at Saltville.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, May 5, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

I brought to your attention a few days ago certain measures for the better ordering of affairs in this department by the division of the service into military police districts, and the appointing of chiefs or commandants, to be taken from disabled or other supernumerary officers, to take charge of them. I have availed of the law allowing the getting up of companies of exempts to supply these chiefs with an adequate military force to enforce my orders, but finding that material not sufficiently abundant to supply all that was needed, I have also availed of the law authorizing the raising of companies, &c., for local defense out of the material ordered to constitute the reserves, men between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty. Being upon the spot, and there being no law or order directing the particular arm of the service to which such organizations should be attached, I have, as knowing the wants of the department, directed that these companies

and regiments, with here and there an exception, should be raised for the infantry, the field officers, when they are to be organized into battalions, to be appointed by the War Department. The time, however, up to which it is allowable for such volunteer organizations to be formed will shortly expire, and we shall be forced then to await the slow process of having all this material to report for enrollment at the camps of enrolling officers, then assigned to organizations. This will greatly retard the getting up of this material and fitting it for the field. I find no objection to requiring that all men of the ages indicated should be enrolled, but suggest that they be allowed to organize themselves into commands in the manner stated above—in other words, extending the time during which that privilege shall be allowed them. The difference is this: By the one method we have a comparatively few men engaged in gathering this material by a compulsory process, with the risk of its being grouped in organizations not of their own choosing; by the other we can have a large number of active and experienced men who have seen service, for they may be had from the armies in the field, sweeping the country for every available recruit, with the assurance that he has the right to choose his companionship. These companies thus raised might be distributed over the surface of the department for the purposes indicated above, and subjected to drill and discipline until the existing disorders had been reduced or put down. In the mean time they might be organized into regiments, brigades, and divisions, and as soon as practicable concentrated into camps and held for any service required. I beg to call your special attention to this matter, as with the license asked for and the aid of the department commander the whole of the available military resources of the department would be speedily brought into the service.

I send this by my young friend, Mitchell, who by some accident has been left without a commission, and whose claims to the attention of the Government I beg leave to bespeak.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

General Bragg for consideration and remarks.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

MAY 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to His Excellency the President.

The experience of the past does not encourage a hope of success in obtaining more men by the process of volunteering. Men unwilling to serve thus obtain delay and keep out of service. The proper remedy is in a vigorous administration of the Conscript Bureau.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

JULY 13, 1864.

Noted. General Bragg's views concurred in.

J. A. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAV. DEPT.,
No. 48. } *Tupelo, Miss., May 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Colonel McCulloch, commanding brigade, will move on to-morrow morning, with his command, to the vicinity of Verona, where he will encamp. Forage will be obtained at the railroad depot at Verona. He will withdraw all pickets and details ordered from his brigade since he has been encamped at this place.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANTON, *May 5, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General POLK:

The enemy, with a force of 10,000 white infantry, two batteries of artillery, and 250 cavalry, all under command of General McArthur, is advancing toward Yazoo City, and is encamped to-night eight miles below Mechanicsburg. I am concentrating my forces as rapidly as possible, and will offer all the resistance in my power, covering, as far as practicable, railroad.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

[MAY 5, 1864.—For West to Armstrong, in relation to movement of troops to Johnston, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 668.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 105. } *Richmond, May 5, 1864.*

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XXIV. First Lieut. William Thurmond, now on ordnance duty in Army of East Tennessee, will proceed without delay to Mobile, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding, &c., for duty with Maj. H. Myers, chief ordnance officer, Department of the Gulf, to relieve Lieut. R. V. Booth. Lieutenant Booth on being relieved will proceed without delay to headquarters Army of Tennessee and report to General J. E. Johnston, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty with Lieut. Col. H. Oladowski, chief ordnance officer, Army of Tennessee.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 5, 1864.—For Maury to Polk, about movement of troops to Johnston, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 668.]

DUBLIN, *May 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan has been relieved from duty in Department of East Tennessee and ordered to report to you. Order just received by mail. Colonel King received the following order, viz:

Major-General Breckinridge will select two batteries from Thirteenth Virginia Battalion Artillery for duty in the department, after which Lieutenant-Colonel King will proceed by railroad with the two remaining batteries and report to General Lee for assignment with Brigadier-General Alexander's artillery corps.

Copy of this not yet sent to you direct. Colonel King very anxious to go. What are your orders in regard to him and Morgan? Dickenson's battery, and not Davidson's, will be here to-night. If order in regard to King's battalion is correct, and you must select one other battery, King desires to take Otey's and Lowry's batteries with him, and will wait your order here. Will inform General Jenkins of the order in regard to Morgan. Large fleet of transports reported at City Point. Seems nothing certain from General Lee.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that you will establish your line of observation so as to cover the front and right flank of our advance position—Carter's, Zollicoffer, and Kingsport—so as to protect the depots at Bristol. If another line suggests itself to you, which can accomplish the same ends, adopt it and notify these headquarters. It is desired that your troops should be so disposed as to be foraged easily from the railroad. Although an expedition to the front is not desired just at this time yet scouting parties should observe the country toward Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. I deem it proper to add that there are strong indications of a heavy cavalry raid by the enemy from the direction of the mouth of Sandy and the Kanawha. Should this occur, have your command well in hand, so as to be put in motion without delay.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., May 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. E. JACKSON, *Carter's Depot, Tenn.:*

Have your command ready to move early in the morning to Chilhowee Springs, opposite Leydon's Gap. Transportation will be ordered from Bristol.

J. N. GALLEHER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 6, 1864.—For Polk to Cooper and Johnston, in relation to movement of troops to Johnston, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, pp. 669, 670.]

DEMOPOLIS, *May 6, 1864.*

Col. C. G. ARMISTEAD,
Demopolis, Ala.:

COLONEL: Knowing that you feel a very deep interest for the welfare of the whole country, but more particularly that portion embracing your old home, and the section of country including your farm on the Tallahatchie River, and thinking you can bring to the attention of General Polk the fact that a large and constant trade is going on in the way of sending cotton from Grenada to Memphis and from Tuscahoma, Choechuma, and the Tallahatchie River to Friar's Point, on the Mississippi River, I am induced to address and present you the following facts:

For several months past a large trade has existed between Friar's Point and the planters on the Tallahatchie River, and more recently has extended up as high as Tuscahoma, and Choechuma; whole families and neighborhoods now visit the Mississippi with large amounts of cotton, exchanging it for goods and greenbacks, and [so] large and lucrative has this trade become that planters have become commission merchants and take forward cotton, make sales, and return either goods or money, and so tempting is the opportunity for robbing and jayhawking that large numbers of soldiers have deserted and now occupy the swamp and carry on a general system of robbery. From Grenada to Memphis it is still worse; cotton is now and has been for some time past loaded on the cars of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, taken up to the terminus of the road, and then hauled to Memphis. The negroes are now engaged in the trade and taking up cotton and purchasing goods. Agents are employed to purchase cotton, I am informed, for parties in Memphis, not yet to be moved. For some time past there has [been] no difficulty to procure passes to go to or return from Memphis. The Federals offer no opposition to persons who go in with cotton and pass them out again without restraint. Will you not bring this matter to the attention of the commanding general, that orders may be given to commandants of posts and provost-marshals to remedy the evil.

I am further informed that several parties represent that they have orders from General Polk authorizing the trade and permits to take up cotton and purchase goods. The trade has so depreciated Confederate money, you can make no purchases only for cotton or greenbacks; and the demoralization is so great among the people that the country mentioned will be ruined unless the intercourse is broken up.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, yours,

LEVIN LAKE.

[First indorsement.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 7, 1864.*

Respectfully referred to Maj. Douglas West, assistant adjutant-general, with the statement that I know the writer to be one of the most reliable citizens of Grenada, Miss.; that I have seen letters corroborating his statements, and fully indorse him for integrity and reliability. He is in the service of the army and for prudential reasons does not desire his name connected with an investigation of the matter unless absolutely necessary.

C. G. ARMISTEAD,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, Ala., May 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Lee for proper action.
By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] DEMOPOLIS, *May 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Canton:

GENERAL: The Government has made a contract with certain parties, of whom the bearer, Mr. Thomas, is one, to sell them [an] amount of its cotton. That cotton may lie around Vicksburg. I have given him a pass to go into that city to negotiate with the Yankee authorities for allowing it to pass out; and also [*sic**] made by you as mentioned in your note of such parties in restraining the Yankee expedition lately on Yazoo. It is entirely legitimate, and I send Mr. Thomas to you direct to explain his objects, and to place himself and two associates of his company at your disposal, to be used in any way by you in your military operations. I suggest that you use these cotton purchasers for the purpose of controlling the enemy's movements and keeping him quiet. I believe it can be done if managed skillfully. It is important for us at least as long as active operations are in progress in front of Dalton. Use these gentlemen so as to prolong their operations and give all the time you may. See that the Yankees get cotton now and then, but not faster than suits our purposes. And yet that system of measures and proceeding, while it is pursued skillfully, must be managed so as not to be pushed too far. I have [*sic**]

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—I have insisted that these gentlemen should stipulate with the Yankee authorities that they shall guarantee that the supplies delivered by them in exchange for cotton shall be permitted to pass down the railroad to Jackson and cross Pearl River without molestation from their raiding parties; also that they will not destroy either the railroad or the bridge I propose to build at Jackson across that river.

L. POLK.

CANTON, *May 6, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General POLK:

The enemy's force consists of three brigades of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, estimated by an intelligent citizen who saw them come out of Vicksburg at 10,000. There are but two regiments white troops and four of black left in Vicksburg. I should at once threaten the place from below were it not for the difficulty of passing Big Black.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

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* Copy burnt and illegible.

RICHMOND, VA., *May 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Bristol, Tenn.:

As soon as Brigadier-General Vaughn's brigade can be properly spared, send it to Staunton, Va., and report the fact.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, May 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Demopolis, Ala.:

Your dispatch to the Adjutant-General indicates a much larger force in motion than was ordered with you.* Please report by telegraph immediately what organizations are moving. The valley of the Tombigbee should not be left without protection, and Mississippi requires a considerable cavalry force. Roddey's command has been specially assigned to North Alabama and should not be moved.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Demopolis, May 7, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Comdg. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and E. La., &c.:

GENERAL: In accordance with your instructions delivered to me this morning I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the condition of my department:

First. The number, rank, occupation and location of engineer officers, enlisted and detailed men on engineer duty in the department, is exhibited by the accompanying return, marked A.†

Second. The officers and assistant engineers are mounted and equipped and ready for any kind of service coming within the limits of an engineer's duty.

Third. The companies of Captains Wintter, Jones, and Porter are supplied with camp and garrison equipage and field transportation, intrenching and carpenter's tools, and are ready for field service. None of these companies are armed.

Fourth. I have on hand a reserved supply of 500 intrenching tools and a sufficient assortment of mechanical tools of all kinds for any emergency, with the exception of chop-axes, of which I have none that are serviceable.

Fifth. Of pontoon boats I have had constructed as follows: Forty at Columbus, Miss., made by contract—of these 20 are now used at Columbus, and 20 are at this place; 30 near Gainesville, made by Captain Wintter; 24 at Demopolis, made by Captain Jones. All of these boats are finished or can be within a week, giving a total of 94 serviceable boats. Deducting the 20 used at Columbus, and permanently needed there, I have 74 left ready for service, if teams and wagons could be furnished. I have a sufficient amount of rope on hand to meet all demands connected with pontoon operations. Also 12 anchors, which, with the assistance

* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 669. † Not found.

of guy-lines and any kind of weights, which can be easily obtained, would be sufficient to enable me to bridge any stream you might desire to cross. Balks and chesses are already prepared for 50 of these boats and will be for the remainder within a week.

I have the honor to be, general, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Engr., Dept. of Ala., Miss., and E. La.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 7, 1864.

[General CHALMERS:]

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that having been ordered to Demopolis for a few days he directs that you assume command of the forces. You will please make such arrangements in order that the inspection may go on from day to day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. N. M. OTEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., FORREST'S CAV. DEPT.,
No. 50. } *Verona, Miss., May 7, 1864.*

I. Capt. A. T. Wimberly, commanding company, having reported with his company at these headquarters in compliance with orders from headquarters Forrest's Cavalry, is assigned, at his own request, to the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, Partisan Rangers, and will report with his company to Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, commanding battalion, at Abbeville.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., May 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: A dispatch just received from Brigadier-General Jones directs me to send a courier to you and request that you will move your command to Saltville with all practicable speed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., May 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to order your command to move at once to Saltville, Va. The picket will be withdrawn from Kingsport and instructed to follow the course of

your command until ordered to stop. The picket at Watauga will be instructed to remain at that point until the stores are removed from Bristol, at which time it will move back on a line with Walnut Grove Church and one-half of it report to their command at Saltville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *May 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. It was not intended by the assignment of General Lee to disturb the harmonious action of the Department of the Gulf, under General Maury, but to give to General Lee the charge of operations in your department outside of General Maury's command. To control them properly requires an officer to be in Central Mississippi to move north or south as circumstances may require. General Lee's presence there is considered necessary. You have no time to lose; re-enforce General Johnston with the troops you have in hand.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS.
No. 129. } *Demopolis, Ala., May 8, 1864.*

I. The boundaries of the District of the Gulf are thus defined: Beginning on the west at the mouth of Pearl River and running north with said river to the thirty-second parallel of latitude, thence along said parallel eastward to its intersection with a line drawn from the junction of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers to the intersection of the northern boundary of Florida with the Choctawhatchie River, thence along said line to the said intersection, thence along the Choctawhatchie River and Bay to the Gulf.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, &C.,
Demopolis, Ala., May 8, 1864.

The boundaries of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana are thus defined: Beginning at the confluence of the Tennessee with the Ohio, thence along the Tennessee River to Gunter's Landing; from Gunter's Landing in a direct line to Gadsden, on the Coosa River, thence down that river to its junction with the Tallapoosa River, thence in a direct line to the intersection of the northern boundary of Florida with the Choctawhatchie River, and down that river and bay to the Gulf, south by the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio, thence up the Ohio to the mouth of the Tennessee.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, May 9, 1864.

General W. E. JONES,
Glade Spring:

Colonel Humes is here with 200 men. Reports no enemy to be found on the front toward Knoxville. I have ordered a picket to be established at Worley's and another on the Ready Creek road. There is a picket of home guards at Kingsport and a picket from Vaughn below Bristol, with instructions to observe the approaches to that point. Pridemore, I suppose, is still acting under your orders. Colonel Humes will leave for Saltville in a few minutes. The stores are not all yet removed from Bristol.

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MONTGOMERY, *May 9, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General POLK:

In the interview granted me at Meridian in January last you did me and the brigade which I had been commanding great injustice in saying that the mutiny which was threatened at Pollard was the result of a want of discipline, and in contradicting the assertion which I made that the Peace Society, as it was called, originated in General Bragg's army.* If I believed you capable of doing me or my brigade any intentional injustice then I would not trouble myself to obtain or seek for your good opinion. It is the good feeling and high opinion which I have for you that prompts the feeble and hurried effort to place myself right in leaving, against my will, your department, where I had hoped to remain during the war, and where I felt more secure from the persecutions of General Bragg than anywhere else, for you know him better than any general in our army. As to discipline I beg leave to state first that I commanded the first regiment of cavalry raised in Alabama, known as the First Alabama Cavalry. I raised, organized, drilled, and equipped, and fought this regiment for the first twelve months of its existence, and held the front of the western army. In North Alabama I did my first service, and I so controlled my men that not one complaint was ever made against any one of my officers or men during the time I was in command. When ordered from North Alabama Judge John E. Moore, Mr. Patton, then President of the Senate of Alabama; The Huntsville Confederate, edited by a brother of Senator Clay; Richard W. Walker, our present Senator, and other prominent citizens, at the request of the people of North Alabama, petitioned for me to be sent back, and have continued to petition until the present time.

The military court at Mobile assert that I arrested more officers and men in my brigade and forwarded to Mobile for trial (from Pollard) than any brigadier in your department. I averaged about sixty prisoners in my guard house for several months before I was ordered from Pollard. Inclosed I send a copy of a certificate of the court at Mobile on the subject. General Maury told me in Mobile, in November last, that he arrested in East Tennessee officers, as well as privates, for belonging to this same Peace Society, before he was assigned to duty at Mobile. Governor Watts says that the same society existed in the Army of Tennessee long before it was heard of at Pollard. Information of the fact was forwarded to Richmond whilst he was in the Cabinet,

* See Walter to Bragg, May 8, 1864, Fourth Series.

and he advised the President to send the battalion (Hall's, of Alabama) to the front, the lieutenant-colonel asserting that the purposes of the society were not treasonable, and that he would be responsible for the conduct of his men on the field. At Chickamauga the colors of this battalion were pierced by eighty-two balls, and President Davis promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Hall to colonel and the color-bearer to a lieutenancy. This society existed very generally in Hilliard's legion, now Gracie's brigade. The investigations in the court disclosed the fact that very few members of this society joined for any treasonable purpose, although I sent seventy members to Mobile in irons for trial, yet not one has been shot, and near four months have elapsed. Under your orders, general, my brigade has been scattered, the good and the bad enter strange commands together, and we are debarred the privilege as a brigade of vindicating ourselves (as Hall's battalion did) on the field. I am informed and believe that the Fifty-seventh, Colonel Cunningham, and the Fifty-ninth, Colonel Swanson, obeyed the order to go to the front without one desertion. I organized two batteries, Tarrant's and Clanton's (my brother's). I was deprived of one in January and very recently of the other. I have raised about 5,000 men during this war under the greatest difficulties, and have taxed my friends heavily for horses and arms. I think about 2,000 were not liable to conscription when they volunteered (including the Tuscaloosa cadets). Against their wishes and that of their parents, and the sentiments of the people of this State, I have been deprived of them and I now have only a few hundred of the original number left. I have not been associated with a cavalry regiment during this war from my State, which has not applied to be placed under my command. From the oldest officer of cavalry from my State, under Bragg's persecutions, I am now about the youngest. I will patiently bear these things until the war is over, when I hope to make a simple statement of facts in justice to all concerned. From one who has suffered so much injustice from the same source, I may at least expect some sympathy. The sickness and death of youngest [son] has detained me here a few days. I will leave on Wednesday morning for Dalton.

With my best wishes for your health and happiness, I am, general, in haste, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. CLANTON.

[Inclosure.]

MILITARY COURT-ROOMS, GENERAL MAURY'S ARMY CORPS,
Mobile, Ala., May 4, 1864.

General JAMES H. CLANTON:

DEAR SIR: At your suggestion the undersigned take pleasure in stating that in the many cases tried before the military court at this place for mutiny and for knowing of an intended mutiny, and not giving information thereof, which cases originated in your brigade, and are supposed to have grown out of a secret organization or society having for its object the breaking up of our army, no development was made whatever showing or indicating in the slightest degree blame on your part, either for a want of proper discipline in your command or for a failure to discharge any duty incumbent on you as commander of the brigade; and we add, further, that evidence in the cases showed that said secret society did not originate in your command. We also state that you displayed commendable zeal and efficiency in having guilty parties properly prosecuted, and especially in ferreting out and having prose-

cuted and punished officers of your command who had been guilty of speculating in illegal substitute transactions. One member of the court (the presiding judge), and also the judge-advocate, well knows and cheerfully states that you are entitled to the highest credit for the noble, patriotic, and self-sacrificing spirit displayed by you in your valuable services during this war, and more especially for your services in raising your late brigade, a difficult task, which could not have been so successfully performed by any other.

Your obedient servants,

THO. J. JUDGE,
Presiding Judge Military Court, Maury's Corps.
SAML. J. DOUGLAS,
ANDREW HERRON,
Assistant Judges.
E. J. FITZPATRICK,
Judge-Advocate.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 130. } *Demopolis, Ala., May 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIII. Surg. W. C. McCaleb is relieved from duty with Fourth Mississippi Volunteer Cavalry, and assigned as chief surgeon of Brigadier-General Chalmers' division.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 9, 1864.—For Adams to Polk, reporting operations, &c., see Part I, p. 10.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 9, 1864.*

Maj. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus:

I assumed command of the department this morning, by order of the President. Wish you to report here. General Polk left his staff. See postmaster and telegraph office about dispatches being sent here. Order commanding officer at Columbus to open dispatches from Roddey and telegraph here, if necessary, the contents. I will not need Major Dyer at present. Consult him as to his wishes. I send orders to Tuscaloosa.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Canton, Miss.:

I have assumed command of the department. You will send all reports to this point instead of Columbus. What has become of the force under General McArthur that moved out toward Mechanicsburg?*

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

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* For reply see May 9, 9 p. m., Part I, p. 11.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
May 9, 1864.

[General CHALMERS:]

GENERAL: When General Forrest left he gave me a memorandum, which I handed in to the adjutant's office, which I presume they have overlooked and neglected. It was to this effect: As soon as the companies of Captains Forrest and Rodgers are mustered and organized send them on the expedition suggested.

Very respectfully,

C. W. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

[MAY 9, 1864.—For Lee to Roddey, in reference to movement of Forrest into Middle Tennessee, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 685.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 9, 1864.*

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT, *Summit:*

I wish you to be particularly active on the Mississippi River below Donaldsonville with your artillery and cavalry to co-operate with General Taylor, who is operating against Banks' demoralized army. I write you by mail.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SEMI-OFFICIAL.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Demopolis, Ala., May 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY, *Commanding, at Mobile, Ala.:*

DEAR GENERAL: I assumed command of this department this morning, General Polk having left for Rome. I send you a copy of the order, as also two telegrams bearing on the subject from the President. I asked to be relieved from the command and that you be assigned, which was declined. I make this statement, general, that you may see that I thought of you and your rights, for nothing would cause me more unpleasantness than for you to entertain an unfavorable opinion of me or my acts. The President considers me independent. I will always be pleased to co-operate with you, and know you feel in the same way toward myself. I would much prefer having a command in active service, but soldiers must do as they are ordered. I received your note only yesterday with reference to your nephew, and will forward it to Vicksburg to be attended to. My regards to Mrs. Maury.

I am, general, yours, truly,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. G. B. HODGE, *Mobile, Ala.:*

Forrest's cavalry is at Tupelo, Miss.; Jackson's division between Montevallo and Rome. The general has left, taking West. I will send you all the rosters that arrive to Montgomery.

POWHATAN ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, MISS., *May 10, 1864.*
(Via Meridian 11th.)

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

General Forrest is absent. I have just received the subjoined:

NEAR LAMAR, *May 9, 1864.*
(Via Holly Springs, 10th.)

Five regiments infantry, four of cavalry, General Sturgis commanding, camped night of 7th four miles west of Salem. Left this morning on Mount Pleasant, Lamar, and Early Grove roads, burning and destroying as they go. Supposed destination Memphis.

WM. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Demopolis, May 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding department to say that the War Department wishes battalion organizations to [be] avoided as far as possible. In accordance with that policy, you will take such unattached companies as may be within your reach and add them to such battalions as you may have, in order to form regiments of them. Wherever this is done you will recommend the appointment of officers, taking care to forward at the same time full and complete muster-rolls of all the companies, in order to secure prompt action upon the nomination.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

POWHATAN ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 10, 1864.—For abstract from return of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 691.]

Strength of Forrest's Cavalry, Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding, May 10, 1864, as shown by inspection reports: headquarters Tupelo, Miss.

Troops.	Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
Chalmers' division	4,067	4,742	7,384
Buford's division	3,357	4,122	5,999
Gholson's brigade	1,213	1,469	2,707
Artillery	268	321	431
Provost guards and escorts	85	97	220
Total	9,220	10,752	16,741

Organization of Forrest's Cavalry. Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding, May 10, 1864.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES J. NEELY.

7th Tennesssee, Col. William L. Duckworth.
12th Tennessee, Col. John Uriah Green.
14th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Raleigh R. White.
15th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Stewart.
Tennessee Scouts, Capt. Wiley Higgs.
Provost Guard, Capt. D. J. Murchison.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

5th Mississippi, Capt. William B. Peery.
7th Mississippi, Maj. James M. Park.
8th Mississippi, Col. William L. Duff.
18th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Alex. H. Chalmers.
2d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Robert A. McCulloch.
McDonald's (Tennessee) Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. M. Crews.
Waul's (Texas) Legion (battalion), Lieut. Col. Leonidas Willis.
Escort, Company C, 18th Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. C. T. Smith.

BUFORD'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM BUFORD.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD CROSSLAND.

3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt.
7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. L. J. Sherrill.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Absalom R. Shacklett.
12th Kentucky, Col. W. W. Faulkner.
Forrest's (Alabama) Regiment, Lieut. Col. Dew M. Wisdom.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. TYREE H. BELL.

2d Tennessee, Col. Clark R. Barteau.
15th Tennessee, Col. Robert M. Russell.
16th Tennessee, Col. Andrew N. Wilson.

INDEPENDENT (GHOLSON'S) BRIGADE.

Col. JOHN MCGUIRK.

2d Mississippi State, Col. William L. Lowry.
3d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. H. H. Barksdale.
— Mississippi, Col. T. W. Ham.
— Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Asheraft.
— Mississippi Battalion, Major Thomas W. Harris.

ARTILLERY.

Hudson's (Mississippi) battery.
Morton's (Tennessee) battery.
Rice's (Tennessee) battery.
Thrall's (Arkansas) battery.

[MAY 11, 1864.—For Lee to Cooper, in reference to operations of McArthur and Sturgis, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 10.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 11, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST,
Tupelo, Miss.:

Your dispatch received; the following from General Adams, near Benton:

Enemy has remained motionless all day, apparently in readiness for attack. Cannot divine the purpose of the expedition, unless it be to detain troops here while a movement is made by his cavalry against Forrest. Such an expedition is freely spoken of in Vicksburg.

You will look to this force from Memphis at once.

S. D. LEE,
Commanding Department.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 12, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Dispatch relative to Forrest's division received.* Forrest is threatened from Moscow. Everything reported quiet at Decatur. With information now before me do not deem the move expeditious now. Answer.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

TUPELO, MISS., *May 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

The enemy have all returned to Memphis, cavalry and infantry passing below La Grange.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 54. } *Tupelo, Miss., May 12, 1864.*

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II. Capt. John W. Morton is relieved temporarily from duty with his battery, and assigned as acting chief of artillery. Lieutenant Sale will assume command of Morton's battery.

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XII. Division commanders will at once proceed to form a pioneer corps, under a competent officer, consisting of forty men to the command. These men will be taken exclusively from those who are dismounted. Each corps will be provided with twenty axes, twenty spades, and picks, and when organized report made of the organization to these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See May 11, Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 697.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., FORREST'S CAV. DEPT.,
No. 55. } *Verona, Miss., May 12, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. N. Wickliffe, Provisional Army, C. S., having reported at these headquarters, in obedience to orders from department headquarters, is assigned temporarily to the command of the Fifth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, and will report to Colonel McCulloch, commanding Second Brigade, for duty.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 13, 1864.*

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:

Forrest has 2,000 new men to arm. The State troops, just transferred, need 1,000 arms. Pillow's brigade, just organized, needs 1,200 arms. Cannot the arms be furnished at once from those belonging to Trans-Mississippi Department, as recent captures will supply General Smith? Answer.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

TUPELO, MISS., *May 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

Scouts report one load troops passed Austin on 7th, upward bound. Hurst's men at Commerce burning and stealing.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TUPELO, MISS., *May 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

Following just received:

NEAR MEMPHIS, *May 13, 1864.*
(Via Holly Springs.)

Federals all returned to Memphis and vicinity; four regiments at White's Station. Good many Red River troops landing at Memphis. Lines closed permanently after the 15th. Two furloughed regiments, Second Iowa and Third Michigan, have returned to Memphis considerably recruited. Still impressing horses in Memphis.

SAML. CARTER,
Henderson Scouts.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 55. } *Tupelo, Miss., May 13, 1864.*

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V. Paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 54, assigning Morton's and Rice's batteries and Thrall's and Hudson's batteries to the two divisions of this corps of the army, is revoked. The four batteries named are hereby

constituted a battalion of artillery. Capt. John W. Morton, acting chief of artillery, will select a quartermaster, a commissary, and an adjutant for the battalion, the latter officer to be taken from the lieutenants of the battalion, provided in his opinion the exigencies of the service will justify it.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Canton, Miss.:

I desire that you keep a force in front of Big Black bridge to protect the telegraph lines at Jackson and vicinity. A raid is reported about to move out.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 14, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST,
Tupelo, Miss.:

Enemy in small force were at Vaughan's Station last evening, and moving north. Have not heard from Adams, who at last accounts was near Benton. Look to Grenada.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 14, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST,
Tupelo:

Order Gholson's brigade at once to move toward Benton and report to Brigadier-General Adams. If this brigade is not sufficiently well armed order at least two good regiments from your command; the enemy are raiding on the Central railroad.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FORREST'S CAV. DEPARTMENT,
No. 44. } *Tupelo, May 14, 1864.*

The major-general commanding, devoutly grateful to the providence of Almighty God so signally vouchsafed to his command during the recent campaign in West Tennessee, and deeply penetrated with a sense of our dependence upon the mercy of God, in the present crisis of our beloved country, requests that military duties be so far suspended that divine service may be attended at 10 a. m. on to-morrow by the whole command. Divine service will be held at these headquarters, to which all soldiers who are disposed to do so, are kindly invited. Come one,

come all. Chaplains in the ministration of the gospel are requested to remember our personal preservation with thanksgiving, and especially to beseech the Throne of Grace for aid in this our country's hour of need.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, *May 14, 1864.*

General CHALMERS,
Verona:

Have three days' cooked rations for Fifth Mississippi and Duckworth's regiment. Order sent by courier to move immediately.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to inclose you copy of dispatch from General Lee.* He orders that you send the Fifth Mississippi and Seventh Tennessee Regiments immediately to Grenada, supplying them with forty rounds of ammunition to the man, and arming and equipping them from other commands of your division; supplying them also with three days' cooked rations. They will travel at the rate of thirty-five miles per day, and farther if necessary. Send couriers and officers immediately on to Grenada in advance, to get up supplies of forage for these regiments at Grenada in advance. The command will move by Pontotoc and Houston direct to Grenada, unless movements of the enemy require a change of route. Should the enemy be below on the Central railroad they will co-operate with General Wirt Adams. The couriers sent in advance will report to the commands. You are ordered to send forward all information obtained. You will instruct Colonel Duckworth to report promptly to these headquarters and to General S. D. Lee at Demopolis all movements of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, *May 14, 1864.*

General CHALMERS:

If you have not ammunition for the two regiments, send to this point for it.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

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* See Lee to Forrest, p. 596.

TUPELO, *May 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Verona:

The assignment of Wickliffe is only temporary. Send any other good regiment from McCulloch's brigade.

W. N. M. OTEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Verona, Miss., May 14, 1864.

Col. W. L. DUCKWORTH,
Seventh Tennessee Cavalry:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you assume command of your own and Duff's regiments and move at once to Grenada in accordance with Special Orders, No. 57, from these headquarters. This movement is ordered in consequence of information that the enemy in small force had appeared at Vaughan's Station and were moving northward along the Mississippi Central Railroad. You will send proper officers in advance to provide forage for your command along the line of march and at Grenada, and scouts to ascertain the position of the enemy. Whenever they may be found you will endeavor to meet them and defend the country against them. If they are below Grenada you will co-operate with General Wirt Adams. You will communicate all information promptly to Major-General Lee, at Demopolis, and Major-General Forrest, at Tupelo.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 57. } *Verona, Miss., May 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. The Seventh Tennessee Cavalry and Duff's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry will move immediately, via the nearest and best route, to Grenada. They will be supplied with three days' cooked rations and forty rounds ammunition to the man. If necessary arms and equipments will be transferred to them from other commands. They will move at the rate of thirty-five miles per day, or more rapidly if it should become necessary. Ambulances will be taken, but no wagons. Colonel Duckworth will assume command of the two regiments.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 14, 1864.—For Adams to Lee, reporting operations, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 11.]

SUMMIT, MISS., *May 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

Ordnance officer is en route for Demopolis. Enemy landed to-day from gun-boats and transports at Bayou Sara, La., and have pushed their pickets to Saint Francisville. I will attack them by daylight to-morrow.

JNO. S. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding.

PAROLE CAMP, *Demopolis, Ala., May 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. HIGGINS, Provisional Army, C. S.:

GENERAL: In obedience to your request I have the honor to forward the following list of men who I think would be willing and anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to be presented by you—about eighty men from the different companies composing the First Mississippi Light Artillery Regiment. These men are now in this camp and the regiment is divided, one company acting as horse artillery in the cavalry command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, and the others doing provost duty in Mobile. Several of the officers of this regiment have heretofore informed me that they desire such service as is contemplated by you, and I am convinced that upon proper representations a large portion of this regiment if they could be spared from their present duties could be obtained. There are also about forty men in this camp, from the different Louisiana regiments, composing the late Twenty-second Louisiana Volunteers (consolidated), now stationed in Mobile, who would gladly favor such a detail. I am informed, and from a reliable source, that there are now two full companies of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Volunteers in a parole camp established by Major Coleman, in the parish of Saint Helena, East La. These men are armed, equipped, mounted, and ready for service, and only awaiting exchange. This, together with other detachments of Louisiana regiments on this side of the Mississippi River, were consolidated into the Twenty-second Louisiana Volunteers aforementioned. There are also a few men of the late Eighth Louisiana Battalion of Heavy Artillery and the Appeal Battery; the last-named battery is now disorganized, or, if organized, is in the Trans-Mississippi Department. There is one fully mounted company of cavalry in this camp, composed of detachments from different regiments, and were acting in that capacity at the time of their capture in Vicksburg. During a visit last fall in the parishes of Saint Tammany and Washington, East La., I found a large number of men, mostly belonging to independent companies of cavalry, who were anxious to attach themselves to a command intended for a service indicated by you, and I believe that a battalion of such men could be raised in that section. I have the honor herewith to forward the inclosed document from Lieutenant Sclater, commanding the Second Alabama Light Artillery. I feel satisfied that this officer could fulfill the statements made in his communication, and would be a most valuable acquisition to your command. The breaking up of the consolidated Twenty-second Louisiana Volunteers would be an excellent opportunity to procure material, as I am informed by officers of that regiment that the men will be permitted to attach themselves to such commands as they may wish. Having thus laid before you, general, an imperfect list of such men as I presume may be obtained for your contemplated brigade, I would respectfully state that a large num-

ber of men would volunteer for such purposes, more especially, if, as you have suggested, the Government would allow prize money upon the capture of vessels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GRAYSON,
Captain, First Louisana Artillery.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP OF PAROLED PRISONERS,
Near Demopolis, May 13, 1864.

Capt. J. B. GRAYSON,
Commanding, &c.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that there are about twenty men of my company now on parole who would be glad to join me in the service of which you were speaking, and the most of whom could mount themselves. I am also satisfied that if allowed the opportunity I could increase the number to a sufficiency to man a battery of the description mentioned. For myself it is the very service I should like to engage in, and I would bend all my energies not only to recruiting the battery but to rendering it effective.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. SCLATER,
First Lieutenant, Emanuel's Battery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Abingdon, Va., May 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MORELOCK,
Commanding Third Tennessee Cavalry:

The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move with your command to Carter's Depot, establish a picket station at that point, and observe the approaches leading to it from the direction of Knoxville. Should an enemy make his appearance you will communicate the fact immediately to these headquarters and to the picket stationed at Kingsport. You are not to hold this position any longer than you feel you can do so with safety.

By command of Brigadier-General Jones:

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., *May 15, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST,
Tupelo:

Enemy struck Central road at Vaughan's Station, and destroyed a few trestles between that point and Big Black bridge, from which they were repulsed with heavy loss. Enemy now retiring toward Benton. General Adams fought main force near Pickens Station.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

TUPELO, MISS., *May 15, 1864.*

General S. D. LEE,
Demopolis, Ala.:

Have three regiments at Panola and Grenada (Buford's division) move south to Corinth to-morrow. Forage tax in kind is getting scarce on the road. I propose, with your permission, to leave McCulloch's brigade here and send General Chalmers with Gholson's and Neely's brigades, near Aberdeen, to have their horses shod up and to be drilled, and where they can get corn.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TUPELO, MISS., *May 15, 1864.*

General S. D. LEE:

There are about 1,000 men in my command who left the army at its reorganization in spring of 1862. Orders are here to return these men to their command. This will break up Bell's and Neely's brigades and lead to desertion. The immediate execution of orders will be productive of harm, and I ask a suspension of their surrender for sixty days. On being furnished with rolls of their names I can hereafter safely effect their return without injury to my command and detriment to the public service. As it is important, be good enough to telegraph at once to War Office and ask that the order may be suspended for the present.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Demopolis, Ala.:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you this evening, suggesting the removal of a portion of my command to Aberdeen, or that vicinity, for the purpose of drilling, shoeing, and to procure a supply of forage. I also telegraphed you to-day in regard to members of my command who are deserters or absentees from other commands. Some officers are here from infantry to identify and get their men. I have given them free access to the muster-rolls in order to get a list of men claimed, but I am firmly of the opinion that until such times as all the regiments who have absentees here can be represented and have officers present to identify their men, that any attempt on the part of the few officers now here to recover their men will result in the loss of 800 or 900 men; for, as soon as you commence arresting, the balance, anticipating a similar fate, will take to the woods with arms, equipments, and horses. If all were known and could be taken at once, it might do; but I recommend, under existing circumstances, that the delivery of any portion of these troops be suspended for at least sixty days, or until my command is at some point where it can be surrounded with infantry and the men taken, and arms, equipments, and horses retained. General Buford's division and Morton's and Rice's batteries go to Corinth to-morrow. I shall go up there myself on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning with General Hodge, and remain until the last of the week, leaving my office and headquarters here. I have three regiments at Grenada and

Panola, amounting to about 1,100 men, which I presume will be force sufficient. McGuirk's, or rather General Gholson's brigade, is green and imperfectly armed, and I think it best to leave Colonel McCulloch's brigade at this place, and let General Chalmers take Neely's and Gholson's commands to some place near Aberdeen and shoe up their stock. The difficulty of getting tax corn delivered on the road for the cars is that the planters cannot well spare their teams to haul it, all their stock being required to cultivate their crops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[MAY 16, 1864.—For Lee to Johnston, in reference to movement of Forrest into Middle Tennessee, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 719, and for Lee to Cooper, reporting operations on Central railroad, &c., see Part I, p. 10.]

DEMOPOLIS, *May 16, 1864.*
(Received 17th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Forrest telegraphs there are 1,000 men in two of his brigades from West Tennessee who left the army at its reorganization in the spring of 1862. There are orders for these to be returned to their commands at once. If executed absolutely will cause much desertion and injury to his new command. A suspension of the order for sixty days is asked, and the order may be gradually executed. I recommend a gradual execution of the order, as Forrest's command has just been organized.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 18, 1864.

Major RIELY:

Await action of Secretary or General Bragg.

C[OOPER].

TUPELO, MISS., *May 16, 1864.*

Major-General LEE:

Following just received:

HOLLY SPRINGS, *May 15.*

General FORREST:

Scouts near Memphis report 14th instant: Grand review, 4,500 cavalry, 4,000 negroes, 7,000 infantry. Preparations making for raid after you. Can't hear when to start. Lines closed and have to get information by scouting in force Olive Branch and Germantown daily. Five to ten regiments cavalry at White's Station.

THOS. HENDERSON,
Captain Independent Scouts.

Respectfully forwarded.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

$500 reward.

TUPELO, MISS., *May 16, 1864.*

The crime of horse stealing has become one of the most frequent, if it is not one of the most common, crimes in and around the army. Not a day passes without many complaints being made from both officers and soldiers and citizens. It must be stopped, and the major-general commanding is determined if severe punishment inflicted on those convicted of it will stop it that it shall be done. No mercy will be shown in those cases. The above reward will be paid by me for the detection, delivery, and conviction of any officer or private of this command guilty of horse stealing.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 16, 1864.

[Brigadier-General CHALMERS:]

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that he desires Col. R. McCulloch to take from his brigade, without regard to company or regiment, 500 of his best and most reliable men, and the best mounted men in his command, placing them in companies of fifty men each under a complement of officers. You will see that these men all have the best of arms, and have them uniformly armed. If practicable let them be armed also with pistols. They will be placed under command of Lieut. Col. R. A. McCulloch, of the Second Missouri Cavalry. You will have them provided with three days' cooked rations and one day's rations of forage. A report of the character of the arms which they have will be at once made, so that they can be provided with the forty rounds of ammunition to the man, with which he desires [them] to be supplied. This command will be reported to the major-general commanding at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. Capt. W. H. Forrest will be placed in command of one of the companies. A similar selection of 500 men, with the same instructions for their guidance, will be made by Col. J. J. Neely from his brigade, the command being given to Lieutenant-Colonel Logwood. You will place Col. Robert McCulloch in command of the brigade, supplying him with ten best wagons you have of six mules each.

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 16, 1864.

Col. R. McCULLOCH,
Commanding Brigade, Tupelo, Miss.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you detail 500 of the best men, with the best horses of your brigade, without regard to regiments or companies, for special service. They will be organized into ten companies of fifty men each, and Lieut. Col. R. A. McCulloch, Second Missouri Cavalry, will be placed in command of the detachment. They will be thoroughly armed with the best gun of the same caliber and with pistols, if possible, and will be provided with three days' cooked rations, one day's forage in forage-sacks, and forty rounds of ammunition to the man. A report of the caliber of the guns

and of the amount of ammunition required will be forwarded at once, so that it may be supplied, if necessary. All the horses for the expedition will be shod; and, if possible, each man will be provided with two extra horseshoes and nails to put them on. Capt. W. H. Forrest, Crews' battalion, will be placed in command of one of the companies of the detachment. Five of the best wagons and teams, of six mules each, in the brigade, will be sent with the detachment. A similar detachment will be made from Neely's brigade, which will be ordered to report to you. You will assume command of both detachments and report with them to the major-general commanding, at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, May 18, for duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Strength of Forrest's Cavalry, Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, C. S. Army, commanding, May 16, 1864, as shown by inspection reports: headquarters Tupelo, Miss.

Troops.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.	Pieces of artillery.
Chalmers' division	4,401	4,743	7,348	4,067	.....
Buford's division	3,908	4,154	6,125	3,615	.....
Gholson's brigade	1,350	1,469	2,707	1,213	.....
Artillery	287	321	431	268	16
Escorts	58	65	93	57	.....
Total	10,004	10,752	16,704	9,220	16

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Dublin, May 17, 1864.

General S. COOPER:

I received a telegram from you several days since to order Brigadier-General Vaughn's brigade to Staunton as soon as he could be spared from this department. As the condition of our supplies and the absence of a part of his command in North Carolina necessitates still delay in his departure, I respectfully ask to retain these troops for the purpose of reclaiming East Tennessee from the enemy. I feel assured, from the reports made by my scouts, Knoxville and all east of that point can be taken by the troops under my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 20, 1864.

General Bragg has directed me verbally to telegraph General Jones to retain Vaughn's brigade within his command.

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 17, 1864.—For Cooper to S. D. Lee, Lee to Johnston, Polk to Lee, and Forrest to Lee, in relation to Forrest's movement into Middle Tennessee, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 723.]

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.,
May 17, 1864.

Maj. T. H. PRICE,
Ordnance Officer, Selma, Ala.:

Owing to circumstances I am compelled to have 3,000 stand of arms and accouterments immediately. You will, therefore, turn them over to Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, now in Selma.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.,
May 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel KENNARD,
Ordnance Officer, Selma, Ala.:

I have directed Major Price to turn over to you 3,000 stand of arms and accouterments; ship them immediately, under charge of an officer, to General Forrest at Tupelo. Let there be no delay or mistake.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
May 17, 1864.

Colonel KENNARD, *Demopolis:*

General Withers ships 3,000 stand of small-arms to-day from Montgomery; stop them at Selma or Demopolis in place of those sent to Forrest.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MERIDIAN, MISS.,
May 17, 1864.

Major-General FORREST, *Tupelo:*

I send you 3,000 stand of arms to-morrow from Demopolis, and about 2,000 accouterments. Has Gholson's brigade got accouterments? Did you receive the countermand to your move?

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

TUPELO,
May 17, 1864.

Major-General LEE:

Dispatch received. Will await further orders. Will be at Corinth to-morrow. Write you fully this evening.*

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

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*See Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 723.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, May 17, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Since writing to the major-general commanding this morning, I have had an interview with several persons from Memphis and from that neighborhood, and all agree in the opinion that preparations are being made by the enemy for a move or raid into Mississippi. Unless there are indications of a move on Yazoo City and from thence on Central road by the enemy, I would suggest to the major-general commanding that the two regiments at Grenada, under command of Colonel Duckworth, be ordered up to Oxford, for the purpose of meeting any move from Memphis in that direction. Have ordered Captain Henderson, commanding scouts, to telegraph you promptly all information of importance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, May 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will countermand the order for the movement of the 1,000 picked men under Col. R. McCulloch, as issued on yesterday.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ADAMS, *Canton:*

Two howitzers leave Demopolis for you to-morrow. Send horses to terminus of road for them. Will send two rifle pieces as soon as they can be got. Would like you to have two additional pieces, but have only twenty horses for them. Can you furnish either horses or mules?

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MERIDIAN, *May 18, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Cipher dispatch of 17th received.* Do not deem it prudent to make movement suggested now, as force of 4,500 cavalry and 10,000 infantry, white and negroes, were reviewed in Memphis on the 14th, and a raid is expected. Lines are closed at Memphis. Have taken Trans-Mississippi arms for unarmed with Forrest.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[MAY 18, 1864.—For Lee to Polk, in reference to movement of Forrest, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 726.]

* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 723.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY FOR MISSISSIPPI,
Meridian, May 18, 1864.

Major ELLIOTT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, Comdg. Dept.:

MAJOR: I respectfully call the attention of the commanding general to the difficulties under which the commissary department of this State is now laboring, through lack of transportation to move supplies, and of warehouses for the stores already collected. The difficulties have greatly increased since the destruction of railroads and depots in February last by the enemy. The railroads have been partially repaired, but the connection remains broken with sections of the State, where many supplies have already been collected. On the line of the railroads north of Canton, New Orleans and Jackson and Mississippi Central, a large amount of bacon has for months been awaiting transportation. On the road south of Jackson, in the neighborhood of Brookhaven and Woodville, the same remark is applicable. These stores are not only in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, but they are now of no use to the Confederacy, since in their present condition they administer neither to the army nor the people. Every possible application has been made by me for wagon transportation to move these supplies. I have applied to army headquarters, to the chief quartermaster of the State, to Major Paxton, chief of transportation, to all officers, in fine, who I thought might have the power to assist me. So far I have been unsuccessful. A train of sixteen wagons made one trip with bacon from Canton to this place, and has hauled a few supplies from Canton to Brandon. With that exception, I have had no help. The amount of stores collected in all parts of the State and awaiting transportation to railroads is very large, and a still larger amount could be collected by my officers if it were not inexpedient to do so under present circumstances. A few days since Maj. James Hamilton, controlling quartermaster tax in kind for Mississippi, wrote to me to receive the stores collected by his officers, as he wished his depots emptied in preparation for the new crops. I replied that it was impossible for me to assist him. Under date of 16th instant he replies:

> I shall be obliged to order the sale of articles at distant depots, which I regret, as the army will probably need them. Our warehouses must soon be cleared for the new crop, and this cannot be delayed beyond about 10th of July. Please direct your subordinate officers to aid us with their transportation to the full extent of their power.

It is very important that some warehouses should be erected in this part of the State to supply those destroyed. A commissary building has been put up here, but it has already broken down, and additional room is needed. I have a large amount of salt, received from Virginia, which I wish to store for distribution throughout the State. There is not a warehouse on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad south of Columbus which will answer the purpose. A warehouse is much needed at Enterprise, that being the depot for several counties. The importance of this subject, I doubt not, will be evident to the commanding general, and I respectfully ask of him such assistance as he may be able to give, by placing transportation at my disposal and by issuing the proper orders for the erection of suitable warehouses at this and other points.

I am, major, very respectfully,

W. H. DAMERON,
Major and Chief Commissary of Subsistence for Mississippi.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., May 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding, &c., Tupelo, Miss.:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, and to say in reply that he approves of your suggestion in reference to sending two brigades to Aberdeen for the purpose of recruiting, &c., but that he still wishes Gholson's brigade to be sent to report to General Adams. Three thousand stand of small-arms leave Demopolis to-day for your command, with a limited supply of accouterments, and it is the general's wish that at least 600 of Gholson's men should be armed and equipped at once and put in condition for efficient service. If the supply of arms and accouterments are sufficient he would prefer the whole brigade being properly armed; but if this cannot be done the brigade must be sent with the above number of efficient men to General Adams, and the remainder can be properly supplied afterward. As regards the return to their proper commands of men who have joined your command without authority, the general directs me to say that he has requested of the War Department that the orders on the subject should be suspended for sixty days, in compliance with your wishes.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, *May 18, 1864.*

Major-General LEE:

Gholson's command has nothing. Dispatch received countermanding move.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Canton, Miss.:

Am aware of the insufficiency of your force, and am correcting it. What force have the enemy in Vicksburg and vicinity?

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., May 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS:

GENERAL: I received your telegram this morning relative to the enemy being in Yazoo City and expecting to embark to Vicksburg, and about General Dennis being at Big Black, ready for a raid into Hinds County. I am aware, general, of the insufficiency of your force to prevent raids from Vicksburg, and will send you Gholson's brigade, recently mustered into the C. S. service, in a few days. It is now unarmed, but arms and accouterments will go to Tupelo to-day

for them, and I have ordered 600 effective men to be supplied with accouterments. All will be supplied with arms (1,200), and the balance of the accouterments furnished as early as practicable. With this addition to your force you will then be able, I hope, to cope with the raiding parties of the enemy and restore confidence. As you are aware, General Polk took with him all the infantry and my old command, so it is necessary for you to be very active. It is necessary for me to keep a considerable force in North Mississippi to repel any raid from Memphis into the prairie country, or operate against any force from North Alabama, as the enemy now hold Decatur, which is strongly fortified. Everything available has been sent to Johnston. I am anxious to send you an additional section of artillery, but can only raise about twenty horses. Can you assist me in the shape of horses and mules? Paxton has orders to send everything to Johnston. I desire you as soon as your force will permit to keep a force near Rodney to operate on the river with a section of artillery.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Tupelo, Miss.:

Following dispatch just received from Captain Henderson:

Memphis scout reports last night force in and around there 10,000 whites, and evidently a move on hand. Can't get particulars. Scouting parties at Germantown and Olive Branch daily. Byhalia scout, 2 o'clock to-day, reports ten regiments still camped at White's Station. A move of some sort on hand. Will know to-morrow night.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MERIDIAN, *May 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Tupelo:

The probabilities are that Duckworth will remain at Grenada for some time. His command will have to remain, so you had better send him his wagons.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 61. } *Tupelo, Miss., May 19, 1864.*

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II. Lieut. Col. S. M. Hyams, Second Missouri Cavalry, is assigned temporarily to the command of the First Regiment Mississippi Partisan Rangers, pending the action of the War Department upon the recommendations forwarded for field officers of that regiment.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Light batteries in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

	Batteries.	Location.	12-pounder Napoleons.	6-pounder guns (brass).	10-pounder (brass).	12-pounder howitzers.	20-pounder Parrotts.	3-inch rifles.	3-inch rifles (iron).	3.3-inch rifles.	Sawyer guns, caliber 3.67.	9-pounder Napoleons.
	French's division.											
1	Guibor's battery, Capt. Henry Guibor.	Montevallo, Ala	4									
2	Hoskins' battery, Capt. James A. Hoskins.	do	2		2							
3	Winston's battery, Capt. William C. Winston.	do	2									
	District of the Gulf.											
4	Culpeper's battery, Capt. James F. Culpeper.	Mobile, Ala	2			2						
5	Yates' battery, Capt. James H. Yates.	do	4									
6	Dawson's battery	do					4					
7	Tarrant's battery, Capt. Edward Tarrant.	Pollard, Ala				2		2				
8	Tobin's battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.	do				2		2				
	Forrest's cavalry command.											
9	Morton's battery, Capt. John W. Morton.	Tupelo, Miss						4				
10	Thrall's battery, Capt. J. C. Thrall.	do		4								
11	Rice's battery, Capt. T. W. Rice	do		4								
12	Walton's battery, Capt. E. S. Walton.	do			2	2						
	Lee's cavalry command.											
13	King's battery, Capt. Houston King.	Tuscaloosa, Ala						3	1			
14	Ratliff's battery, Capt. W. T. Ratliff.	Canton, Miss		2		1				1		
15	Croft's battery, Capt. Edward Croft.	Tuscaloosa, Ala				2		2				
16	Waties' battery, Capt. John Waties.	do			2	2						
	Scott's command.											
17	Barlow's battery, Capt. W. P. Barlow.	East Louisiana									2	2
18	Holmes' battery, Capt. Eugene Holmes.	do		2		2						

JAMES L. HOOLE,
Captain and Acting Chief of Artillery.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 19, 1864.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 10. } *Meridian, Miss., May 19, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. Surg. Lucien McDowell is hereby assigned as chief surgeon of Brigadier-General Chalmers' division of cavalry.

By command of Major-General Lee:

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *May 20, 1864.*

General WILLIAM E. JONES, *Dublin Depot:*

Retain Vaughn's brigade in your command.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Meridian, Miss., May 20, 1864.*

The discretionary power given to officers to destroy railroads and railroad stock that are in danger of falling into the possession of the enemy having been greatly abused, it is hereby ordered that no officer in this department, without express orders from these headquarters, shall destroy any railroad or stock thereon, unless the same is actually in use and possession of the enemy.

By command of Major-General Lee:

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 20, 1864.—For Lee to Forrest, in reference to movement into Middle Tennessee and operations in Mississippi and Alabama, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 729.]

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, May 20, 1864.

[Brigadier-General CHALMERS:]

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that you will at once transmit the following orders to Colonel Duckworth, at Oxford: He wishes him to get up three days' rations of corn for at least 1,500 horses at Oxford; also two days' rations of forage at Panola for a portion of General Gholson's brigade, say 400 or 500 horses. He will also get up two days' rations of corn and forage for his command to move with to this point; also two days' rations of provisions for Gholson's command, say 1,500, at Oxford. The above orders are given with a view of returning the forces under him to his own division, Brigadier-General Gholson's command being intended to take its place. You will further instruct him to put the railroad in good running repair from Oxford to Abbeville, if not in that condition now.

Very respectfully, general,

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

COTTON-GIN, MISS., *May 20, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your order of 12th instant, received yesterday; am also in receipt of an order from General Lee, of the 15th instant. The following is a true copy of General Lee's order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA., *Demopolis, May 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Capt. F. M. Armstrong will report with his unattached cavalry company to Lieut. Col. M. T. Polk, commanding post Aberdeen, for provost duty.

By command of Major-General Lee:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Nothing would give me more pleasure than to report to you for duty but I have been instructed to obey the latter order, as my company is made up entirely of men between seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. M. ARMSTRONG,
Captain, Commanding Company.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 20, 1864.*

Colonel DUCKWORTH,
Grenada:

Move with your command to Oxford to be in position to meet any raid from Memphis. Keep General Forrest and myself well informed of movements of enemy. Enemy has left Yazoo City and gone to Vicksburg.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

SELMA, *May 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

I have applied to General Maury for some 12-pounders, or less sizes, also artillery companies, and an efficient officer to take charge of artillery. Please request him to supply my wants where practicable. A large portion of the forces for defense of this place are detailed conscripts without drill, being barely organized. I ought to take them in hand at once, but to do so would stop all Government work. What shall I do? The enemy occupy Rome. It will take great efforts to put the place in state of defense. Two miles and a half of the works are unfavorably located, being commanded by a ridge of higher ground encircling the works from many points, enfilading the line, and commanding the rear face of our works. I have ordered Thomas' regiment here.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, &c.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 20, 1864.*

General G. J. PILLOW,
Selma:

I asked General Maury for artillerists for you this morning. Don't stop the Government work. I will send you more men. Nothing but cavalry raid could reach Selma. This can be readily repulsed with what you will have. My object is to be ready. I do not anticipate the enemy raiding it to Selma, as they have enough to occupy them—their front—which to them is all important now. Let me know your wants and they shall be filled as far as practicable. Need not release the prisoners.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile:

It is possible the enemy may attempt a raid on Selma from Rome. Can you spare me, say, 800 men?

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile:

Can you spare me a good company of light artillery for Selma?

S. D. LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MOBILE, *May 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

It will be impossible to send you any troops; orders from Richmond to send them elsewhere.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PILLOW,
Selma, Ala.:

Order Colonel O'Neal to proceed at once with his regiment to Richmond, Va., and report to General Cooper. Order Ball's regiment to Selma. No troops can be got from Mobile.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS, AND E. LA.,
Meridian, Miss., May 21, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Paragraph VIII, Special Orders, No. 130, from these headquarters, assigning Surg. W. C. McCaleb as chief surgeon of brigade, General Chalmers' division, is hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, May 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: According to your verbal instructions, I have been collecting all unattached companies for the purpose of completing organizations, and find, according to the letter of Captain Armstrong,* that in one case my order has clashed with yours. Wishing to avoid any-

* See p. 611.

thing of the kind, I have thought it best to send Major Harris, who commands a battalion in General Gholson's brigade, down to see you and confer with you as to filling up his command to a regiment. Orders have been given prohibiting the raising of new cavalry commands, and, if desirable to fill up the two battalions of General Gholson's brigade, I presume it will have to be done with detached companies already organized. General Gholson's brigade is composed of three regiments and two battalions, but has only men enough to make about three full regiments. General Bragg's order was to receive them as they were, and General Gholson to command them, and I send Major Harris down to confer with you in regard to filling them up or consolidating them, respectfully asking that you will give such orders as may be necessary in the premises. I would also be glad to have a list of all companies in this section acting under your orders, not attached to any regular command or detached from other commands for conscript or other duty, that my orders to gather up companies may not interfere with your own. Major Harris is anxious to fill up his battalion to a regiment, and has several companies on their way to him, and if it can be done with unattached Mississippi companies I think it ought to be done.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 63. } *Tupelo, Miss., May 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Division commanders will hold a dress parade to-morrow morning of their entire commands on foot, at which time all men named in the accompanying schedule, respectively, belonging to the regiments of the two divisions, will be arrested by their division commanders, to wit: In the First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers—in Stewart's regiment, 91; in Forrest's regiment, 16; Duff's regiment, 1; Seventh and Twelfth Regiments, 89; in Neely's regiment, 94; as per individual names in list of each regiment forwarded herewith. In the Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. Buford—in the Second Tennessee Regiment, 17; in Newsom's regiment, 88; in Wilson's regiment, 96; in Russell's regiment, 97; in Faulkner's regiment, 64; as per individual names given in list of each regiment forwarded herewith. When arrested, a guard abundantly strong will be placed over them, and they will at once be sent forward to the headquarters of the major-general commanding. Their arms and equipments will be turned over to brigade ordnance officers; their horses will be turned over to division quartermaster, who will have them appraised and give receipts for the same.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 13. } *Tupelo, Miss., May 21, 1864.*

I. The following named officers are announced upon the staff of the brigadier-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected ac-

cordingly: Surg. L. McDowell, to be chief surgeon of division; Capt. E. Daly, Company A, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, division picket officer.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. J. GHOLSON,
Commanding Brigade, near Tupelo:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that your command be put in readiness to move to the vicinity of Abbeville and Panola with as little delay as possible. The troops will be provided with two days' cooked rations, one day's forage of shelled corn in forage-sacks, and sixty rounds of ammunition to the man, forty of which will be carried in cartridge-boxes and twenty in the ordnance wagons. If you have not already a proper ordnance train for your brigade, the brigadier-general commanding directs that one be provided immediately, to consist of five of the best wagons and teams in the brigade. The wagons should have double covers, with good bows and light bodies; the teams must be of six good mules, and the harness and everything appertaining to them should be of the best quality. A supply of arms is expected by the train to-day. You will send in your ordnance officer at once with requisition for such arms and ammunition as you may need. The general desires that you should move on to-morrow if possible, or if not then, as soon thereafter as practicable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—If it is impossible for you to get up an ordnance train for your brigade at once, you will proceed to make the other arrangements for moving, letting the men take forty rounds of ammunition each and leaving your ordnance officer here to bring on the remainder as soon as an ordnance train can be prepared. Major Severson, chief quartermaster Forrest's cavalry, says that he will be able to provide you with an ordnance train within three days.

W. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 21, 1864.

Col. W. L. DUCKWORTH,
Commanding, &c., Oxford, Miss.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that General Gholson's brigade will be ordered to relieve your command as soon as it can be put in condition to move, which will probably be on to-morrow or the next day, and that as soon as you are relieved you will return with your command to this place. Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, commanding Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, is

ordered to report to you and will return with you; in the mean time you will proceed at once to collect at Oxford for General Gholson's command two days' rations for 1,600 men, and two days' forage of corn for 500 horses. You will also collect at Oxford two days' rations of corn for your own command, including the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, to supply them on the march to this place. If the railroad between Oxford and Abbeville is not in good running order you will have the necessary repairs made immediately.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 22, 1864.—For Lee to Bragg and Forrest to Lee, in relation to movement of troops to Army of Tennessee, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 734.]

[MAY 22, 1864.—For W. H. Forrest to Chalmers, reporting skirmish near Mount Pleasant, Miss., see Part I, p. 17.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 64. HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Tupelo, Miss., May 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. S. J. Gholson is assigned to duty as commanding officer of the brigade of Mississippi State Troops recently turned over by that State to the Confederate States, and now commanded by Col. John McGuirk. Brigadier-General Gholson will report for duty with his brigade to Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers, commanding First Division.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN., *Abingdon, Va., May 23, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: No order has reached me merging the Departments of East Tennessee and Western Virginia, though telegrams have reached me from you which would imply such had been done. I was directed by General Bragg to watch the enemy coming from Kanawha, and in co-operating with General Jenkins I found myself in the Department of Western Virginia. Now my command is in both departments, and I will continue to command both until further orders or the arrival of a superior officer.

Very respectfully,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, May 23, 1864.*

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V. In the absence of Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones will assume command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *May 23, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General POLK:

Chalmers is moving to Montevallo. Orders sent to Roddey yesterday morning to send force to Talladega.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MAY 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General PILLOW,
Selma:

Send order in my name to Roddey for half his available force to go to Talladega without delay. Have sent orders by another route to same effect.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Meridian, Miss., May 23, 1864.*

Capt. Lewis H. Kennerly, First Missouri Infantry, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the major-general commanding, and is charged with the examination of courts-martial records.

By command of Major-General Lee:

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 23, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to herewith inclose a tabular report of the number of troops carried away by Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers this morning.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

Field return of Brigadier-General Chalmers' division.

Aggregate present for duty:	
Brigadier-General Gholson's brigade	1,265
First Brigade, Col. J. J. Neely commanding	1,389
Second Brigade, Col. R. McCulloch commanding	1,629
One battery	78
Total	4,361

Duff's regiment, Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, and Duckworth's regiment, two 10-pounder Parrott guns, and two 12-pounder field howitzers, numbering about 1,200 men, are at Oxford and Panola on detached service.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Tupelo, May 23, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

No return from this brigade this morning.

The following report of deserters from the brigade since yesterday has been received:

From Twelfth Tennessee	7
From Fourteenth Tennessee	50
From Fifteenth Tennessee	58
Higgs' company	11
Total	126
Aggregate present—	
On yesterday	1,629
Deducted	126
	1,503

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

Respectfully submitted.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 23, 1864.*

Colonel DUCKWORTH, *Oxford:*

Develop the enemy's strength at once, so as to find out their intention.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 24, 1864.

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XIV. The following-named officers are relieved from duty in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and will report

to Maj. Gen. John H. Forney for assignment: Maj. S. Croom, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. H. W. Williams, quartermaster; Surg. J. C. Nidelet, Provisional Army, C. S.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77. HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Meridian, May 24, 1864.*

Maj. G. B. Dyer is announced as chief commissary of the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Lee:

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Meridian, Miss., May 24, 1864.*

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VI. Capt. T. L. Maxwell, acting commissary of subsistence, will report to Brigadier-General Chalmers for assignment to temporary duty with Brigadier-General Gholson's brigade, at Columbus, Miss.

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By command of Major-General Lee:

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 24, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST,
Tupelo:

I wish a sufficient force left at Corinth to protect the railroad from raids and enable the cars to supply the destitute families in that vicinity.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Tupelo, May 24, 1864.*

I. The Seventh Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Duckworth, the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Duff, and the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, will hereafter be known as the Sixth Brigade, and will report for duty to Col. E. W. Rucker, who will assume command of it. Colonel Rucker will act under verbal instructions from these headquarters.

II. Capt. J. C. Thrall, with his battery, will immediately report for duty to Colonel Rucker, to whose brigade it is assigned.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
[*May 24* [?], *1864.*]

Capt. W. H. FORREST,
Commanding Company, Crews' Battalion:

CAPTAIN: The brigadier-general commanding directs that after having accomplished the objects of paragraph IX, Special Orders, No. 60, and destroyed the railroad bridges, &c., between Moscow and Memphis, you fall back with your command along the State line and move southward, arresting and turning over to the proper officers all deserters and conscripts and all persons guilty of unlawful practices with the enemy or of acts of robbery and violence. Especial attention will be given to arresting the robbers and thieves with which the border is infested, and in bringing them to justice. Under no circumstances will they be permitted to escape. You will keep couriers at Senatobia to receive and take you any orders that may be sent, and you will forward any information which you may obtain of the movements of the enemy to these headquarters by telegraph. You will seize all cotton going toward the enemy's lines without proper authority, and will turn it over, with the wagons and teams, to the proper officers, to be disposed of according to law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., May 24, 1864.

Col. E. W. RUCKER,
Commanding Sixth Brigade:

COLONEL: In accordance with orders given, you will proceed at once to Oxford with the Thrall battery, and assume command as a brigade of the Seventh Tennessee, Duff's regiment, and Chalmers' (Mississippi, Eighteenth) battalion. Capt. B. F. Saunders, with his company of scouts, now operating in the Mississippi River bottom, is also ordered to report to you; and Capt. W. H. Forrest, commanding squadron of Forrest's old regiment, will also report to you temporarily. They are now in the vicinity of or scouting in the direction of Memphis. The major-general commanding directs that you will keep a regiment at Panola, one at Oxford or Abbeville, the other in front scouting well toward the enemy. You will supply these commands with forage from Grenada by railroad, as there is no surplus in the country. Also see that your command is fully armed and equipped, sending requisitions in due form for what is required. He directs that you will arrest all stragglers and deserters and send them to the nearest enrollment and conscript rendezvous. All deserters from cavalry commands you will dismount and disarm, and send them also, turning over to the quartermaster their horses and to your ordnance officer their arms. All unattached companies or squads you may find you will gather up and organize into full companies, and place them in Chalmers' battalion until it is raised to a regiment. Notify these headquarters when ready for inspection and organization, and he will send an inspector-general to muster them. Companies not legally organized, who refuse to report, you will arrest the officers and send them to these headquarters, and

dismount and send the men as above to the nearest conscript office or camp. Dismount and send as conscripts all squads who refuse to report. When men are dismounted you will have the horses turned over to the quartermaster, valued, and receipts given to the owners. You will also require the ordnance officer to give receipts for the arms. You will inspect the courier-line from this to Oxford, relieving all men and all details on the line or in your section belonging to Chalmers' division, and ordering them to report to these headquarters. General Buford will relieve the line from this to Pontotoc, and you must establish the line from Oxford to Pontotoc, unless the men already there belong to your command. Should those east of Pontotoc belong to your command, they will be relieved by General Buford and sent to you. You will order an inspection of your command, and all public horses or captured horses suitable you will place in your artillery until it is properly fitted up. If you find that the enemy are not moving against you, the major-general directs that you will send 200 good men, under a competent officer, to scour the Mississippi bottom and gather up all deserters, stragglers, and conscripts. A large trade is going on with the enemy by citizens and others carrying cotton and bringing out supplies. You will allow no cotton to pass your lines, except on pass approved by the major-general commanding department; in fact, stop all communication with the enemy on the road or at Memphis, as far as practicable.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PILLOW,
Selma:

I sent orders to Roddey early this morning. A considerable cavalry force is now moving for protection of works. Push your new brigade up in advance, say to Talladega.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., May 24, 1864.

Col. THOMAS H. ROSSER,
Commandant of Post, Selma, Ala.:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 20th has been received, and I have the honor to state in reply that General Pillow was placed in command of the troops around Selma and Montgomery by a telegraphic order from General Lee, and that no other orders on the subject have been issued, General Lee not deeming it expedient to do so as yet. For the present you will please forward your communications through General Pillow.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Camp Polk, May 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Comdg. Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that, from information received from my scouts, I learn that a large portion of Banks' army has passed down the river, a portion has stopped at Morganza, on Morgan's Bend, and that about 10,000 have gone up the river, to what point is not known. The garrisons in Port Hudson and Baton Rouge are small. I have from 1,200 to 1,400 effective men, and could at any time have captured either place had I thought that the result warranted the sacrifice of many excellent soldiers. My operations have been confined to damaging transports and annoying gun-boats, with such good success that had the Parrott guns, for which I made earnest appeals, been sent me, I could have effectually stopped the navigation of the river. There are so many roads, as you know, general, by which the river can be reached, that by changing position in the night the enemy can be advantageously assailed, and at points entirely unlooked for. There are in this district fragments of infantry commands, which I desire to be allowed to consolidate into a regiment of mounted infantry, to be used as a support to the artillery. These fragments are composed of three companies of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Infantry, 100 and more men of the Miles Legion, and the Ninth Battalion Louisiana Infantry, commanded by Major Bynum, whose application to assemble and organize his command has been forwarded. These men would form a most serviceable corps, and as many of them are in the enemy's lines, a greater portion of Miles' Legion and seven companies of Twenty-seventh Louisiana Infantry being west of the Mississippi River, I believe that this character of service will induce them to return to duty, and that they cannot be assembled together by any other mode than by the inducement of being mounted.

I have with me Colonel Gober, formerly in command of a regiment of Louisiana infantry, and unattached by reason of his regiment being consolidated with another from the same State, who was ordered to report to me by Lieutenant-General Polk, to be placed in command of the Ninth Battalion Louisiana Cavalry. As this battalion had just emerged from a turmoil of discontent and insubordination, and had been brought by Maj. F. N. Ogden, now in command, into a highly disciplined state, and as Lieutenant-Colonel Wingfield strongly insisted upon his rights to command it, I deemed it more judicious not to make a change in the command, and have, therefore, kept Colonel Gober unattached. I now propose that Colonel Gober shall have command of the regiment of mounted infantry. He has been represented to me as an energetic officer, and appears to be a man of intelligence and of a military bearing. The other field officers can be selected from the officers of these different commands, who may prove themselves fitted for the position. The time having expired for persons liable to conscription to select their commands, at my suggestion the conscript officer of this district has issued orders to the companies now in progress of organization to assemble in a camp for the purpose of being consolidated into a regiment or battalion, which will be effected by next Saturday week. When such command shall be turned over to me, all the men that my inspector shall deem unfit for field service will be sent in charge of an officer to their respective parishes, to be used in provost duty, in searching for absentees, &c., and to hold themselves

liable to be called upon for service in cases of emergency. These men will also be useful in farming pursuits, as they mostly come from a poor country, where white labor is employed. I would recommend that Colonel Lay be ordered to organize his command at once, to be a regiment or battalion, as the numbers may justify. Colonel Lay has used the utmost exertions to form his command, but I believe that his efforts have not been rewarded by commensurate success. Colonel Powers' command is complete as a regiment in companies and numbers, and nothing remains to be done but to appoint the field officers and to assign the companies their respective positions. The Ninth Battalion Louisiana Cavalry is also a regiment in respect to companies and numbers, but I have refrained from disturbing its existing status until the question in dispute for the field officer be settled. Captain Davidson, whose application to assemble and organize a company of the Pointe Coupée Artillery has been forwarded, possesses much influence in the country where the men are to be collected from, and as they are in what the enemy consider their own territory, it is much to be desired that Captain Davidson should succeed in his enterprise. I should like him to have a battery of four or two 20-pounder Parrotts. You may be surprised, general, at such a request, but with the force I shall have, and the knowledge of the advantages that this country possesses for attack, I am strongly of opinion that such a battery could be used with great success, and with perfect confidence for its protection.

I received an order from Lieutenant-General Polk, with a list of officers, to constitute a court-martial, but from the absence of some of the parties the court could not be convened. I therefore constituted one of my own selection, which, from my acquaintance with its members, I flatter myself that the efficiency of the service in this district will be greatly promoted. A list of the members of this court has been forwarded.

Surgeon Pope has forwarded an application for four additional assistant surgeons, which I hope you will consider favorably.

You must pardon me, general, if, in conclusion, I touch upon a subject somewhat out of the limit of my authority. This section of the country, though abounding in supplies sufficient for the subsistence of a force much larger than the one now occupying it, feels the necessity of a railroad communication. I cannot too strongly ask your attention to this want, and if you will permit me to undertake to put the road in running order between Tangipahoa and the upper portion of the district, I am confident that it can be done in less time and less expense to the Government than it could be by contract. From my acquaintance with many residents on and near the road I could gather a force sufficient for the work, and the general desire of parties dependent upon the road for travel warrants me in the belief that the work would be quickly and successfully accomplished.

Hoping, general, that you will excuse this lengthy trespass on your indulgence, and that my suggestions may meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding District.

Light batteries in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, commanded by Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee.

No.	Batteries.	Location.	12-pounder Napoleon guns.	12-pounder howitzers.	20-pounder Parrotts.	3-inch rifles.	6-pounder smooth-bore guns.	10-pounder Parrotts.	Sawyer guns.	9-pounder Napoleons.	3.3-inch rifles.	Guns in each command.
	Maury's command, Maj. D. Trueheart:											
1	Culpeper's battery	Mobile, Ala	2	2								
2	Yates' battery	do	4									
3	Third Missouri Battery	do			4							
4	Tobin's horse artillery	Pollard, Ala		2		2						16
	Forrest's command:											
5	Morton's battery	Tupelo, Miss				4						
6	Rice's battery	do					4					
7	Thrall's battery	do					4					
8	Hudson's battery	do		2				2				16
	Scott's cavalry command, Maj. John Rawle.											
9	Barlow's battery	East Louisiana							2	2		
10	Holmes' battery	do		2			2					8
	Wirt Adams' brigade:											
11	Ratliff's battery	Near Canton, Miss		1			2				1	4
			6	9	4	6	12	2	2	2	1	44

Maj. J. L. Wofford is the field officer of the artillery of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee's command; all the batteries but one are at present with General Johnston's army.

Maj. M. S. Ward, of Fourteenth Mississippi Battalion of Light Artillery, not on duty with his battalion, only one company being equipped.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. HOOLE,

Capt. and Actg. Chief of Artillery, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and E. La.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 24, 1864.*

Abstract from morning report of the troops in the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, Col. John S. Scott commanding, for May 24, 1864; Camp Polk, La.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Taken prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.
District staff	12			12	12		
Powers' regiment of cavalry	26	310	310	368	803		36
9th Louisiana Battalion of Cavalry	16	368	368	429	874	18	23
1st Louisiana Regiment of Cavalry	16	165	165	212	579	13	187
Bryan's company of cavalry	3	64	64	77	145		6
Mills' company of cavalry	3	68	68	76	107		10
Gonzales' company of cavalry	3	31	31	41	68		13
Norwood's company, 27th Louisiana Infantry (mounted)	2	31	31	37	52		1
Brown's company, 9th Louisiana [Battalion] Infantry (mounted)	1	30	30	31	73		
Battery light artillery	3	67	67	72	80		
Camp Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners	3	77	77	95	138		
Post officers	5			5	5		
Total	93	1,211	1,211	1,455	2,936	31	276

Artillery consists of five pieces—two Sawyer guns and caissons, two 9-pounder Napoleon, one 3-inch rifled, captured from enemy near Port Hudson, April 7, by Colonel Powers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 121. } *Richmond, May 25, 1864.*

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XXVIII. Capt. George C. Gibbs, C. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Federal prisons in Macon, Ga., to which place he will repair without delay. He will have the exclusive charge of the prisons and prison discipline, making his requisitions upon the commandant post for the necessary guard.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 26, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

Nineteen transports loaded with troops passed Grand Gulf, going up, on afternoon of 23d, and are now at Vicksburg, supposed to be Smith's troops from Red River, 10,000 strong.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, May 26, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have ordered scouts to Memphis on all sides, with a view to ascertain certainly what troops are there, and desire to know of the major-general commanding whether an expedition against the place would meet his approbation. I could have a supply of forage and rations sent to Panola and Abbeville by rail and could leave both points one morning and attack it the next; if the force is too heavy I can move above to Randolph with my command and batteries, and it would take 10,000 men to drive me off. A few hours' work would enable me to fight successfully all the so-called gun-boats they have, or I could move onto the Mississippi River at Commerce and obstruct the navigation of the river, having my flank well protected by Rucker's brigade in the direction of Memphis. It may be the means of preventing re-enforcements to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and I think it more than likely we can capture transports and supplies. Such a move may create diversions which will be of advantage. Anticipating a move into Middle Tennessee, I am satisfied the enemy have a force at Athens and Huntsville. I write for the purpose of knowing the wish of the major-general commanding or his views. If it should be thought best to go above Memphis on the river, I should leave Colonel Rucker, with 1,400 men, as at present, at Abbeville and Panola; if to Commerce, throw his force up to Coldwater and threaten Memphis; if to Memphis, would take everything with me, leaving my wagons, &c., at Abbeville and Panola. If it should become necessary to move into Middle Tennessee, it would be better to move from here than from Corinth, as it would be much nearer and the enemy would have but little opportunity to know of it until we reached Tuscumbia.

I am, very respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 26, 1864.*

COMMANDANT OF POST, *Columbus, Miss.:*

Send this dispatch to General Chalmers without delay, and give copy to commander of Gholson's brigade, at Columbus:

Gholson's brigade will proceed at once to Canton and report to General Adams.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Camp Polk, May 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Comdg. Dept. of Ala., Miss. and E. La., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: I avail myself of the occasion of the going of Col. J. H. Wingfield to your headquarters to report that from reliable information I learned that the enemy (Banks' army) had shipped six or seven boat loads of cavalry from Morganza to some point lower down on the Mississippi—whether to Port Hudson or Baton Rouge has not yet appeared. What their plans are I, of course, have not yet learned, but determined to move my command at once to Ascension Parish to procure as many mules and horses from the Government plantations as possible. I shall leave a sufficient force here to hold the enemy in check in the event of their moving out during my absence. If I am successful it will add greatly to the efficiency of my command, and if unsuccessful I shall see that they obtain no advantage over me. There are two stockade forts in Ascension guarded by about 500 cavalry each, without artillery, and while attacking them I shall threaten Baton Rouge, to prevent their getting in my rear. My force will be about 800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery. You will be duly informed of the result.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 26, 1864.

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XVII. The following-named officers will report without delay to Maj. Gen. J. M. Withers, commanding, &c., Montgomery, Ala., for assignment to duty in organizing the reserves of Alabama: Lieut. Col. T. Brooks, Fifteenth Tennessee Volunteers; Maj. S. C. Cooper, Forty-sixth Tennessee Volunteers.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS, *May 27, 1864.*

Capt. J. M. PEELER,
Commanding First Mississippi Regiment:
(Care Colonel McCollum, Columbus, Miss.)

Report with your regiment at this place as soon as transportation can be procured.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *May 27, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform the Department that I have completed, as far as in my power, the inspection of this department with the examination of Major-General Forrest's cavalry force, amounting to 9,220 effective men, stationed, at the time of my examination, at Verona, Tupelo, and Corinth. This force is principally of new recruits, and consequently undisciplined and undrilled; the material is good, the horses in tolerable condition, but the arms and equipments very deficient. It needs quite 3,000 guns and accouterments. The great extent of the department, and the constant movement of the forces, has not only delayed the obtaining the information required by the Department, but has necessarily rendered it, when obtained, to some extent, of an imperfect nature. I have the honor, however, herewith to forward full field returns of Forrest's cavalry and complete rosters of Loring's and French's divisions of infantry, of the engineer corps and conscript details, and of a portion of the cavalry*; such as are deficient will be forwarded by my instructions to the Department hereafter. After reflection I deemed it unwise to proceed to East Louisiana. The unsettled condition of the country, the total destruction of all facilities for transportation along the whole extent of country east of the Mississippi and west of Pearl River, if not causes sufficient to prevent the observations I desire to make in that region would have been characterized by such delay as to have made the information useless to the Department. I inclose also the map* of Alabama and Mississippi, referred to in a former report, containing, or rather exhibiting, the districts of police as arranged by Lieutenant-General Polk. I shall report in person at headquarters in Richmond so soon as I can make the journey.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. HODGE,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, May 27, 1864.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT,
Comdg. Dist. of S. W. Miss. and E. La., Clinton, La.:

COLONEL: Mr. W. D. Winter having been appointed by his Excellency Governor Allen, of Louisiana, an agent to get supplies for the families of soldiers and for the State guard, you will, on his application to you, permit such cotton as he requests to pass through your lines, not to exceed 1,000 bales.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 27, 1864.

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XIX. Maj. P. T. Glass, commissary of subsistence, will report to the commanding officer of the cavalry forces of Northern Alabama for assignment to duty.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*For Forrest's return see May 16, p. 604; the other inclosures not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 124. } *Richmond, May 28, 1864.*

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XIV. Capt. John B. Vinet, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the Engineer Department, and will report to Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Lockett, chief engineer, &c., at Demopolis, Ala.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, *May 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

The time has arrived, and if I can be spared and allowed 2,000 picked men from Buford's division and a battery of artillery, will attempt to cut enemy's communication in Middle Tennessee.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Canton, Miss.:

Gholson's brigade has been ordered to report to you at Canton. It left Columbus several days since.

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SELMA, *May 30, 1864.*
(Received 31st.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The troops in this department have six months' pay due them, and all disbursing officers are without funds. The want of money, both by officers and men, is great, and interferes with the proper performance of duty. Maj. A. B. Cooke has returned from Richmond, failing to get funds after every exertion. Is there no remedy?

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Quartermaster-General.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

MAY 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

This Department has made every exertion to procure funds, without success. Statements similar to this are reaching me almost every hour.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Third indorsement.]

JUNE 1, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

I have sent up so many similar applications and indorsements that it is useless to press them further on the Secretary of the Treasury. I have likewise personally urged the embarrassments of the debts and the necessity of funds. He promises they shall be supplied as rapidly as the resources of the Treasury and its ability to issue notes will allow.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Fourth indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Adjutant and Inspector General, whose attention is invited to the indorsements, showing continued but unavailing efforts by this Department to supply funds.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Fifth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 4, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee.

Please see indorsements of the Secretary of War and Quartermaster-General.

By order of the Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *May 30, 1864.*

Mr. B. F. BIBB,
Macon, Miss.:

Gholson's brigade was ordered to Canton and will probably reach there to-morrow.

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CENTRAL, *May 31, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

By direction of General R. E. Lee, I am here on my way with my available force to co-operate with General Imboden in Valley. Col. G. B. Crittenden commands in my absence; he has ample cavalry for pickets, enough artillery, and the reserve force. The bulk of my force will reach Lynchburg to-morrow.

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. VA. AND E. TENN., *Glade Spring, Va., May 31, 1864.*

Col. George B. Crittenden, C. S. Army, is hereby assigned to command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones:

WALTER K. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MAY 31, 1864.—For Lee to Forrest and Forrest to Lee, in relation to operations in North Alabama and Tennessee, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 750.]

RICHMOND, VA., *June 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Demopolis, Ala.:

The War Department will select an officer to command the reserves in Mississippi. The action of General Polk in regard to the reserves is not authorized. Major-General Withers commands the reserves in Alabama.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee commanding, for June 1, 1864; headquarters Meridian, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.					
General staff	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....
Post of Meridian, Miss	14	151	150	170	578	.....	.....
Post of Selma, Ala	71	954	949	1,203	1,723	.....	.....
Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners, Demopolis	37	453	439	529	855	.....	.....
Total	122	1,558	1,538	1,902	3,156	.....	.....
Cavalry:							
Staff	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....
Chalmers' division	334	4,067	4,067	4,743	7,348	.....	.....
Buford's division	292	3,587	3,587	4,122	5,999	.....	.....
Gholson's brigade	137	1,213	1,213	1,469	2,707	.....	.....
Roddey's division	169	1,549	1,540	1,951	4,118	.....	.....
Adams' division	239	2,750	2,735	3,579	6,649	.....	3,049
Forrest's escort and provost guard	2	85	85	97	220	.....	.....
General Lee's escort	2	80	80	89	128	.....	.....
Total	1,188	13,381	13,307	16,063	27,182	.....	.....
Artillery Forrest's command	19	268	268	321	431	16	.....
Grand total	1,350	15,157	15,113	18,307	30,790	16	.....

Forrest's and Roddey's commands are taken from their last reports, May 20, 1864.

The difference in aggregates of General Adams' command is not accounted for by that officer under the head of "alterations since last report."

Organization of troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, commanded by Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, June 1, 1864.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Maj. James M. Park.
5th Mississippi Regiment, Capt. William B. Peery.
18th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.
Duff's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. William L. Duff.
2d Missouri Regiment, Lieut. Col. Robert A. McCulloch.
McDonald's (Tennessee) Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. M. Crews.
Willis' (Texas) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Willis.
Escort company, Company C, 18th Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, Capt. C. T. Smith.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES J. NEELY.

7th Tennessee, Col. William L. Duckworth.
12th Tennessee, Col. John Uriah Green.
14th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Raleigh R. White.
15th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Stewart.
Higgs' (Tennessee) company scouts, Capt. Wiley Higgs.
Provost guard, Capt. D. J. Murchison.

Artillery Forrest's Command.

Hudson's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. Edwin S. Walton.
Morton's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. John W. Morton, jr.
Rice's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. T. W. Rice.
Thrall's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. James C. Thrall.

Provost Guard of the Corps.

Company A, Capt. W. D. Stratton
Company B, Capt. C. H. Gilbert.

BUFORD'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM BUFORD.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD CROSSLAND.

3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt.
7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. L. J. Sherrill.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Absalom R. Shacklett.
Faulkner's (Kentucky) Regiment, Col. W. W. Faulkner.
Forrest's (Alabama) Regiment, Lieut. Col. Dew M. Wisdom.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. TYREE H. BELL.

2d Tennessee, Col. Clark R. Barteau.
15th Tennessee, Col. Robert M. Russell.
16th Tennessee, Col. Andrew N. Wilson.

Gholson's Brigade.

Col. JOHN MCGUIRK.

2d Mississippi (State) Regiment, Col. William L. Lowry.
3d Mississippi Regiment, Lieut. Col. H. H. Barksdale.
Ham's (Mississippi State) Regiment, Col. T. W. Ham.
Ashcraft's (Mississippi) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Ashcraft.
Harris' (Mississippi) Battalion, Maj. Thomas W. Harris.

ADAMS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

Mabry's Brigade.

Col. HINCHIE P. MABRY.

11th Arkansas, } Maj. Benjamin P. Jett.
17th Arkansas, }
2d Mississippi, Capt. William A. Rogers.
4th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Cornelius McLaurin.
Wood's (Mississippi) Regiment, Lieut. Col. Thomas Lewers.
Roberts' (Mississippi) Battalion, Maj. Calvit Roberts.

Scott's Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT.

1st Louisiana, ——— ———.
9th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. William Turner.
Powers' (Louisiana and Mississippi) Regiment, Col. Frank P. Powers.
14th Confederate, Company H, Capt. Louis S. Greenlee.
38th Mississippi, Company D, Capt. James H. Jones.
Miles' Legion (detachment), Maj. James T. Coleman.
14th Confederate, Company D, Capt. Joseph Gonzales.

Artillery Adams' Division.

Owens' (Arkansas) battery, Capt. James A. Owens.

FULLER'S ARTILLERY BRIGADE.*

Col. CHARLES A. FULLER.

Alabama State Artillery, Company C, Capt. John B. Todd.
Alabama State Artillery, Company D, Capt. William H. Homer.
1st Louisiana Artillery (seven companies), Maj. Henry A. Clinch.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Companies B, C, D, I, and K, Capt. George F. Abbay.
3d Missouri Battery, Lieut. Thomas B. Catron.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Lieut. Col. George W. Law.

SELMA, ALA.

Col. Thomas H. Rosser.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Lieut. Col. John T. Plattsmier.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Glade Spring, June 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. L. KEMPER,
Commanding Reserves, Richmond, Va.:

This department is threatened with invasion. The regular troops have all been withdrawn, and I will be dependent for its defense almost entirely upon the reserves. The organization of this force should be immediate, if anything is to be accomplished with it. I think it would be best to organize it in regiments and subject to my orders.

G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Colonel, Commanding Department.

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*Mobile, Ala.

MERIDIAN, *June 2, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

The Sixteenth Army Corps is moving from Memphis toward Corinth with large train of wagons and eighteen pieces of artillery. Report that they are going to Okolona; are moving rapidly by railroad and dirt road. Movement commenced yesterday evening. Have recalled Forrest with Buford's advance, and will concentrate as rapidly as possible with cavalry, to meet this move. Will have to draw most of forces from Middle Alabama.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

JACKSON, *June 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

My scouts from Greenville, 28th ultimo, [report] none of Banks' troops passed up yet. Citizens from Vicksburg report Smith's force still there. Marmaduke has pretty well closed up the river since 22d ultimo.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

JACKSON, [*June 2,*] *1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

Your telegraphic orders of this date received. Exclusive of General Gholson's command, which is now here, I have an effective total of 800 men, mounted and armed. I have intelligence of an intended raid from Vicksburg in this direction on Saturday next.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from morning report of the troops in the District of Southwestern Mississippi and East Louisiana, Col. John S. Scott commanding, for June 2, 1864; Camp Polk, La.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Taken prisoners.		Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	
District staff	12	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	12
Powers' regiment of cavalry	27	294	294	360	801	.....	32	803
9th Battalion Louisiana Cavalry	14	279	279	333	881	17	23	874
1st Louisiana Regiment of Cavalry	16	152	152	196	578	12	186	579
Unattached companies (Captain Bryan)	15	318	318	394	660	.....	30	445
Artillery	4	77	77	87	101	.....	.....	80
Camp Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners	2	72	72	88	151	.....	.....	138
Post officers	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Total	95	1,192	1,192	1,475	3,189	29	271	2,936

Artillery consists of five guns—two 9-pounder Napoleons, two Sawyers, and one 3-inch rifled.

Nearly all the men in artillery are detailed from other commands in the district, and reported on their list as absent on detached service. A number of men from the Twenty-seventh Louisiana Regiment are reported present at Camp Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 3, 1864.*

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XVI. Brig. Gen. John H. Winder is assigned to the command of the post at Andersonville, Ga., to which he will proceed with the least practicable delay.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., June 3, 1864.*

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III. Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, commander of the post at Cahaba, Ala., will also assume command of the camp of paroled prisoners at that place.

IV. The commanding officer of McLendon's battery will turn over all his paroled men to camp of paroled prisoners.

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By command of Major-General Lee:

[P. ELLIS, JR.,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Montevallo, Ala., June 3, 1864.*

I. Surg. J. R. Barnett will relieve Surg. L. McDowell of duty as chief surgeon of this division.

II. Surgeon McDowell, on being relieved, will report to Doctor Scott, medical director, at Meridian, for assignment to duty.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Montevallo, Ala., June 3, 1864.*

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II. Captain Higgs' company cavalry is assigned to duty at their own request with the Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry as a part of that regiment, and will report at once to Colonel Stewart, commanding regiment.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION. FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Montevallo, Ala., June 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. J. PILLOW,
Talladega, Ala.:

GENERAL: I send you a dispatch from General Lee directed to you or myself, which I have read.* You will see that General Lee wishes my division to be here and ready to move at a moment's notice. I presume that Mississippi is threatened, and the removal of General Forrest makes the presence of my command there necessary. I hope you will send the order to Colonel Neely to return at once, so that he will not travel farther than necessary; he is to-night at Munford.

I am, general, &c., your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

MOBILE, *June 3, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Farragut is off the bar with a large fleet of sixteen heavy ships. The captain of Tennessee thinks Farragut will run in. All efforts to obstruct the channel effectually have failed.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Glade Spring, Va., June 4, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

On the 31st of May Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones turned over the command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee to me. What are the geographical limits of my command?

G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Colonel, Comdg. Dept. of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Glade Spring, June 4, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: The command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee having accidentally devolved upon me, I request that the Government order here an officer in whom it has confidence to relieve me of the command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Colonel, C. S. Army, Comdg. Dept. of Western Va. and East Tenn.

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* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 754.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Glade Spring, June 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT SMITH,
Commanding Reserve Battalion, Abingdon:

Move with your command immediately to Saltville and assume command of the post. Arms will be furnished you there. So soon as you have established yourself at Saltville you may, at your discretion, grant furloughs to not exceeding one-third of your command on alternate weeks, giving the preference to such men as were present at the battalion organization. Acquaint yourself with the defenses of the place and make such disposition of both artillery and infantry as will best secure its protection, bearing in mind the wells are the points to be most strongly defended.

By command of Col. G. B. Crittenden:

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 130. } *Richmond, June 4, 1864.*

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XXII. Col. George B. Hodge will proceed to East Louisiana and make inspections and reports in accordance with instructions of this date.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &C.,
Oxford, June 5, 1864.

Maj. P. ELLIS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I came up from Talladega to this place to-day and shall establish my headquarters here until I hear further from the major-general. On the reception of his dispatch of the 2d, directing Chalmers' division to be kept at Montevallo, I immediately forwarded an order to Colonel Neely, commanding brigade of Chalmers' division, to stop his command at Munford, where he then was en route for this place, which is five miles from Blue Mountain. But as he had been ordered by General Chalmers to bring his command to this place, and as General Chalmers had not furnished him with a copy of your order, placing me in command, he wrote me that he felt under obligations to obey the order which he had previously received from General Chalmers, to proceed to this place, which is ten miles above Munford. Armistead and Ball are at Blue Mountain. I have ordered Livingston with his part of a regiment, from 200 to 250 men, up from Montevallo to Blue Mountain. This is all of Clanton's brigade that I can as yet reach. I have information that Thomas, with about 375 men, left Montgomery for my headquarters to-day.

I am very desirous of hearing from the major-general relative to the suggestion in my last in reference to moving Chalmers' remaining bri-

gade from Montevallo to Blue Mountain and the keeping of Roddey's force between Elyton and the Tennessee River in such a manner as to protect Elyton and its surroundings. If I cannot get a battery I shall feel myself very unequal to the duty of protecting this section of country from a force of any great strength. I will keep you advised by daily communication of all that transpires in my front and of all information that I can obtain of the movements of the enemy.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Roddey's command is on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where he was moved to meet late raid. Will give him a battery as soon as can have it fixed up. As soon as it is determined what is to be done with Roddey will let him know.

TUPELO, *June 6, 1864.*
(Via Mobile.)

General S. COOPER:

The enemy were at Salem 9 a. m. of the 5th, 10,000 strong, under A. J. Smith, waiting for the rear of their column to [come] up—2,500 cavalry, rest infantry, including 3,000 negroes. Their advance reported at Ripley last night. I think they are en route to Sherman. The Mississippi River has been blockaded at Greenville since 25th of May by General Marmaduke. It will be a base to concentrate at or near Okolona 6,000 cavalry should they march into Mississippi.

STEPHEN D. LEE,
Major-General.

TUPELO, *June 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PILLOW, or
Colonel MCCULLOCH,
Montevallo:

Move McCulloch's brigade or the brigade at Montevallo to Tuscaloosa without delay. Orders to be sent to that point. Bring trains and section of rifle guns.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MONTEVALLO, *June 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Tupelo, Miss.:

Your dispatch of 6th received. McCulloch's brigade will be in Tuscaloosa on Thursday, unless delayed by high water in Cahawba.

J. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 71. } *Montevallo, Ala., June 7, 1864.*

I. McCulloch's brigade will move at daylight to-morrow, with two days' rations and one day's forage to Tuscaloosa, where the colonel

commanding will receive further orders from the major-general commanding department. The two rifled guns of Hudson's battery will be equipped with eight of the best horses belonging to the battery, to each gun and caisson, and will accompany the brigade. The howitzer will be left here until further orders, and the officer in charge will report directly to these headquarters. The detachment under Captain Savery, at Elyton, will be ordered to join the brigade at Tuscaloosa. The detail on courier-line to the telegraph will remain.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOONEVILLE, *June 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Montevallo:*

Order to move countermanded. McCulloch's brigade will remain where it now is.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 8, 1864—5.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Dispatch received. Following are two last telegrams from Vaughn, dated yesterday, from Blue Ridge Tunnel:

General BRAGG:

An escaped prisoner just in reports enemy 15,000 strong, under Hunter. General Jones' cavalry brigade, 1,100 strong, has just arrived.

Later.—No movement of enemy from Staunton to-day. I have information from battle-field. We have there 60 wounded. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded, 1,500; they have 1,000 prisoners.

We have a report here that Morgan has gone to Kentucky. G. B. Crittenden, at Glade Spring, in command of department temporarily. Inquire of him.

[BRAXTON BRAGG.]

LYNCHBURG, *June 8, 1864—9 p. m.*

Col. G. B. CRITTENDEN, *Glade Spring, Va.:*

I have applied to Richmond for Morgan to report at once to assist in repelling Crook and Hunter. General Bragg answers that you are in temporary command in my department. Morgan should report to me at once. If he is moving toward mouth of Sandy, he might sweep up Kanawha Valley and attack enemy now at Staunton in flank and rear. Telegraph me at Charlottesville.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

GLADE SPRING, *June 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Your telegram received and has been forwarded to Colonel Witcher, who is picketing toward Pound Gap, with instructions to forward it to

General Morgan at once. I do not think his command can be made available toward Staunton, as he passed through Pound Gap six or seven days since, intending to move to the interior of Kentucky.

G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

BALDWYN, *June 9, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

General S. COOPER:

The enemy are moving into the prairie country. I fear my force is not sufficient to check them. Can you assist me? The force of the enemy is 10,000 to 12,000. Answer at Okolona.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

BOONEVILLE, *June 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Montevallo:*

Your telegram of the 8th received. Let McCulloch's brigade remain either at Montevallo or Tuscaloosa, at whichever place it now is. He must have four days' rations and four days' shelled corn. If you are ready for duty go with McCulloch's brigade. Enemy's plans up here not yet developed.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SELMA, *June 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE, *Booneville, Miss.:*

McCulloch is still at Montevallo. If possible, let me unite my division; if not, I would be glad to accept the leave offered me.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

BOONEVILLE, MISS., *June 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Montevallo, Ala.:*

Move with McCulloch's brigade at once to Columbus, Miss. Notify General Pillow.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

BOONEVILLE, *June 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Montevallo:*

Make a forced march to Columbus with McCulloch's brigade.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

OKOLONA, *June 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Columbus, Miss.:*

Remain at Columbus until further orders, and have your horses shod up.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 135. } *Richmond, June 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XII. Maj. R. G. Brown, Sixth Mississippi Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Demopolis, Ala., and report to Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty with his command.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *June 10, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to present the following report of an inspection made by me of the cavalry command of Major-General Forrest and other military subjects in the department of Lieutenant-General Polk. I herewith inclose the following papers as a part of this report:

A.—Tabular statement of the personnel and material of Major-General Forrest's command.

B.—Field return and organization of the same.

C.—Roster of officers, showing their rank, date of commission, by whom assigned to duty, &c.

A careful examination of these papers will disclose the fact that the present organization of this command was irregular and without authority. It is composed of old and new regimental and battalion organizations, and I will endeavor, as far as practicable, to distinguish between the old and those of more recent date.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.

McCulloch's brigade.—This brigade consists of old organizations, except several companies lately attached to Duff's regiment and McDonald's battalion.

Neely's brigade.—Duckworth's regiment is an old one, formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Jackson, and has been augmented by recruits, recently obtained in Tennessee. The other three regiments, commanded respectively by Colonels Neely, Stewart, and Green, are composed of the debris of Richardson's brigade, and many other partisan and irregular organizations raised in West Tennessee, by authorities claimed to have been derived from the War Department, Generals Johnston, Bragg, Pillow, &c., &c.

BUFORD'S DIVISION.

Crossland's brigade.—The Third, Seventh, and Eighth Kentucky Regiments are old infantry regiments, and were mounted during the winter by order of Lieutenant-General Polk. They were then skeleton regiments, but now number 1,124 present for duty. Faulkner's regiment

claims to be an old organization, but by what authority, or when raised and first organized, investigation has not yet disclosed. It was a fragmentary command when it reported to General Forrest. It now numbers, by recruits, &c., recently obtained, 735 present for duty. This brigade was increased 1,000 men in the recent invasion of Kentucky by General Forrest.

Bell's brigade.—Is composed of the Second, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Tennessee Regiments, commanded respectively by Colonels Barteau, Russell, and Wilson; also of Newsom's regiment, formed recently by the union of a fragment of Forrest's old regiment and Newsom's battalion. This entire brigade, except seven companies of the Second Tennessee and four companies of Newsom's regiment, are newly organized commands.

I herewith file copies, marked D and E, of authorities granted to Colonel Bell for the raising of his command.

Gholson's brigade.—This brigade was transferred to the Confederate States by the State of Mississippi on the 1st day of May, 1864. In October, 1863, General Forrest was authorized by His Excellency President Davis to proceed to North Mississippi and West Tennessee for the purpose of raising and organizing troops. He carried with him Forrest's regiment, McDonald's battalion, and one battery. On reaching his new field of operation, the only organized command found there by him was the brigade of Brigadier-General Chalmers. All the other commands were either in a chaotic, disorganized condition or incomplete, and claiming to be followers of different leaders. Their commanders found it impossible to keep their commands together. On the 6th of November, 1863, Brigadier-General Richardson's morning report showed an aggregate present for duty of 826 out of an aggregate of present and absent of 2,954. On the morning of the 19th of the same month he showed an aggregate of 330. The necessity for reconstruction and reorganization of all these scattered, disorganized, and fragmentary bodies became necessary. General Forrest accordingly informed the commanders that unless by the 5th of February, 1864, they could reassemble their commands he would assume the power of reconstructing them. The commanders having failed to reassemble their commands, General Forrest, in anticipation, as it were, of the policy of an act of Congress, approved February 17, 1864, repealing the act to organize bands of partisan rangers, proceeded, on or about the 5th of February, 1864, to reconstruct and reorganize all these bands into battalions and regiments. The result of his action in the premises was substantially the organization presented in the accompanying papers. The rosters will all show that he assumed and exercised the power of appointing both field and staff for many of these commands. This consolidation of commands took place principally in troops of Richardson's command and some scattered bands or battalions, claimed to have been raised by Collins, Dawson, Street, Bennett, and others. It is impossible to trace out the origin and subsequent history of all these organizations. It is equally so to reinstate them in their original condition. To do so would produce endless confusion and controversy. To avoid such calamity, the good of the service would be best promoted by accepting the existing organization. Even if individual wrong were inflicted by so doing, the action of the Government would be justified by the principle that private interest should be subordinated to great public considerations in times like the present; but it would be very difficult to show that any private wrong would be done. Legitimate

authorities for the raising of these commands cannot be produced. Richardson's own brigade, for which alone a legal color of authority for its organization can be shown, cannot stand the test of a probing scrutiny. Investigation will show that the muster-rolls of his command were in many instances fictitious, and that the commissions issued thereon should be revoked. Before General Forrest had exercised the powers above referred to, General Richardson had himself broken up his regimental organizations and had consolidated them. The power to reorganize these partisan bands, even when regularly organized and accepted, is confirmed by the act of February 17, 1864. The application of the policy involved in this legislation is deemed eminently proper to the present case. I deem it highly necessary to the interests of this command, and of the service, that the subject should be promptly acted on. The appointment of field and staff officers is also important. The command needs drill and discipline, and the best men should be selected and promptly. The inefficiency and incompetency of officers are crying evils.

Examining boards have signally failed to accomplish any good by the removal of inefficient officers. Muster-rolls of the command have been made out and forwarded to your office through Col. T. W. White. Desertions from infantry commands to the cavalry had become a crime of a serious nature. My instructions directed me to ascertain and return all such. An inspection of the muster-rolls, compared with a list of deserters from the Army of Tennessee, showed that 654 deserters were borne on the rolls of General Forrest's command. About 200 of this number were reported as deserters, also, from Forrest's command. An order was at once given to General Forrest for their arrest, who issued orders immediately to this end, and over 300 were arrested and sent back under proper guard to their command. All officers who had received them knowingly were arrested and charges preferred against them. General Forrest gave every facility in his power to accomplish the object of my mission. The liberal manner in which authority has been conferred to raise cavalry commands has contributed very largely to increase desertions from the infantry, and to impede the efficient execution of the conscript law. These authorities have been issued by the War Department, generals commanding departments, armies, and others. Close inspections have frequently shown that such organizations are composed of deserters, and those of conscript age. General Polk had issued many authorities to raise companies since the act of 17th of February, 1864. General Pillow had done and is now doing the same thing. All such authorities should be revoked, and commanders forbidden from granting them. Any violation of the order should be promptly and invariably punished. Unless such orders are strictly carried out, it is in vain to expect that our infantry organizations will remain in their integrity, and the laws for the organization of our armies be promptly and efficiently carried out. For the general condition of Forrest's command in regard to men, horses, arms, equipments, ammunition, &c., I refer to the tabular statement accompanying this report, marked A.

I call attention to the following abuses and wants:

ABUSES.

First. Failure to turn over public property when captured.

Second. Permitting public horses to remain in the hands of officers.

Third. Non-execution of orders in allowing unserviceable horses to be retained by owners, and drawing their per diem, when they should be dismounted and turned over to infantry.

Fourth. The impressment of horses for the cavalry. This has been a great abuse and presses seriously on the wants of our agriculturists, and materially checks the power of production. Northern Mississippi has suffered seriously from the exercise of this power. In February last, General Polk, in view of the invasion of the enemy, directed commanders to impress horses, mules, and other property. The authority was exercised to a most injurious and oppressive extent. So much so, that on the 22d of February the order was revoked. I inclose herewith all the orders I could collect relating to the subject. In two brigades of Forrest's command the value of animals impressed was $80,865. No estimate from the other brigades could be obtained. In one brigade of Lee's command, the value was estimated at $196,995. No report was had from the remaining brigades.

Fifth. Improper issue of forage to persons not entitled thereto. See paper marked D.

WANTS.

First. The command needs horseshoes and nails. This want is so general that the efficiency of the cavalry of the West is materially impaired by it.

Second. Forage-sacks.

Third. Funds. This complaint is general. In consequence thereof the system of certified accounts has been adopted—objectionable, and unjust to the citizen and a cause of irritation.

Fourth. Proper horse equipments. I call especially attention to the Confederate saddles furnished, indifferent in quality and destructive of the horses' backs. They cost the Government a heavy price.

SUPPLIES.

There is no deficiency of provisions and forage in this department for the command of Lieutenant-General Polk and the Army of Tennessee. The prairie lands of Mississippi and the country watered by the Tombigbee, the Warrior, and Alabama are plentiful of supplies. The want of regularity in the procurement of supplies is owing to the deficiency in the means of local transportation in getting them to the depots. In consequence of this difficulty, the quartermasters of the tax in kind have been at times compelled to dispose of the corn, and large stores of bacon have been accumulated at points inaccessible to the railroads. To insure the benefits of the tax in kind, some more efficient system of collection should be devised.

QUARTERMASTERS AND COMMISSARIES.

I herewith forward a list of all the quartermasters in this department, amounting to 173. I have no doubt that the number is larger. It will be perceived that many are not bonded. They should be at once dropped and conscripted. There are other subjects connected with the quartermasters' department to which I will refer in a special report. I could not obtain a roster of the commissaries; a partial one which I examined indicated that many were not bonded. In Loring's division, Featherston's brigade, the brigade quartermaster appeared to have acted for two years without bond.

CONSCRIPT BUREAU.

The operations of this service in Mississippi and Alabama have not been fully successful, owing in part to the cause to which I have previously adverted. Commanding generals not only issued authorities to raise companies, which became a nucleus for conscripts and deserters, but sometimes actively interfere. In addition to the exemption granted by Brigadier-General Pillow to some, I hereto append the detail of a conscript, James R. Smith, made by Lieutenant-General Polk; but also two authorities from Brigadier-General Pillow to recruit absentees from the army. The subordinate officers of the bureau are those generally who were supernumeraries in the field, or exempt from field service, and in most cases have not proved efficient or valuable officers. In this connection I would respectfully call attention to the number of applications for exemptions and details in Alabama—the express company, steam-boat company, and the fire company in Montgomery. There are fifty-three conscripts in this latter company who are now out of service, waiting the action of the bureau on their claim for exemption. Justice and policy alike demand their immediate enrollment. I hereby append a descriptive statement of the papers accompanying this report.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Papers accompanying report.

A. Tabular statement of the personnel and material of Major-General Forrest's command.

B. Field return and organization of same.

C. Roster of officers, showing rank, date of commission or appointment, by whom assigned to duty, &c.

D. Roster of staff and attachés of Major-General Forrest.

E. Special orders of Brigadier-General Pillow authorizing Col. T. H. Bell to assume command of cavalry, &c.

F. Special orders of same authorizing Colonel Bell to raise a brigade of cavalry, with General Bragg's approval.

1. Authority of His Excellency the President of the Confederate States to General Forrest to proceed to North Mississippi and West Tennessee, &c.

2. Morning report of Richardson's brigade, November 6, 1863.

3. Field return of same, November 19, 1863.

4. Report of private stock foraged at Major-General Forrest's headquarters.

5, 6. Estimate of funds for stock impressed by Major-General Forrest's orders.

7. Statement of deserters from Army of Tennessee in Forrest's command.

8. Special Orders, No. 8, by Lieutenant-General Polk, authorizing impressments.

9. Special Orders, No. 15, by General Forrest, authorizing impressments.

10. Circular order of General Forrest, February 29, 1864, authorizing exchange of horses and mules.

11. General Orders, No. 4, by Major-General Lee, stopping impressments.

12. Special Orders, No. 53, by Lieutenant-General Polk, detailing conscript Farley.

13, 14. Authority given by General Pillow to Lieutenants Milliken and Simmons to raise companies and receive "absentees from the army."

15. Report of quartermaster on duty in Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

16. List of officers serving on the staff of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
June 16, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Many parts of this valuable report should receive prompt attention; it is creditable to the efficient officer who makes it.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Second indorsement.]

FEBRUARY 28, 1865.

Returned to Secretary of War.

J. D.

[Third indorsement.]

Get the papers which accompanied this report.

S. C.

[Fourth indorsement.]

MARCH 1, 1865.

No accompanying papers received at War Office.

R. G. H. K[EAN].

BALDWYN, *June 10, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General LEE, *Okolona:*

The enemy are advancing directly to this place. Johnson's brigade is here. Buford's division and Rucker's brigade with two batteries are moving up and will be here by 12 o'clock. Our pickets have already commenced firing.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

I have signed this for the general, who directed it sent down by the train; he has moved out himself.

Respectfully,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &C.,
Oxford, Ala., June 10, 1864.

Maj. P. ELLIS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

MAJOR: Inclosed you will please find for General Lee's consideration a copy of the orders of Secretary of War.* This order was dictated by the President himself in presence of the Tennessee senators.

General Lee will perceive from it that I am entitled to the four regiments West Tennessee troops recently organized into a brigade by Gen-

* Not found.

eral Forrest, and now commanded by Colonel Bell. I had actually mustered and armed Greer's and Newsom's regiments and ordered them back to West Tennessee under Colonel Bell to protect the regiments then nearly completed by Wilson, Kizer, and Faulkner. The arms were furnished me by General Bragg for that purpose. I was raising the troops by the express authority of General Johnston, the then department commander. The order of the President now confirms the authority granted by General Johnston. When General Forrest went into West Tennessee he ordered these troops out with him, leaving many of the men behind getting up horses and preparing for the field, and he subsequently blended the regiments together in disregard of my rights and of the authority of the officers, and formed them into a command for himself. General Polk recognized my right to these troops, but said he would give me others in their place. But he did not do so. I believe General Forrest to be my friend, and do not think he would do me intentional injustice. My opinion is that if the facts were brought to his attention, and the order of the Government made known to him, he would promptly repair the injustice he has done me by organizing into a command for himself troops being raised by me for myself. But if in this I should be mistaken, then I respectfully call upon General Lee (as his superior officer and the successor of General Polk), before whom I place the order of the Government for execution, to do me justice by embracing Bell's brigade, or some other, in any order organizing a command for me. These regiments are not all now under the officers whose names are mentioned above. General Forrest, as I have been informed, disregarded the rights of those officers I had authorized to raise them, blending some of the regiments and setting aside the officers, and assigning others to command them in some cases. I placed them all under Colonel Bell, and directed him, as soon as the organizations were completed, to bring them out of the enemy's lines and report to me. I have no means of knowing who now commands them, but of the identity of the troops there can be no dispute. I am not disposed to be captious about this particular brigade. I only want a respectable command, and will be content with such as the major-general commanding may assign me. I have only the three small regiments, to wit, Armistead's, Ball's, and Thomas'. In a former communication I explained to General Lee the difficulty I had in getting the companies of the regiments together, to which I again invite his attention. I do not address him this letter from any discontent with the course he has adopted in reference to myself, or from the apprehension that he will not do me justice. I have the fullest confidence that he will, but I feel that he should have all the facts before him, and may know the justice of the case. These are so clear that if objections should be made they will be silenced by reference to the facts and this order of the President.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Columbus, Miss., June 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Forrest for his statement in connection with the subject of this communication.

By command of Major-General Lee:

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, June 23, 1864.

Referred to Col. T. H. Bell for his statement as to the organization of his command.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, June 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned, accompanied by a report from Col. T. H. Bell. The troops now under Colonel Bell I do not claim as my troops, but are Confederate troops, and subject to the orders of the major-general commanding department. I do claim, however, to have perfected and completed their organization, and to have been the means of gathering them up and placing them effectively and promptly in the service, by consolidating and placing together the various parts of which the brigade was to be composed. Russell's, Wilson's, Greer's, and a portion of Newsom's regiments were consolidated into two regiments. I have since organized a third regiment, composed of a part of Newsom's regiment, the Tennessee companies of Forrest's (Alabama) regiment, and other unattached companies. The troops and their officers are desirous of remaining in my command. I am much attached to them and desire them to remain with me, and am of the opinion that it would not be for the good of the service to take them from the command against their wish. At the same time they, with all other troops in my command, are subject to orders from department headquarters.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Near Tupelo, Miss., June 26, 1864.

Capt. CHARLES W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: In reply to the communication from Brigadier-General Pillow I would respectfully state that I received orders from him to go into West Tennessee and raise a command of cavalry for myself, at the same time giving me control of all the officers belonging to the Conscript Bureau operating in West Tennessee, all of which was approved and so indorsed by General Bragg. I raised 400 men and brought them out and made application to General Pillow for arms. He could not supply me for the want of them. I went myself to General Bragg and he furnished me with 500 stand of arms and accouterments and quartermaster and funds, and ordered me back into West Tennessee. When I returned to North Alabama Major-General Lee was there, and had given Lieutenant-Colonel Greer 500 stand of arms and accouterments. I then had 1,000 stand of arms furnished me by Generals Bragg and Lee. I then proceeded to West Tennessee the second time, having about 1,100 or 1,200 men—a nucleus for three regiments. I notified General Forrest of my operations, arriving in West Tennessee about two weeks before he did. I received a dispatch from General Forrest while at Ripley, Miss., notifying me of his movements toward Jackson, Tenn. On his arrival at Jackson, Tenn., he sent me an order

to report in person at Jackson, which I did, and agreed to assist in organizing the troops of West Tennessee, General Forrest assuring me that I should have a brigade, which I have, and with which I am well satisfied, and so are the men. A copy of the orders I received from General Pillow, with my muster-rolls, have been forwarded to Richmond. I received neither arms nor accouterments from General Pillow. The regiments he speaks of arming are the ones I armed with the arms obtained from Generals Bragg and Lee. I entertain the highest regard for General Pillow, both as a man and an officer, and were he in this department could have no objections to him as a division commander, but prefer remaining with my brigade in the department.

I am, captain, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. H. BELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Abstract from return of the troops Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 10, 1864: headquarters Meridian, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
Commanding general and staff	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21
Post of Meridian, Miss	14	151	150	170	578	.....	.....	578
Post of Selma, Ala	62	1,103	1,094	1,361	1,583	.....	.....	1,723
Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners, Demopolis, Ala.	47	533	520	624	986	.....	.....	855
Total	123	1,787	1,764	2,155	3,147	.....	.....	3,156
Staff (Forrest's)	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13
Buford's division	292	3,587	3,587	4,122	5,999	.....	.....	5,999
Roddey's division	169	1,549	1,540	1,951	4,118	.....	.....	4,260
Adams' division	340	3,677	3,654	4,653	9,864	.....	.....	6,649
Chalmers' division	220	2,233	2,222	2,727	5,122	.....	.....	7,348
Forrest's provost guard	2	85	85	96	219	.....	.....	220
Lee's escort	2	80	80	89	129	.....	.....	128
Artillery Forrest's command	19	268	268	321	431	.....	16	431
Total	1,057	11,479	11,436	13,972	25,895	.....	16	25,048
Grand total	1,201	13,266	13,200	16,148	29,063	.....	16	28,225

Organization of troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, commanded by Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, June 10, 1864.

CHALMERS' CAVALRY DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES J. NEELY.

12th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John Uriah Green.
14th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Raleigh R. White.
15th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Stewart.
Higgs' (Tennessee) Company, Capt. Wiley Higgs.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Hyams, jr.
5th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Wickliffe.
2d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Robert A. McCulloch.
McDonald's (Tennessee) Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. M. Crews.
Willis' (Texas) Battalion, Capt. T. M. Harwood.

Unattached.

18th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.
Duff's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. William L. Duff.
7th Tennessee, Col. William L. Duckworth.
Hudson's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. Edwin S. Walton.

BUFORD'S CAVALRY DIVISION.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD CROSSLAND.

3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt.
7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. L. J. Sherrill.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Absalom R. Shacklett.
Faulkner's (Kentucky) Cavalry, Col. W. W. Faulkner.
Forrest's (Alabama) Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Dew M. Wisdom.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. TYREE H. BELL.

2d Tennessee, Col. C. R. Barteau.
16th Tennessee, Col. Andrew N. Wilson.
20th Tennessee, Col. Robert M. Russell.

ARTILLERY.

Morton's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. John W. Morton, jr.
Rice's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. T. W. Rice.
Thrall's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. James C. Thrall.

ADAMS' DIVISION.

Mabry's Brigade.

Col. C. C. WILBOURN.

14th Confederate Regiment, Col. F. Dumonteil.
4th Mississippi Regiment, Col. C. C. Wilbourn.
6th Mississippi Regiment, Col. Isham Harrison.
38th Mississippi Regiment, ——— ———.
Wood's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. Robert C. Wood, jr.
Moorman's (Misisssippi) Battalion, Lieut. Col. George Moorman.
Ratliff's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William T. Ratliff.

Gholson's Brigade.

Col. JOHN MCGUIRK.

2d Mississippi (State) Regiment, Col. William L. Lowry.
3d Mississippi Regiment, Lieut. Col. H. H. Barksdale.
Ham's (Mississippi State) Regiment, Col. T. W. Ham.
Ashcraft's (Mississippi) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Ashcraft.
Harris' (Mississippi) Battalion, Maj. Thomas W. Harris.

Scott's Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT.

1st Louisiana Regiment, ——— ———.
9th Louisiana Battalion, ——— ———.
27th Louisiana Infantry, Company A, Capt. A. S. Norwood.
27th Louisiana Infantry, Company D, Capt. E. W. Robertson.
9th Battalion Louisiana Infantry, Company A, Capt. T. W. Brown.
Unattached (Louisiana) company, Capt. B. F. Bryan.

Unattached.

One company cavalry, Captain Roberts.
One company cavalry, Captain Youngblood.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Eugene Holmes.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Okolona, Miss.:

Your dispatch received asking for assistance to repel advance into the prairie country. You have two brigades in South Mississippi (Wirt Adams' and Ross') and Roddey's command on the east; beside these, it is reported here that Forrest has about 9,000 under his command. It is conceived that your resources thus given would be more than adequate to the emergency referred to by you. There can be no enemy in South Mississippi to employ your forces in that quarter.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[JUNE 11, 1864.—For Lee to Cooper, reporting engagement at Brice's Cross-Roads, see Part I, pp. 220, 221.]

[JUNE 12, 1864.—For Lee to Cooper, relating to engagement at Brice's Cross-Roads, see Part I, p. 221.]

HEADQUARTERS GHOLSON'S BRIGADE,
Near Canton, Miss., June 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Commanding Cavalry Division, &c.:

GENERAL: I desire to make to you, and through you to Major-General Lee, a representation of the condition of this brigade as to arms, equipments, and transportation as will fully advise you of its helplessness and inefficiency, and the reasons therefor, and to ask your aid in supplying its wants as far as practicable. When the State troops now composing the brigade were transferred to Confederate service the guns and accouterments, canteens, haversacks, saddles and bridles, and also all the wagons and teams, except two of very inferior quality, were retained by the State authorities. Some of the arms were afterward turned over to Major-General Forrest's chief of ordnance. Besides being thus deprived of such articles as belonged to the State, a large proportion of the remainder left in possession of the troops were utterly worthless and wholly unfit for use, especially saddles, bridles, &c. As soon as I was assigned to the command of the brigade I made requisition for supplies of all kinds necessary to a complete outfit, which were approved by Major-General Forrest and ordered to be procured. A supply of arms, cartridge and cap boxes and belts was furnished, and a partial supply of forage-sacks, when the brigade was detached and ordered to report to you. I am informed, and presume, of course, Major-General Forrest will give no further attention to the subject, as the brigade is not in any way connected with his command. I have received ten wagons and teams, only three of which are in serviceable condition; the remainder would have been rejected but for the absolute necessity then existing of using every means of transportation at my command to procure supplies for the men and horses. In moving to this place yesterday, in compliance with your order, I was compelled to leave one of the wagons, three of the mules having died since they were turned over to me. One-half of my men are without saddles, and at least one-half of those in use are worse than nothing. There are upward of 300 horses in the command nearly ruined from this cause.

I desire as soon as practicable to put the brigade in a good and efficient condition, and have made requisitions for such ordnance and quartermaster's stores as are necessary for this purpose. I can forage in the vicinity of this place for several weeks, and will await your orders. I have sent my quartermaster forward, and my ordnance officer goes with this to you with proper papers for such articles as are needed in his department.

I am, general, respectfully, yours, &c.,

S. J. GHOLSON,
Brigadier-General.

[JUNE 13, 1864.—For Lee to Cooper, relating to skirmish at Salem, Miss., &c., see Part I, p. 221.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *June 13, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST:

River scout reports twenty-five transports passed Austin 9th, loaded with troops, coming up. Memphis and Byhalia scouts both report on 11th preparations to mount troops at Memphis; part of horses had arrived. The brigade to be mounted is from above and said to be 3,000 strong. Byhalia scout reports at 4 p. m. 12th 20,000 troops said to have reached Memphis on 10th, from above and below; heavy force reached White's Station night of 11th, working on railroad as far as Moscow Station, putting down new cross-ties. An order issued in Memphis Sunday exempting all blacksmiths and wagon-makers from military duty for six days. Byhalia scout reports at 5 a. m. this morning five trains loaded with troops passed Forest Hill up to 8 p. m. yesterday, going east; two of trains heavily loaded with horses inside box-cars and men on top; three trains open cars with soldiers only; three trains had passed west, one with only a train guard, one with wounded, and could not tell what was on the other. A few stragglers had returned to Memphis; they report First and Second Brigades, Sixteenth Army Corps, with two regiments of negroes captured, with all their artillery, &c.

Yours, respectfully,

R. H. BONNER.

P. S.—The line is down below Goodman, and I cannot report to General Lee; I sent dispatch to Oxford to Lieutenant McConnell, to be sent by courier to Mobile road, both to you and General Lee. I will send this to our nearest command to be forwarded, as I have no men to send it through by.

R. H. B.

[Indorsement.]

TUPELO, *June 15, 1864.*

[General S. D. LEE:]

GENERAL: This is the latest I have, and I forward for your information. I think every preparation should be made to meet the enemy in case they should move out.

Yours, respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *June 14, 1864.*
(Received 15th.)

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

On the 11th twenty-five transports, with troops, arrived at Memphis from below. A column started from Memphis 12th, under A. J. Smith, to join Sturgis; met the wreck of his command, and all have returned to Memphis. The force there is still threatening.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 35. } *Meridian, June 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Surg. L. McDowell is relieved from duty as chief surgeon of Chalmers' cavalry division, and Surg. James R. Barnett is assigned to fill the vacancy.

By command of Major-General Lee:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GUNTOWN, MISS., *June 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Columbus:

Move across Tombigbee River. Remain near Columbus and fit up your command as early as practicable. If you need any wagons, or, if any of yours are out of repair, I can supply you. Notify me at Tupelo of your location.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

GUNTOWN, *June 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Columbus:

Barton will be near enough. Shoe up your horses at Columbus and Aberdeen. Meet me at Columbus on Friday next.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *June 14, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

The following dispatch just received from Pollard:

Three men of war and three transports below. Large amount of forage, &c., at Pickens. Two regiments of cavalry expected. General Arnold to relieve General Asboth. Expect to attack Mobile very soon; Farragut says Saturday night. All quiet.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 139. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XII. Maj. James M. Quinlan, commissary of subsistence, on duty as post commissary at Columbus, Miss., will turn over all stores and property in his possession to Maj. R. H. Cuney, commissary of subsistence, chief purchasing commissary at Columbus, Miss., and will report by letter to Maj. W. H. Dameron, chief commissary of subsistence for Mississippi, for assignment to duty at Okolona, Miss., to relieve Capt. B. J. Martin, assistant commissary of subsistence. Captain Martin, on being relieved, will report to Major Dameron, at Meridian, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, *June 15, 1864.*

Colonel MEAD:

I am now at this place in command of all the cavalry of North Alabama. Your command belongs to my organization by orders of Government. I wish you to bring it out and report here, that your men may be armed, equipped, and mustered into the service. Owing to the great scarcity of supplies you cannot keep in any one position until it is all ready. You had better send your men out in companies or squads of any size. Here their wants can be supplied until you come yourself. You shall have all the men you send out to me. As soon as I am strong enough to go forward I shall proceed north, cross the river, and deliver your people. Unless your men come out and help to bring there the army we can never go forward and relieve the country north of the river. Your people know me and know that they can depend on what I say.

Your friend,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 16, 1864.*

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XXII. Maj. F. P. Beck, quartermaster, will proceed without delay to Meridian, Miss., and report to Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding, &c., for assignment to duty with Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams' brigade.

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XXVII. Capt. B. F. Bruton, assistant quartermaster, Fifty-ninth Georgia Volunteers, will relieve Maj. J. Livingston as post quartermaster at Athens, Ga. Major Livingston, on being relieved, will report to General Joseph E. Johnston for assignment to duty with the cavalry brigade commanded by Col. Thomas Harrison, vice Maj. C. W. Gassett, quartermaster, who will be ordered elsewhere.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. —. } *Tupelo, June 16, 1864.*

Maj. Charles W. Anderson, of the staff of the major-general commanding, is assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of this command, and will be respected accordingly.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Glade Spring, Va., June 17, 1864.

General G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Heyter's Gap:

GENERAL; I inclose you a dispatch* just received from Captain Kain, at Bristol, in reply to one sent him this morning, inquiring if he had anything further from the enemy. I endeavored all day yesterday to learn something reliable from East Tennessee, but was unable to do so. There were a hundred rumors of advances, fights, &c., but nothing save what was brought by persons who had run away. I have received nothing from Colonel Morelock in addition to what was forwarded yesterday morning. He is in vicinity of Kingsport, and if you think proper, I will order him to continue in the execution of his original order to join you at Hendricks' farm. I sent the convalescents from Emory (about 60) to Abingdon, and had made arrangements to forward 75 more from Marion to the same point, ready to be used either there or at Bristol, as their services might be required. Being unable to hear anything from the enemy, I have directed the men at Marion to remain where they are. From all that I can learn, I do not believe the reported raid consisted of anything more than a scouting party. If anything further transpires I will keep you advised. Don't you think, in the present exposed condition of our front, that the prisoners at Abingdon had better be sent back to Marion or Wytheville?

Very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Glade Spring, June 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. R. NEAL,
Commanding, &c., Saltville, Va.:

COLONEL: I deem it proper to inform you that a raid of the enemy is apprehended from East Tennessee in this direction. Nothing certain has yet been developed in regard to their movements. As soon as it is I will advise you at once. I make this announcement in order that you may be on the alert.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., June 17, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. —) of the 6th instant, in reference to furnishing, for the protection of the salt-works at West Bay, Fla., a battery of four guns. Having recently sent off all of my light batteries (six), except one, to the armies of Generals Johnston and Stephen D. Lee, I am unable to comply with the request contained in your letter. I have, however, directed Colonel Maury, commanding the Florida District, of my command, to afford all possible aid and protection to the West Bay salt-works.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Meridian, Miss., June 18, 1864.

It is with profound sorrow that the major-general commanding announces to the troops of this department the death of their late commander, Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, on the 14th instant, in a skirmish near Marietta, Ga. This gallant warrior and Christian gentleman yielded up his life, a costly sacrifice, to his country's liberties. It would be superfluous here to recount the services of this lamented patriot. They are already before the world, and will form one of the brightest pages in the history of this memorable struggle. His high administrative talents, his distinguished gallantry upon many battle-fields, his eminent virtue and kind and genial traits of character, have alike won the admiration and love of his countrymen. From the toils and cares of this fitful existence, from the blood-red field of battle, the Christian soldier has passed to that eternal rest which it was ever the aim of his life to secure. Let his memory ever be fresh amongst us, and let each one strive to imitate his example and emulate his virtues. As a mark of honor to the distinguished dead the colors of the troops of this command will be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days from the receipt of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee:

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., June 18, 1864.

General P. D. RODDEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of the 13th instant I am directed by General Lee to say that you will keep 350 men of Patterson's brigade near Decatur, also to prevent raids from that point, whilst the rest of the brigade, together with Johnson's entire brigade, will be kept at Corinth, or in its vicinity, in readiness to meet another threatened move from Memphis. At this time, and as long as there is any considerable force at Memphis, it is impracticable to make any move into Middle Tennessee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 82. } *Meridian, Miss., June 19, 1864.*

The camp of disabled soldiers, organized under General Orders, No. 41, from these headquarters, Demopolis, Ala., March 5, 1864, having been removed to Lauderdale, Miss., all medical examining boards granting certificates of disability for field service will order all soldiers recommended by them for retirement from field service to report to said camp at Lauderdale, Miss., unless written application for their detail accompanies the certificate.

By order of General S. D. Lee:

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Camp Polk, June 19, 1864.

[General S. D. LEE:]

GENERAL: A number of parties have appeared here with authority from you for taking cotton into the enemy's lines, among them the representatives of Mr. De Bow, who are selling cotton for exchange. The boats fearing my guns on the river, I have been importuned by the agents for safeguards for boats who come to take off cotton that can scarcely otherwise be gotten rid of. Not being willing to assume any responsibility in a subject so delicate to handle, and at the same time, general, desiring to carry out your wishes, I have declined to give any safeguards to boats till you were consulted. A majority of the soldiers in my district are citizens of this immediate country, many of whom, by orders, have had their cotton destroyed by the Government. Without entering into too many explanations unbecoming a commanding officer, it is difficult to make them understand or become reconciled to the necessities of the present trade. Desiring, however, general, to carry out your wishes in regard to these cotton transactions, any contracts or orders emanating from you shall be rigidly complied with, as near as the nature of the country will admit. The enemy are in force in my front, as a large portion of the Red River army has been moved to Baton Rouge and points below, where they have concentrated much cavalry and two divisions of infantry, which they are rapidly organizing for active service. Should their attention not be engaged by General Taylor on the west bank, I am satisfied that they will make a move, endeaving to drive me from this country. On their approach, though with a much inferior force, you may be assured that no efforts will be spared to disconcert their plans and retain my position. My command being not yet fully equipped, I shall send my ordnance officer to headquarters in a few days, and will be obliged if you will have such facilities extended to him for filling his requisitions as are in your power.

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding District.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *June 20, 1864.*
(Via Mobile.)

General S. COOPER:

A. J. Smith, with considerable force, still at Memphis. Indications are for rebuilding Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction and another raid in force.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *June 20, 1864.*
(Received 21st.)

General S. COOPER:

Farragut's fleet been detained for the last week. It apparently assembled for defensive purposes against the Tennessee.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Columbus, Miss., June 21, 1864.*

I. Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch, commanding Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry, will move with his regiment to Abbeville to observe the movements of the enemy in that quarter. The regiment will encamp at Abbeville, and scouts will be sent as far as Byhalia, and in the direction of Memphis and other points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. All information of the movements of the enemy will be forwarded promptly by telegraph from Holly Springs, via Okolona, to these headquarters at Aberdeen. If the enemy advance, Colonel McCulloch will harass them as much as possible, and if compelled to retire before them will rejoin the brigade.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. VA. AND E. TENN., *Abingdon, Va., June 22, 1864.*

I hereby assume command of the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee.

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., June 22, 1864.

Col. H. L. GILTNER, *Commanding Morgan's Division:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will concentrate all the men of the First Brigade in the Rich Valley, in Washington County, reporting its location as soon as established. The men of the Second Brigade will be concentrated in the vicinity of Liberty Hill, in Tazewell County. You will make a detail from the Second Brigade and order them to picket and scout the approaches toward the Louisa Fork of the Sandy. Let the pickets be thrown well forward.

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *June 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

A formidable expedition is organizing under A. J. Smith against this department to repair the disaster of Sturgis. The force at Memphis and

[on] Memphis and Charleston Railroad is estimated, from all sources, at 20,000. Every effort will be made to meet this force. Nine thousand cavalry will be all that can be brought to bear. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is repaired to Moscow. At the urgent and repeated request of General Johnston, General Pillow, with 1,500 men, was sent to strike the railroad between Dalton and Sherman's rear. He started from [Oxford, Ala.,] on Monday.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 23, 1864.

General BRAGG:

The within indicates the propriety of concentrating the force of General S. D. Lee for the defense of his department and for such operations on the enemy as were contemplated before detachments were made to operate on the rear of the enemy in front of General Johnston. The movement of General Polk's infantry alone was authorized, and that was done on the supposition that the enemy would be met at Dalton or in front of it, so as to relieve the danger to Alabama and Mississippi. The retreat of the Army of Tennessee has exposed the country for the protection of which General Polk's troops were posted. Under the facts as now presented, General S. D. Lee should get and keep in hand all the force he has left, including that of Pillow and Roddey, and General Johnston should be notified of the condition of things in that department so that he may not count on aid from General Lee, but rather perceive that the drafts upon the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana have been already too great.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

[Third indorsement.]

General COOPER:

I think it better the President's indorsement in full should be communicated at once to Generals Johnston and Lee by telegraph in a formal official dispatch from your office.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *June 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Comdg. Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: I was in Richmond from the 24th April until the 3d of May, and had frequent conversations with Col. W. P. Johnston in relation to the authorities granted Capts. H. H. Johnston and J. C. S. Blackburn by the Secretary of War, and understood from Colonel Johnston that the authorities were in full force, provided it was agreeable to the departmental commanders. Indeed, the authority of Col.

Larkin Smith, assistant quartermaster-general, dated the 2d of May, to collect tax in kind, obtained by Colonel Johnston, shows that this was the understanding of all the parties. These gentlemen, Captains Johnston and Blackburn, are favorably known to the President, and I am under the impression his wish was to give them an opportunity to serve on the Mississippi River. I feel satisfied that you will be pleased with the energy, reliability, and gallantry of these young gentlemen. They both have the highest recommendations from Brigadier-General Preston, upon whose staff they served for a year. In the battle of Chickamauga they were both highly complimented by General P. for gallantry.

Very truly, your friend,

J. P. JOHNSON,
Lieut. Col. and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 84. } *Meridian, Miss., June 22, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. George Deas, Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, C. S. Army, having on the 12th instant reported at these headquarters, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 87, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, is assigned to duty as chief of the staff, and will be recognized accordingly.

By command of Major-General Lee:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, *June 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

I am satisfied the enemy are preparing to move against me in large force from Memphis.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *June 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Commanding Division, Jackson:

GENERAL: A telegram was sent you this morning directing that Gholson's brigade be moved promptly to West Station, and notifying you that additional instructions would be sent by mail. The instructions of General Lee are that Gholson's brigade be moved as indicated; that about 500 men be left in front of Vicksburg, and that at least one-half of Colonel Scott's effective force be moved to Brookhaven or to some other suitable point in that vicinity. These dispositions are ordered in consequence of a report that a heavy force, under A. J. Smith, is about to leave Memphis for the invasion of Mississippi, and the general wishes you to have your forces in such positions as will render it practicable to move a portion into North Mississippi, and to have still a sufficient force within striking distance of the Vicksburg front. It is his wish that you should remain at Jackson, but he requests that you will hold yourself and staff in readiness to take the

field in North Mississippi at any time that it may be necessary. In the mean time he is anxious to be informed accurately of the strength and movements of the enemy near Vicksburg.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 23, 1864.*

General S. D. LEE, *Meridian, Miss.:*

You have been appointed lieutenant-general, to command the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MERIDIAN, *June 23, 1864.*
(Received 26th.)

General S. COOPER:

Ten transports, laden with white troops from Morganza, passed Fort Adams, Wilkinson County, last evening, coming up. Expedition from Vicksburg freely spoken of to start as soon as re-enforcements from below arrive. Troops already reported to have arrived from below, said to be from Donaldsonville.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *June 23, 1864.*
(Received 26th.)

General S. COOPER:

A raid in force is threatened from Vicksburg. My scouts report 2,000 re-enlisted troops as having arrived at Vicksburg from above and five white regiments and 2,000 negroes from below. The arrival of troops at Vicksburg and Memphis can only be accounted for by the arrival of the ninety days' men. Should these be intended to operate in Mississippi, my present force is inadequate. The best arrangements are being made to meet the force from Memphis and Vicksburg.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., June 23, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a communication to you from Major-General Buckner, as he was crossing the Mississippi River. Lieutenant Ruggles, with a signal detachment, was ordered to Colonel Scott a short time since. We are deficient in rifle guns in this department; am expecting six or eight which have been promised for the last four months. Should these guns arrive Colonel Scott can then be supplied. The suggestions of General Buckner are good and will be perfected.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 21, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 23, 1864.

ORDNANCE BUREAU:

Could the guns, &c., be furnished? They would probably be very serviceable.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Gorgas.

Twenty-pounder Parrotts can be supplied from here in the course of a few weeks. There are four 20-pounder Parrotts and one Whitworth gun at Mobile.

J. WILLCOX BROWN,
Captain and Assistant Inspector of Ordnance.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 2, 1864.

Secretary of War for notice of above indorsement.

The arms for sharpshooters have been sent already—about a dozen.

J. GORGAS.

[Fifth indorsement.]

AUGUST 4, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Refer for the information of the general commanding Mississippi Department.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Sixth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 10, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Maury.

See indorsements of Ordnance Department and the Secretary of War.

By command of Secretary of War:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

NEAR MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
THIRTY MILES WEST OF CLINTON, LA.,
June 15, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:
(Through Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, Meridian, Miss.)

GENERAL: I venture to make a few suggestions which may have some effect in facilitating the transit of the Mississippi River.

First. The commander here should be furnished with a number of Whitworth rifles for sharpshooters; by their means much injury could be inflicted upon the officers and gunners of the Federal gun-boats, which often anchor beyond range of the ordinary rifle.

Second. A battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns and one or two Whitworth guns should also be placed at his disposal. By their means the "tin-clads," as they are called (sheet-iron clad), could be easily beaten, the east bank of the river for a distance of thirty miles affording many fine positions, and the communications between these points being good for the heaviest field guns. A supporting force of cavalry in the Tunica Hills will prevent any attempt of the Marine Brigade to land troops. A battery of the description mentioned could either drive the "tin-clads" beyond range or compel a concentration of the heavy iron-clads to replace them. They could also interfere seriously with transports, compelling them to go under convoy.

Third. Communications by signal should be opened with the west bank as soon as practicable. Colonel Scott has just received a few signal men. When I cross I will suggest to General Taylor to open communications with Colonel Scott. A signal line from Clinton, La. (to which point there is telegraphic communication with Richmond) to the end of General E. K. Smith's telegraphic line, would place him in a very few days of intelligence from Richmond. As Colonel Scott is an enterprising officer, and has a particular aptitude for this character of service, you may rely upon his making the best use of the means placed at his disposal. Even with his light guns he annoys the enemy greatly, occasionally driving their "tin-clads" beyond the range of his guns.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. BUCKNER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 23, 1864.*

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VIII. Maj. John S. Hope, assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army, will report in person to Maj. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, for assignment.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Aberdeen, June 23, 1864.*

I. Paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 74, from these headquarters, is revoked.

II. Captain Harper, Company G, Second Missouri Cavalry, with fifty men from that regiment, will proceed at once to Abbeville, Miss., where he will establish his camp and will send out scouts toward Memphis, and the points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in possession of the enemy. All information of the movements of the enemy will be forwarded promptly by telegraph or courier-line from Holly Springs to General Forrest's headquarters at Tupelo. He will arrest all officers

and men who are absent from their commands without proper authority, approved by division commander, and will take possession of their horses and arms, and report with them at General Forrest's headquarters at Tupelo, within fifteen days.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *June 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Jackson:

The cipher order of yesterday suspended. Send me in cipher your available force in front of Vicksburg and further information as to where troops at Vicksburg came from.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

JUNE 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Blue Mountain, Ala.:

Keep scouts well out toward Rome, and keep me well posted as regards movements of the enemy.

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXIII. The Twenty-fifth Georgia Battalion (provost guard), commanded by Lieut. Col. G. W. Lee, is disbanded. The men liable to conscription will be turned over to the nearest enrolling officer, and those liable to enrollment in the reserve force will be turned over to Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding reserves.

* * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., June 24, 1864.

Col. H. L. GILTNER,
Commanding Morgan's Division:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will order the Second Brigade of Morgan's division to move at once from Liberty Hill and rendezvous in Rich Valley, Washington County, Va.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 85. } *Meridian, Miss., June 24, 1864.*

I. Col. Thomas H. Taylor, Provisional Army, C. S., is appointed provost-marshal-general of this department, vice Maj. J. C. Denis, who is relieved from that duty at his own request.

By order of Major-General Lee:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. VA. AND E. TENN.,
No. 2. } *Abingdon, Va., June 25, 1864.*

I. The brigadier-general commanding is informed of the disgraceful manner in which straggling soldiers, deserters, absentees, and parties grouped together under the name and guise of "independent scouts" have been depredating upon the private rights and property of peaceful citizens of the Confederate States, and desiring to rid the service of the cowardly miscreants who are skulking from the presence of the enemy and who take advantage of the unsettled condition of the laws to abuse and prey upon the families of brave men who are now absent battling for their country, it is therefore ordered:

1. All authorities granted to form organizations of "independent scouts" are hereby revoked. The officers commanding companies of this character will report with them at once to these headquarters. Those who fail to do so will be proceeded against the same as for desertion, and all officers of the department are authorized and commanded to arrest them as soon as a reasonable time has elapsed, and they have neglected to report as indicated in this order.

2. It is made the duty of every commanding officer in the department to arrest and send to these headquarters under guard every officer or soldier who may be found absent from his command without the regular leave in writing prescribed by regulations and general orders.

II. The soldier who will not remain at his post, and who is not obedient to the orders of his superiors, is a worthless incumbrance, and where such men have committed larcenies and outrages upon the private property of citizens, the brigadier-general commanding desires, when it is practicable, to turn them over for proper disposition to the civil authorities, believing that they can render more service to the country in the workshops of our prisons than it is possible to derive from them as soldiers in the field, and he calls upon all good citizens to aid and assist him in bringing these malefactors to justice. Whenever the name and command of one of these lawless marauders can be ascertained, and the citizens will forward a statement of the offense committed, with a report of the witnesses, the general commanding will use every endeavor to have them brought to a speedy trial.

III. The commanding officer of each mounted encampment will send out daily scouts, with instructions to search the country for all stragglers and deserters, and where it comes to their knowledge that the parties arrested have been offending against the laws of the land, they will investigate the facts thoroughly and forward a statement of their cases with the prisoners to these headquarters; where the soldier has been guilty of absence without leave, or desertion, and the fact can be ascertained, he must be forwarded to these headquarters for immediate trial.

IV. All officers, of whatsoever grade, are charged with the discipline of their respective commands, and where a commanding officer is called upon for protection to the private rights of a citizen against the depredations of any soldier of his command, he will grant it immediately, and, if he fail to give it, proceedings will be instituted against him for neglect of duty and violation of this order.

By command of Brigadier General Morgan:

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, June 25, 1864.

Col. W. M. BRADFORD, *Bristol, Tenn.:*

What dispositions have you made to capture the enemy?

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., June 25, 1864.

Col. W. M. BRADFORD, *Bristol, Tenn.:*

General Morgan desires that you will not move too rapidly against the enemy. If you could throw Lillard down, and skirmish with him as he advances, and retire before him, so as to draw him on, and in the mean time Pridemore move down between Clinch Mountain and the river, so as to gain their rear, the force might be captured. You need fear nothing in driving them this way. Go down yourself and watch his movements closely and keep the general constantly advised, that he may move mounted troops to your assistance if necessary. The men will be sent to the bridges.

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., June 25, 1864.

Col. W. M. BRADFORD, *Bristol, Tenn.:*

Direct Pridemore to move night and day until he gains the rear of the enemy. You will move Lillard and Morelock as seems best in your discretion. Capture the enemy if it can be done by a pursuit to any point this side of Knoxville. Re-enforcements will be sent to Bristol if necessary. Keep us advised of your own and enemy's movements.

By command of Brigadier-General Morgan:

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, *June 25, 1864.*

Major-General LEE:

Have just received dispatches that there are 3,000 enemy at La Grange. Have ordered Chalmers up to this place. Would it not be well for you to order Mabry up also?

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, June 25, 1864.

[Maj. WILLIAM ELLIOTT:]

MAJOR: From the information I have, am clearly of the opinion that the force now moving from Memphis meditate the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far down as possible and then turn across to the Central railroad, destroy it and return to Memphis. I therefore advise the removal of all surplus stores from Grenada and other points across in the direction of Meridian. I do not believe they design joining Sherman. Most of their force consists of 100-days' men—at any rate, a large number of that character have arrived and are arriving at Memphis. My scouts report that 184 wagons and 20 ambulances passed Forest Hill, twenty-four miles east of Memphis, and that 12,000 troops had passed up; but I think that an overestimate of the number which has thus far left Memphis for up the road. I have no doubt but that they have and will probably move with 18,000 to 20,000 men, a portion of which will be used to garrison the points already fortified on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with a base secured as far east as practicable. They will then attempt the programme previously referred to. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that the major-general commanding order up, as far this way as forage will permit, all the available troops of his department. Besides three companies of scouts, I have 200 men at Ripley, and intend sending 200 more under Colonel Forrest, to go as near La Grange as possible and ascertain what is going on and keep me fully posted. Would move a greater force there, but for the difficulty of supplying it with forage, not having a sufficiency of mules. Have ordered all of General Roddey's force to Corinth, except 300 men to be left in the valley to meet any raids from Decatur; also ordered him to send his wagon train and all his unserviceable and broken-down stock to this place, to be provided for and pastured.

I am, major, very respectfully, &c.,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TUPELO, MISS., *June 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Aberdeen:

I wish you to have your command as near Okolona as nature of forage will permit, and prepare your command with five days' rations and 100 rounds small-arm ammunition to the man, and hold yourself in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *June 25, 1864.*

[Col. JOSIAH PATTERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:]

COLONEL: Above find copy* of General Lee's order of 18th instant, which you will obey at once. This order changes all the plans for the campaign into Middle Tennessee, but I still desire the force left to keep advised as to the position of affairs on the railroads, so if opportunity

* See Ellis to Roddey, June 18, p. 655.

offers we may know how to strike at any time. You may withdraw the courier-line, via Russellville and Moulton, and keep a connection, via Tuscumbia, to Bear Creek, or wherever your brigade is located.

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIX. Maj. Henry C. Semple, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee, and will report to Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding District of the Gulf, for assignment.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN., *Abingdon, Va., June 26, 1864.*

Col. W. M. BRADFORD,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: Captain Giddens has made no report to these headquarters, and you will therefore continue in the execution of the instructions given you. It is impossible to supply your place. Push on after the enemy as soon as you think it time to strike. You can pursue him well toward Knoxville, if you deem it advisable. Mounted troops are on the march to support you if it should become necessary.

By command of Brigadier-General Morgan:

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUPELO, *June 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Okolona:

Not necessary to make a forced march. Bring all men except those needed to get up forage.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. Lieut. Col. H. C. Davis, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty at the depot of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Cahaba, Ala., and will report to Brigadier-General Brandon for assignment to duty in organizing the reserve forces in Mississippi.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *June 27, 1864.*

General S. D. LEE,
Meridian, Miss.:

Your telegram of 23d to General Cooper just received. In view of the threatened movement of the enemy from toward Vicksburg, you will immediately communicate with General E. K. Smith, or his nearest commanding officer, and suggest a co-operation without delay, in any available way, and upon practicable points which may present.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

TUPELO, *June 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE:

The enemy's cavalry is at Saulsbury, their main force reaching La Grange. Car ran to La Grange yesterday evening. The road has been badly broken from Saulsbury to Corinth. If they come out at all they will move from Saulsbury.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Pond Spring, June 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY,
Commanding District of North Alabama:

GENERAL: The enemy were out yesterday evening on all the roads feeling of our lines. They went back at 10 o'clock last night. Sharp skirmishing along the line. They are becoming bolder and more active every day. I have just seen the officers of that portion of the Fifth Alabama Cavalry now here. I have about 250 men here belonging to these companies and 125 belonging to Stuart's battalion. I will move in obedience to orders to-morrow morning, but I confess that it seems to me like sacrificing the troops. After very hard service last fall and winter my brigade was ordered to the vicinity of Aberdeen to recruit our horses. We then started out on a recruiting expedition. We had not been there exceeding five days when we received orders to go to Gadsden. From thence we were ordered, without a moment's rest, to Rome, and continued the march to Dalton. We here went immediately on the front. We kept up a heavy picket-line in front of the enemy for five or six weeks. We then received orders to return to North Alabama. I marched to the vicinity of Decatur over a barren, mountainous country without as much as quarter rations of corn. My brigade was immediately thrown around Decatur, and remained on picket until ordered to Talladega in May last. During this time we were almost incessantly skirmishing with the enemy, and we made one raid across the river. When ordered to Talladega we marched 100 miles across the mountains and 100 miles back again. On my return to Moulton I found an order to move at once to Tupelo twenty-four hours before the command got up. We then marched to Big Bear Creek and back again to the vicinity of Decatur. We are now ordered to Corinth to meet the enemy. Four companies of my regiment that were left at Cherokee on duty and Colonel Pickett's regiment, that had just been relieved from picket duty, have already gone. Stuart's battalion, numbering but little over 100 effective men, and the remaining six companies of my

regiment are still here. You can well imagine, after all this marching, the condition of these men. I have marched over 1,200 miles in the last five months, under orders, without firing a gun; I have been in four engagements during that time—the fight at Madison Station, Fletcher's Ferry, Garth's Farm, and Moulton. All of these fights were of my own selection. I have sacrificed my command, ruined the horses of my brigade in marching and countermarching in obedience to orders, and for my life I cannot see where I have benefited the country in a single instance during all these marches. Horses have broken down by the way in large numbers, thus reducing the efficiency of my command at almost every step. You are aware that all of this has been done on less than half rations of corn. The troops that I move with in the morning, although once finely mounted, are now in very bad condition, and half the horses, so I am informed by the captains, are not able to march twenty-five miles without lagging and giving out. I beg some change for the better. Either order my command entirely out of the country, or let me remain on duty here long enough to get in condition to do something. If my brigade was inspected to-day there would not be 200 horses found fit for active service, although the horses, if in condition, would be as good as any in the service. I would not write this letter had the hard service which has ruined the present efficiency of the command resulted in any material good to the country.

JOSIAH PATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. VA. AND E. TENN.,
No. 55. } *Abingdon, Va., June 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Lieut.-Col. Robert M. Martin, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, will take command of all the troops of Second Brigade, Morgan's division, except Cassell's battalion, organize them as rapidly as possible, and report to Col. H. L. Giltner, commanding division.

III. He will rendezvous troops designated in the vicinity of Bristol for the present.

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By command of Brigadier-General Morgan:

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 150. } *Richmond, June 28, 1864.*

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XVI. Capt. T. H. Atherson, assistant quartermaster, will relieve Capt. H. A. Troutman, assistant quartermaster, at Camp Preston, near Montgomery, Ala. Captain Troutman on being relieved will report to Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding reserve forces of Georgia, at Macon, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *June 28, 1864.*

General COOPER:

The force of the enemy at La Grange for offensive move reported by Forrest consists of eight brigades of infantry, 3,500 cavalry, with 82 pieces of artillery, total, 20,000. Expedition being carefully organized and will probably start from Saulsbury, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in six days. It is more than a mere raid and looks toward Selma and to [*sic*] with Sherman. There will also be a force from Vicksburg, where troops are still reported arriving.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 28, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE, *Meridian, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the Adjutant and Inspector General to invite your attention to the following views entertained by the President upon the act of Congress to organize a corps of scouts and guards to facilitate communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department, approved June 10, 1864, a copy of which is inclosed. It is proposed to raise the corps by selecting two companies on this and two companies on the west side of the Mississippi River. Of those east of the river, one will be taken from North Mississippi and West Tennessee, and the other from Southern Mississippi and East Louisiana. Capt. Thomas M. Nelson's company might be taken from the first-named locality and Captain Owen's company, which has been operating in Wilkinson County, Miss., from the last. Both are believed to be well adapted to the service that will be required of them under the act. The remaining two companies for the corps will be selected by General E. K. Smith, who will take one of them from Arkansas, and the other from West Louisiana. It is greatly to be desired that the corps, especially that portion of it in your department, should be completed at the earliest practicable moment, and, that there may be full concert between General Smith and yourself, you are requested to keep him advised of your progress. Instructions similar to those contained in this letter will be given to him, and he will also be requested to communicate in like manner the result of his efforts in organizing the two companies west of the Mississippi River. The corps will be commanded by Capt. Thomas M. Nelson, who will be promoted major. The company officers will be appointed or assigned by the President upon his recommendation, approved by the general commanding the department in which the companies are organized. It is of much moment that no officer be recommended for assignment to the corps, and that no soldier be allowed to enter it, whose patriotism, energy, and courage are not believed to be fully established.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

AN ACT to organize a Corps of Scouts and Guards to facilitate communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one major

and four captains to do service as scouts in the valley of the Mississippi River, or to assign any proper officers for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That the officers thus commissioned shall have authority to raise four companies, to be officered by the President, to be composed of such members and such persons as he may approve, for scout and guard duty for Government transportation across the Mississippi River, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the War Department.

SEC. 3. That the President may detail such officers and men from the army as he may deem peculiarly qualified for such service.

SEC. 4. That such scouts and guards shall be composed either of infantry or cavalry, or in part of both, at the discretion of the President, and equipped in such a manner as will make them most effective, and shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances, and be subject to the same regulations, as other soldiers.

Approved June 10, 1864.

[JUNE 28, 1864.—For Saunders to Lee, in reference to expedition into Tennessee, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part IV, p. 802.]

TUPELO, *June 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General LEE:

Cannot write. Roddey and Mabry take into the field more than 6,000 men.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TUPELO, *June 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE:

Allow me to congratulate you on your promotion. I am suffering with boils. If the enemy should move out I desire you to take command of the forces. Our force is insufficient to meet this command. Can't you procure some assistance?

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TUPELO, *June 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General LEE:

Have ordered Mabry as near Okolona as he can get water and forage, his headquarters at or near Okolona. Chalmers' division is at Verona. Will go myself to Corinth to-day to prepare Roddey's command. Have ordered his unserviceable horses and wagon train to this place. Several of my scouts have been captured near La Grange, amongst them 2 officers, all of whom were brutally murdered after capture.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 91. } *Tupelo, June 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. You will have your command in readiness to move on Thursday morning next at 6 o'clock, with four days' cooked rations for the men

and two days' rations for the horses; also forty rounds of ammunition to the man in cartridge-boxes, and sixty rounds additional for each man in wagons; also thirty rounds of pistol ammunition for each pistol, ten rounds to be issued, the balance held in wagons. You will also supply your command with five days' rations of hard bread and bacon, and hold it ready to be moved in wagons if found necessary. Direct that all arms be put in perfect order, and all men supplied with guns who are without them.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

CHARLES W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To General CHALMERS.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 79. } *Verona, June 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Hudson's battery is relieved from duty with this division, and will report to Captain Morton, chief of artillery, at Tupelo. The men belonging to this division who are serving with the battery will be sent, under charge of an officer, to report to Major Peery, commanding battalion dismounted men at this place.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, June 29, 1864.

Authority is granted Oscar Postal, on secret service, to operate against the enemy with torpedoes on the Mississippi River between Memphis and Helena. This authority to last for three months from this date.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

TUPELO, *June 29, 1864.*

General CHALMERS,
Verona:

Need not cook rations until further orders. Keep the quantity on hand as ordered ready to be cooked.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TUPELO, *June 29, 1864.*

General CHALMERS,
Verona:

Organize your dismounted men into companies under competent officers; furnish them with wagon and cooking utensils and send them to Tupelo.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *June 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PILLOW, *Oxford, Ala.:*

Move your command by easy marches to Montevallo, leaving 300 men at Blue Mountain, with scouts well thrown out toward Rome, Ga.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, June 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XI. The reserve forces of the several States are under the permanent direction and control of the general officers respectively assigned to their command by the President.

Department, district, and other commanders of the active forces may have, for the time being, the direction of the military movements of such reserve forces as may be turned over to their command for service, but are forbidden to disband those forces, or otherwise interfere with any matters pertaining to their permanent organization, except with the concurrence of the general commanding the reserves of a State.

XII. When no longer required for service with the active forces the reserve troops will be immediately turned over to the commander of reserves for the State.

XIII. General officers commanding reserves for the several States will be held responsible in all matters relating to the efficiency and permanent organization of their commands.

XIV. Leaves of absence and furloughs will not be granted to reserve troops, except by the general commanding the reserves for the States to which they belong, or in accordance with regulations prescribed in his orders; but leaves of absence and furloughs will not be granted to reserve forces serving in the field, if, in the judgment of department commanders, it be incompatible with the public safety to grant them.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN., *Abingdon, Va., June 30, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Petersburg, Va.:

Your dispatch just received. I find there is much disorganization among the troops of this department since my return from Kentucky, but am organizing for the defense of the country as rapidly as possible, and think I can hold it against any force that is threatening it at present. Burbridge is concentrating in Kentucky to again move in this direction. He has about 7,000 troops. I have 2,000 in the department and will carry out your instructions. Don't you think a small body of men sent up toward Charleston, so as to interfere with the supplies of Averell, would render more service than it could by remaining in his front?

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., June 30, 1864.

Col. W. M. BRADFORD,
Commanding Cavalry, near Bristol, Tenn.:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will remain where you are for the present. By instructions from General Lee he is directed to collect all the available troops in this region to protect the salt-works, watch the movements of the enemy, and defend the country.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., June 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. V. A. WITCHER,
Commanding Thirty-fourth Virginia Battalion:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will send a scout as far down as Prestonburg, in Kentucky, with instructions to keep you constantly advised of the movements of the enemy from that quarter. If any opportunity arises for a movement toward Northwestern Virginia he promises you the advance.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, June 30, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of dispatch for Major-General Washburn.* Will forward it to-day by flag of truce to La Grange. I am gratified to know that my reply† met the approval of the lieutenant-general commanding.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TUPELO, *June 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Verona:

You will send up all your dismounted [men] this evening with [En-] field or Austrian rifles, with forty rounds of ammunition to the man. Send one six-mule wagon, with cooking utensils, under proper officer.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

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* See Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 599. † *Ibid*, p. 590.

TUPELO, *June 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Verona:

Have Seventh Tennessee Regiment and Forrest's regiment ready to move at an hour's notice, with sixty rounds of ammunition. Have six days' rations of hard bread and bacon ready for them provided they are ordered to move.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 81. } *Verona, Miss., June 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. The Seventh Tennessee and Forrest's regiment will be placed in readiness to move at an hour's notice, with sixty rounds of ammunition to the man. Six days' rations of hard bread and bacon will be kept ready to be issued to them provided they are ordered to move.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters:						
Staff and escorts	27	75	75	124	155	....
Forrest's command:						
Staff, escort, and provost guard	14	96	95	120	191	....
Chalmers' division	280	2,854	2,841	3,764	7,240	....
Buford's division	254	2,954	2,920	3,588	5,505	....
Roddey's division*	89	938	937	1,214	2,194	....
Reserve Artillery†	20	302	287	358	467	16
Total	657	7,144	7,080	9,044	15,597	16
Wirt Adams' division	361	4,206	4,185	5,362	10,924	11
Posts:						
Demopolis‡	47	533	519	624	986	....
Meridian	14	151	150	170	578	....
Selma	62	1,103	1,094	1,361	1,583	....
Total	123	1,787	1,763	2,155	3,147	....
Grand total	1,168	13,212	13,103	16,685	29,823	27

* Johnson's brigade only reported.
† Probably includes all of Forrest's artillery.
‡ Paroled and exchanged prisoners.

Troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864.

ADAMS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

Scott's Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. SCOTT.

1st Louisiana Regiment, Col. John S. Scott.
9th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. James H. Wingfield.
Powers' (Louisiana and Mississippi) Regiment, Col. Frank P. Powers.
Mounted Infantry, Col. Daniel Gober.
Cavalry Battalion, Maj. Frederick N. Ogden.
Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Benjamin D. Lay.

Wood's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT C. WOOD, Jr.

Mississippi Regiment, Col. Robert C. Wood, jr.
Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. George Moorman.

Gholson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL J. GHOLSON.

Ashcraft's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. Thomas C. Ashcraft.
Ham's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. T. W. Ham.
Lowry's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. William L. Lowry.
McGuirk's (Mississippi) Regiment, Col. John McGuirk.

Mabry's Brigade.

Col. HINCHIE P. MABRY.

14th Confederate, Col. F. Dumonteil.
4th Mississippi, Col. C. C. Wilbourn.
6th Mississippi, Col. Isham Harrison.
38th Mississippi (mounted infantry), Col. Preston Brent.

FORREST CAVALRY.*

Maj. Gen. NATHAN B. FORREST.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES J. NEELY.

12th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. John U. Green.
14th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Raleigh R. White.
15th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Stewart.
Higgs' (Tennessee) Company, Capt. W. Higgs.

Second Brigade.†

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Hyams, jr.
5th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Wickliffe.
2d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Robert A. McCulloch.
McDonald's Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. M. Crews.
Willis' (Texas) Battalion, Capt. Thomas M. Harwood.
Hudson's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. Edwin S. Walton.

Sixth Brigade.

Col. EDMUND W. RUCKER.

8th Mississippi Regiment, Col. William L. Duff.
18th Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.
7th Tennessee Regiment, Col. William L. Duckworth.

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*Only one battery accounted for on original. Morton's, Rice's, and Thrall's batteries reported on return for June 10, and, with Hudson's, July 31.

†The First Mississippi Partisan Rangers became the Seventh Mississippi Cavalry, and McDonald's Battalion became the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Battalion.

BUFORD'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM BUFORD.

*Third Brigade.**	*Fourth Brigade.*
Col. EDWARD CROSSLAND.	Col. TYREE H. BELL.
3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt.	2d Tennessee, Col. Clark R. Barteau.
7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. L. J. Sherrill.	16th Tennessee, Col. Andrew N. Wilson.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Absalom R. Shacklett.	20th Tennessee, Col. Robert M. Russell.
12th Kentucky, Col. W. W. Faulkner.	
Forrest's (Alabama) Regiment, Lieut. Col. Dew M. Wisdom.	

MILITARY POSTS.†

Demopolis, Ala.
Meridian, Miss.
Selma, Ala.

Strength of District of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, June 30, 1864, as shown by inspection reports.

Troops.	Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.	Pieces of artillery.
Artillery brigade	1,133	1,305	1,838	1,131	4
Local defense	549	689	1,154	545	.....
Page's brigade	631	775	1,026	661	.....
Troops at Pollard	1,000	1,169	1,638	1,063	.....
Total	3,313	3,938	5,656	3,400	4

Abstract from return of the army in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, for June 30, 1864; headquarters Mobile, Ala.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.						Officers.	Men.
District staff	12	.....	.....	12	13	.....	13	.....	.....
Page's brigade:									
Artillery	65	797	988	1,159	1,489	.....	1,363	.....	.....
Cavalry	5	230	237	256	331	.....	330	.....	.....
Total	70	1,027	1,225	1,415	1,820	.....	1,693	.....	.....
Higgins' brigade:									
Artillery	82	1,016	1,102	1,263	2,071	4	2,065	6	277
Local Defense Corps	44	396	407	546	1,002	.....	1,121	.....	.....
Total	126	1,412	1,509	1,809	3,073	4	3,186	6	277
Colonel Patton's command:									
Infantry	22	160	169	202	406	.....	403	.....	.....
Artillery	3	74	80	84	97	.....	83	.....	.....
Cavalry	31	737	837	893	1,144	.....	1,131	.....	2
Total	56	971	1,086	1,179	1,647	.....	1,617	.....	2
Detached commands:									
7th Alabama Regiment	29	429	451	496	647	.....	638	1	21
Company engineer troops	3	66	66	73	105	.....	104	.....	.....
Total	32	495	517	569	752	.....	742	1	21
Grand total	296	3,905	4,337	4,984	7,305	4	7,251	7	300

*The Third, Seventh, and Eighth Kentucky were infantry regiments mounted.
†Commanders not reported in original return.

Organization of troops in the District of the Gulf, commanded by Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, June 30, 1864.

Page's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD L. PAGE.

21st Alabama, Col. Charles D. Anderson.
[illegible] Confederate and 7th Alabama Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Turner Clanton, jr.
1st Alabama Battalion Artillery, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Forsyth.
1st Tennessee Heavy Artillery, Capt. H. T. Norman.

Higgins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HIGGINS.

1st Louisiana Artillery, Maj. Henry A. Clinch.
1st Mississippi Artillery, Capt. J. L. Bradford.
3d Missouri Battery, Lieut. Thomas B. Catron.
Bay Batteries, Col. William E. Burnet.
Local Defense Corps, ——— ———.
Alabama (State) Artillery, Company C, Capt. John B. Todd.
Alabama (State) Artillery, Company D, Capt. William H. Homer.

Patton's Brigade.

Col. ISAAC W. PATTON.

22d Louisiana, ——— ———.
[illegible] Confederate Cavalry, Col. Henry Maury.
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Thomas P. Tobin.

Detached Commands.

7th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Joseph Hodgson.
Company Engineer Troops, Capt. L. Hutchinson.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., July 1, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully ask information upon the following statement:

There are a great many straggling cavalrymen belonging to the different organizations of the department who are hiding in the mountains, committing depredations upon private property, and are of no benefit to the service whatever in their present capacity. The outrages committed by these worthless characters are the source of nearly all the complaints on the part of the citizens against the troops in the department. They have been, and are still being arraigned before the military court for their offenses, and in many cases the severest punishments have been administered to them. Punishment, however, does not seem to do any good, for as soon as they are released, they straggle from their commands again and repeat the improprieties for which they have just been corrected. I desire to know whether there is not some manner in which these men can be dismounted and sent off, to be assigned to an infantry command, say in the Army of Northern Virginia. If the authority could be delegated to me to dispose of such cases in the manner indicated it would be highly beneficial to the service in this quarter. From observation, I know there is no punishment more dreaded by a cavalryman than being dismounted and transferred to the infantry. There are a great many who are utterly worthless as cavalrymen, and who might be made good soldiers if they could be brought under the rigid discipline of an infantry command in a large army. If they continue here in their present status, the country is taxed for their sustenance and receives no benefit whatever by their service. Besides, the example of these men is so baneful, I feel safe in saying, that three-fourths of the irregularities now perpetrated by the troops of the dif-

ferent cavalry commands is attributable to the influence of a few bad men in each. If there are no means to get rid of them, their bad influence will continue to spread and fester until the whole body is in a measure affected by their presence. If authority could be given me to send these characters from the department, or to turn them over to the conscript officer, to be assigned to some distant infantry command, the good effects of it would be immediate. The commanding officers in each case could be notified of the proceeding, so that there would be no irregularity in it. I would be pleased if you would communicate the views of the Department on this question at your earliest convenience, as I am very anxious to institute measures to correct abuses at once, the more so as all the troops serving in the department at present are cavalry.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Meridian, Miss., July 1, 1864.

Col. A. L. RIVES,
Acting Chief Engineer Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I beg leave to submit the following report of engineer operations in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, &c., during the second quarter of this year, ending June 30, 1864:

Capt. P. Robinson, Corps of Engineers, has been stationed at Selma, Ala., during the quarter, making necessary alterations and repairs in the works at that point, which consisted mainly in laying platforms, thickening the parapets, and making embrasures in the batteries which were originally prepared for guns en barbette. I make the following extract from his report on this subject:

> My operations have extended merely to the necessary repairs of the works as they stand, and to making embrasures in the batteries which had been prepared for guns en barbette. To have done more would have been a waste of time and money, for the works, though slight, are well adapted to resist a mere cavalry raid, but are so badly located that no amount of labor could render them efficient for any further purpose. The city of Selma is situated on a table-like bluff, between Beloby and Valley Creeks, which debouch immediately above and below the city. On the northwest our works are extended into the low grounds of Valley Creek, so as to be subject to reverse and enfilade fire from the higher ground beyond the creek. The entire north front is subject more or less to the same objection, and is commanded by the first line of hills rising northward from the city plateau. This is to be regretted, as by retiring our works from the commanding ground under control of an attacking force, a much shorter and more powerful line might be obtained, susceptible indeed of such defense as would defy any attack, except by regular approaches.

I have not seen fit to order the change spoken of by Captain Robinson, as the city of Selma is so far into the heart of our country that I do not believe it will ever be threatened, except by a raiding party, and the present works will be a sufficient defense to resist such an attack. Capt. D. Winter, with his company of sappers and miners, has been stationed at Wright's Mills, near Gainesville, Ala., on the Tombigbee River, engaged in the construction of pontoon-boats, of which he has completed thirty-five, with balks, chesses, ropes for sheer lines and rocklashing, complete. The companies of Capts. W. A. C. Jones and J. A. Porter were at Demopolis, Ala., until the Army of Mississippi, under Lieutenant-General Polk, moved to form a junction with General Johnston in Georgia, on the 8th of May last. The companies were engaged in constructing pontoon-boats, of which twenty-four were

completed, and are now retained at Demopolis, ready for use. I had also forty pontoons made by contract at Columbus, Miss., twenty of which are used in a permanent bridge at that point. Fifteen are used in a bridge at Jackson, Miss., and five are at this place, held in reserve for any event that may bring them into requisition. A permanent pontoon bridge, consisting of sixteen boats, has also been constructed by Capt. John G. Mann, engineer for General Forrest, over the Tombigbee River at Vinton's Ferry, near Aberdeen, Miss. Captain Mann has accompanied General Forrest in all of his movements, and has rendered efficient and very valuable services in repairing bridges and roads on the lines of march. During the period occupied in the construction of the boats above enumerated I made repeated efforts to obtain the necessary transportation for fitting up the pontoon train suitable for field service, but the great scarcity of draft animals in the department has prevented me from doing so. The boats are, therefore, held at convenient places on the railroads, so that they can be shipped to whatever point they may be required. During the quarter the following extended surveys and reconnaissances have been made, viz: By Capt. J. B. Vinet and Lieut. H. Ginder, of all of the State of Mississippi, north of the Southern railroad as far northward as permitted by the enemy. By Lieutenant Vernon, of that portion of Mississippi lying between the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad and the Mississippi River, from the Big Black River to the immediate vicinity of Baton Rouge, La. By Capt. W. J. Morris, of the Corps of Engineers, with a topographical party, part of the northern portion of the State of Alabama, taking Talladega and Tuscaloosa as bases of operations. Maps of these various sections of country have been made and are on file in my office. My draughtsmen have been engaged in multiplying these and other maps for the department commanders and other general and staff officers, by whom they were needed. At the engineer workshop in Demopolis I have had a force of detailed carpenters engaged in repairing tools, making wheelbarrows, ax, spade, and pick helves, and doing all the necessary job work required in my department. I have secured the services of a person for making photographic copies of maps, and have succeeded in securing a sufficient quantity of materials for making experimental operations. The state of organization and number of the engineer force of this department have been duly and regularly laid before you in my monthly reports.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Engr. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and E. La., &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 90. } *Meridian, Miss., July 1, 1864.*

So much of paragraph II, General Orders, No. 69, from these headquarters, dated Demopolis, Ala., May 8, 1864, as confers upon the provost-marshal-general the power to grant passports through the lines, is hereby revoked. All such passes in future will be granted, if at all, at these headquarters, and by general officers commanding outposts, solely for the purpose of gaining information of the movements of the enemy. General passes will not be granted.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VERONA, *July 1, 1864.*

PRESIDENT MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
Mobile:

Enemy reported advancing, and I must have my ammunition from Columbus to-morrow. It was ordered several days ago.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &c., *Oxford, Ala., July 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Colonel Livingston will remove, with his command, to Blue Mountain, where, or in the vicinity of which place, he will remain for the protection of the railroad and iron-works. He will throw forward and keep out his scouts well toward Rome, so as to keep himself advised of enemy's movements. He will exercise the utmost vigilance to guard against surprise. Captain Higgs' company of scouts, in front of Rome, will remain on that duty, and will be subject to the orders of Colonel Livingston. Colonel Livingston will keep Lieutenant-General Lee, whose headquarters are at Meridian, Miss., advised of the movements of enemy by official [report], to be transmitted by mail. In the case of emergency he will send telegrams from Selma, Ala.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Pillow:

JNO. C. BURCH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &c.,
Oxford, Ala., July 1, 1864.

[Captain HIGGS:]

CAPTAIN: The general leaves this place temporarily with his command; Colonel Livingston will be left here with his battalion. The general desires that you will keep up the line of couriers between Blue Mountain and Cave Spring, and inform General Lee promptly of any movements of the enemy. The general wishes you to inform the transportation agent at Blue Mountain that he wants five platform cars in the morning or next day at farthest.

Respectfully,

JNO. C. BURCH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Verona, Miss., July 2, 1864.*

I. The First Mississippi Partisan Rangers will move at 5 p. m. to-day to Ripley, Miss. The men will carry three days' cooked rations and two days' rations of corn on their horses and forty rounds of ammunition in their cartridge-boxes. Three days' rations and four days' corn in sacks and forty rounds of ammunition to the man will be sent to Ripley in wagons. Corn in sacks can be procured at Tupelo. The wagons will move at once. On reaching Ripley the supplies will be

stored and the wagons will return to the brigade. One ambulance and an ordnance wagon will remain with the regiment. Both the regiment and the wagons will move at night.

II. On arriving at Ripley Lieutenant-Colonel Hyams will co-operate with Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest in carrying out his instructions. Pickets and scouting parties will be kept well to the front to observe the movements of the enemy, and all information will be forwarded promptly to headquarters at Tupelo.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, July 3, 1864.

[Major ELLIOTT:]

MAJOR: I have now between 500 and 600 dismounted men organized and in camp. They appear very well satisfied, and placing them in camp has caused increased attention to horses on the part of those who are mounted, and the policy will prove highly beneficial. There are yet quite a number that a close inspection will place in the field as infantry, and I respectfully suggest that the lieutenant-general commanding order all the cavalry of his department closely inspected and the unserviceable horses sent to pasture to be recruited, and then order that no dismounted man be allowed to return to his cavalry command until his horse will pass inspection. By this means he will be able to get a good brigade of infantry, or its equivalent, and recruit horses that a few days' service at this time will render worthless. A number of General Roddey's men have run away rather than come to the dismounted camp, but once in the camp and assured of the design to recruit their stock and render it serviceable they appear very well satisfied. If it meets the general's approbation I would be glad if all the dismounted troops should be sent up here for organization, as I am clearly of the opinion that a good brigade, if not more, could be formed. It would also give us credit with the enemy of having an infantry force, and all placed together in one command would make them effective and useful. I shall have my command closely inspected and send to the rear all horses unable to stand the fatigues of service. To do otherwise would result in loss of the services of both man and horse and be productive of straggling and scattering men all along the line of march. There are many men connected with provost guards and in the State reserves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, also a large number of men acting with these guards as officers who are not officers, and I am of opinion that a rigid inspection of all such troops and of commands on post duty at various points, together with attachés, employés, and detailed men, claimed as purchasing agents, &c., who can be spared, will result in adding at least 2,000 men to the dismounted force.

I hope the lieutenant-general commanding will not think me presumptuous in offering these suggestions. Knowing and appreciating the necessity of having every available man in order to meet the superior force of the enemy now threatening us, is my apology for referring to the matter and making the suggestions.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, July 4, 1864.

Col. W. M. BRADFORD,
Commanding Cavalry:

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of this date, the brigadier-general commanding instructs me to reply that, in case it should become necessary, you are authorized to call upon Lieutenant-Colonel Martin to co-operate with you in any movement against the enemy which in your discretion may seem proper. Should you deem it essential to use this force in any emergency, you will communicate the disposition made of it as soon as practicable to these headquarters. In regard to the expedition you propose, the general has it under consideration and will give you an answer in a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *July 4, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

The enemy crossed Big Black early yesterday, exact force not known, and advanced to within four miles of Clinton yesterday; Adams skirmishing this morning with them. A raiding party, principally negroes, from Natchez is at Hamburg; a force is moving on them; the enemy at La Grange are still stationary, with a slight diminution in their force.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 155. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. Surg. P. B. Scott is assigned as medical director of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, Miss., July 4, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I desire respectfully to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to Neely's brigade, now with General Pillow. If I am correctly informed it is reduced to less than 600 men. I do not believe Colonel Neely an efficient brigade commander, and think for the good of the service a change should be made. A portion of the brigade as originally organized is here with Colonel Rucker, and I believe if the three regiments under Colonel Neely were sent back to this command that in the course of twenty-five or thirty days I could bring them up to double their present number. The scare consequent upon the action

of the Government in taking out and sending back absentees from infantry, together with the removal of the command to Alabama, has no doubt caused many to absent themselves, and the lax discipline and management of the officers, who are, no doubt, in the same dissatisfied condition, has served to deplete the command. If the state of affairs will permit their return, I will take the Seventh Tennessee and my old regiment and place with Neely's command, and give the command of the brigade thus formed to Rucker, and return the Eighteenth Mississippi and First Mississippi Partisans to Colonel McCulloch's brigade, which would give General Chalmers his division with competent brigade commanders, and will, I believe, result in the restoration of nearly all the absentees.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

TANGIPAHOA, *July 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Comdg. Dept. of Mississippi, Alabama, and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: I arrived here a few days ago on my way to Clinton, and have stopped in order to recruit my horses. Agreeable to my promise, I write in order to communicate some items of importance for your department. The whole country west of Pascagoula River seems to be in a state of demoralization, judging from what I heard and saw. In every house almost the men seem to have forgotten their obligations to their country, and some having deserted the army, others having evaded the conscript officer, are quietly engaged either in trading with the enemy or in tending their crops. In one house in particular at Rankin's Ferry not less than four young men who had never been conscripted were quietly engaged in fishing, and I am informed declared their unwillingness to join the army. The jayhawkers who for a moment had disappeared are again at work. The people complained to me of their exactions and growing impudence. A young soldier on furlough, son of old Widow Rankin, on the Louisiana side of the Pearl River, has been murdered by them for having given information against them to Colonel Wingfield. No patrol is seen anywhere, the whole country between the Pascagoula River and Franklinton, La., being pretty nearly under their control. At Franklinton, La., having sent one of my men to buy some provisions, he was refused unless we could pay in the enemy's greenbacks. In point of fact many country people, being engaged in unlawful trading at the mouth of the Pearl, at Maddison, Pass Manchac, Baton Rouge, need this sort of notes in order to buy from their stores such articles as they are in need of for business; hence a depreciation in our money. A powerful incentive to this nefarious trade is a contract of our Government with a party named Pollard, to supply us with clothing, medicine, &c., to be exchanged for cotton. This party has without authority appointed everywhere a host of sub-agents, who are now engaged in blockade running. The effects of this cannot be but detrimental to the interests of the Confederacy. I am informed by Mr. Hatch, Confederate depositary at this post, that several persons authorized by you to bring in goods in exchange for Government cotton have done so, and have not paid the import duty on their goods, nor the export duty on the cotton, according to law. He suggests that the best way to remedy this is to couple with their permit an obligation to pay the tax. I have forwarded you a New Orleans

paper of the 1st instant to-day; blockade runners have brought dates of the 2d with the following information: New Orleans uncommonly sickly, dysentery, smallpox, and fevers being unusually prevalent. No yellow fever yet, but it is expected, and in my opinion must prevail extensively. Banks in New Orleans under Canby; he is now Military Governor of Louisiana. The Yankee army, always at Morganza, fortifying and under the protection of their gun-boats. Great stir in Baton Rouge and Port Hudson; it is believed that no movement is contemplated in East Louisiana, but that the surplus of the garrisons of these two points will be sent to Natchez. If so they will be left defenseless, as now; the troops in Baton Rouge and Port Hudson barely amount to 4,000 men.

General W. P. Benton, who relieved General P. St. George Cooke in command of Baton Rouge, has issued an order, dated June 28, permitting the free entrance of cotton at Baton Rouge. This is a disastrous measure for us, as it will increase the already too great trade with the enemy. This is about the amount of news I have been able to collect here. The position of the Federal army in Virginia is such now that I am apprehensive that our communications with Richmond will be severed for some time, or else rendered precarious. In that case you may not be able to obtain for me the authority to raise troops within the Federal lines, nor to carry out my plan for establishing on the Acadian River a force of infantry. If such is the case I would be happy to join your cavalry command, when you take the field, as a volunteer officer. I am aware that I am unable to bear much fatigue or exposure, and with this understanding would take much pleasure in returning to active service. My experience in the arm of artillery, especially horse artillery, may enable me to suggest some improvements in handling your batteries in action, a thing of capital importance, and I must say hardly known to our artillery officers. I have been always taught and have always seen that well handled artillery plays the most important part in modern battles, and that both infantry and artillery [cavalry?] should in the majority of cases play a second part only. This is the Napoleonic doctrine, and unfortunately we seem to have quite forgotten it during this war, except at Shiloh, where artillery was used under my command in masses, and in my opinion decided the fate of the day. I will remain a few days longer here, and will be happy to hear from you.

With respect, general, I remain, your obedient servant,

J. TRUDEAU.

Please address care of Col. J. S. Scott, Clinton, La., or to Mr. Hatch, C. S. Depositary, Tangipahoa.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Montevallo, July 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DEAS,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I am directed by dispatch from the lieutenant-general to make "arrangements for getting prompt information from (my) force at Blue Mountain." I left at Blue Mountain Colonel Livingston, Eighth Alabama Cavalry, with about 300 men, and directed him to furnish prompt information direct to the lieutenant-general. I did this supposing that I should not remain long on this line of railroad. I cannot make arrangements to keep up a line of communication to Tuscaloosa

without leaving a long line of couriers. Under the instructions I gave to Colonel Livingston I suppose this will be unnecessary, as I presume the lieutenant-general's intention was simply to get earliest information of movements of enemy in front of Blue Mountain. Captain Clark has arrived and reported. The dispatch of the lieutenant-general is received, directing me to move to Tuscaloosa. The condition of my horses' feet is such that I shall necessarily be detained here one or two days shoeing. I will move at the earliest possible moment. I have no supply train with Armistead's brigade, and very little with Neely's, and I see no chance of carrying forward supplies of forage unless I send cooking utensils around by rail.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

CAVALRY CAMP,
Near Talladega, July 5, 1864.

Maj. W. T. WALTHALL,
Commandant Post, Talladega, Ala.:

MAJOR: In obedience to your order of 25th ultimo, directing me to go with my company and such other forces as would report to me in the direction of Rome, Ga., I left my camp on Sunday, the 26th ultimo, with my company and Captain Hardie's company, ordered to report to me by Major Barbiere, chief enrolling officer, fourth district, moving in the direction of Rome, Ga. On reaching Ladiga, Calhoun County, Ala., where I proposed when I left camp to establish a camp, I found that forage and rations could not be procured for my men and horses, and determined to move near to Cave Spring, Ga., where I learned I could procure supplies from the country between there and Rome. I reached Cave Spring on the 28th. Between Ladiga and Cave Spring I was joined by Captains Bush's and Ramey's companies, of Calhoun County, ordered by Major Barbiere to report to me. Finding I could more easily supply my command (having but small transportation force), I passed Cave Spring and established my camp at Big Cedar Creek, three miles north of Cave Spring. I drew my supplies from the country visited by the enemy as well as ourselves, and procured some abandoned bacon belonging to refugees in three miles of Rome. On the 2d of July Captains Bush and Ramey received orders to return home, and left my force less than sixty men, too small to remain in so exposed a position. I remained, however, until the morning of the 4th, when, having ascertained that the enemy were in greatly larger force than I had, were on my right and left, and believed to be moving with a view of cutting off and capturing my command, I obeyed your suggestion in your letter of 29th ultimo, that I "had better come in with all your (my) force," and my company, with Captain Hardie's, will reach their camp this evening and to-morrow. The force of the enemy at Rome is about 600 cavalry and 1,500 infantry. There are there now not less than 3,000 wounded men from General Sherman's army. The citizens generally preserve their loyalty and are subject to severe hardships and cruelty. I cannot close without giving it as my opinion that a good cavalry regiment could be subsisted off the country, and render very valuable service to our cause between Cave Spring and Rome, if sent promptly forward. The enemy are pressed for supplies at Rome, and

the country above indicated has abundant wheat and oat crops ready for reaping, and there are considerable quantities of stock, embracing hogs, cows, sheep, &c., there almost abandoned, and in many instances entirely so by their owners, which, if we don't get, will soon feed the enemy.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. BOWIE,
Captain, Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

TALLADEGA, ALA., *July 5, 1864.*

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Lee, commanding department, asking attention to the suggestions of Captain Bowie, who is an intelligent and trustworthy officer.

W. T. WALTHALL,
Major, Commanding Post.

MOBILE, *July 5, 1864.*
(Received 6th.)

General S. COOPER:

Reported from Charleston that monitors are coming here. Seventeen ships in Farragut's fleet to-day. There has been some firing at long range for several days between Fort Morgan and the fleet. Enemy's fire damaged blockade-runner Ivanhoe, which was beached near Fort Morgan. Mobile is much exposed to attack now. Canby has been with Farragut. His army lies near here.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

(Copies sent Secretary of War, General Bragg, and the President.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, July 5, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I believe it is not improbable that Mobile will be attacked before long. To-day I have received a dispatch from General Jones, at Charleston, sending me statements of Yankee prisoners that monitors are coming out here, are actually on the way. Farragut has a heavy fleet off the bar. Canby has been there in conference with him. General Lee wrote me yesterday that he considers the movements from the Mississippi River may be destined for Mobile, that Canby's army will not again move into West Louisiana very soon. I have reduced my force very much to re-enforce General Johnston. I shall not have more than 2,500 effectives with which to repel a land attack. This includes the force in Florida. I very respectfully suggest that a co-operation of our forces beyond the Mississippi might at this time divert the forces of Canby and A. J. Smith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, *July 5, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond:*

I received your dispatch last night. I regret exceedingly that you cannot grant my request, as I am satisfied Sherman's escape with his army would be impossible if 10,000 good cavalry under Forrest were thrown in his rear this side of Chattanooga, and his supplies cut off. The whole country expects this, though points of less importance should be for a time overrun. Our people believe that General Johnston is doing all in his power with the means at his command, and all expect you to send the necessary force to cut off the enemy's subsistence. We do not see how Forrest's operations in Mississippi, or Morgan's raids as conducted in Kentucky, interfere with Sherman's plans in this State, as his supplies continue to reach him. Destroy these and Atlanta is not only safe, but the destruction of the army under Sherman opens up Tennessee and Kentucky to us. Your information as to the relative strength of the two armies in North Georgia cannot be from reliable sources. If your mistake should result in loss of Atlanta, and the occupation of other strong points in this State by the enemy, the blow may be fatal to our cause and remote posterity may have reason to mourn over the error.

JOS. E. BROWN.

[NOTE.—Received in the War Records Office too late for insertion in Vol. XXXVIII, Part V.]

RICHMOND, *July 5, 1864.*

Governor J. E. BROWN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Your telegram of yesterday [to-day] received. I am surprised to learn from you that the basis of the comparison I made on official reports and estimates is unreliable. Until your better knowledge is communicated I shall have no means of correcting such errors, and your dicta cannot control the disposition of troops in different parts of the Confederate States. Most men in your position would not assume to decide on the value of the service to be rendered by troops in distant positions. When you give me your reliable statement of the comparative strength of the armies, I will be glad also to know the source of your information as to what the whole country expects and posterity will judge.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

[NOTE.—Received in War Records Office too late for insertion in Vol. XXXVIII, Part V.]

[JULY 6, 1864.—For Morgan to Lee, in relation to operations of Crook and Averell on the Kanawha below Charleston, see Vol. XXXVII, Part II, p. 593.]

MERIDIAN, *July 6, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Enemy occupied Jackson yesterday, their force 3,500, and apparent object to destroy the railroad. Force at La Grange large and ready to

move, but has been slightly diminished; feel tolerably secure. Indications from Northern papers, and from Mississippi, are that Mobile will be attached by Canby. Am preparing to aid Maury all in my power. Is Mobile in my command?

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
July 7, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Adjutant and Inspector General for information of honorable Secretary of War, and that the Adjutant-General may reply to General S. D. Lee's inquiry within at close of his dispatch.

For General Bragg:

JNO. B. SALE,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

MERIDIAN, *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General WALKER, or
GENERAL OFFICER nearest Mississippi River,
Trans-Mississippi Department:

Forward to General E. K. Smith: Indications are that Mobile is to be attacked by Canby. I ask that you operate in every possible way to delay and divert this expedition.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, July 6, 1864.

Division and brigade commanders will prepare three days' rations for the entire command, and hold themselves in readiness to move tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General WITHERS,
Montgomery:

Can furnish you guns, Napoleon and 6-pounders, with ammunition. So far as I am concerned can take force at Selma, provided you replace it soon. Tell me how many guns, and when to be sent.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &C.,
Montevallo, July 6, 1864.

Col. GEORGE DEAS,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Owing to the condition of the horses in the brigade commanded by Colonel Ball, that brigade alone needing 1,600 shoes, very many of the horses' feet being worn to the quick and utterly unable to

travel, it will be impossible for that command to leave this place before the morning of the 8th. I have had every shop in ten miles of this place at work. Neely's command will leave in the morning. I will move forward as rapidly as the jaded condition of the horses will permit. They are very much fatigued and worn down with the long trip to Georgia and back without rest.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &C.,
Montevallo, Ala., July 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE DEAS,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I am so short of transportation (having with Armistead's brigade no supply train) that I am forced to the necessity of sending all the camp equipage around by railroad and using all my wagons to carry with me forage, &c., for the stock. This is anticipating my orders by supposing I will be ordered from Tuscaloosa across to railroad. Ordinarily I would not do this, but under existing circumstances I have no choice. The country over which I pass does not, as I am informed, afford either forage or subsistence. My orders to provide forage on the road from Blue Mountain to this place were not attended to by railroad agents, and the consequence was that I made the march of about eighty miles upon a very inadequate supply of forage, and the stock suffered very much. To continue the march without an adequate supply will break down the horses and mules so that they would be unfit for further service. I hope, therefore, the lieutenant-general will approve my action. I shall move in the morning with both brigades and pass on as rapidly as my horses can make the trip.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

MERIDIAN, *July 7, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Enemy evacuated Jackson yesterday evening. Brigadier-General Adams fought them yesterday evening and this morning, punishing them severely; they are now in retreat to Vicksburg. Brigadier-General Gholson severely, though not dangerously, wounded. Enemy did no damage in Jackson to railroad or telegraph. Enemy advancing in force from La Grange and Saulsbury toward Ripley; am prepared to meet him; but small force at works in Alabama. Have sent several dispatches to General Smith asking co-operation. No reply.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Bankston, Miss., July 7, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: On my return home we sent forward to Governor Clark the names of eight or ten of the leaders of the conspiracy. A short

notice of the organization in the Selma Reporter has created quite a stir among them. The members are saying to each other that they had nothing to do with it, and are advising the officers to leave. I believe they will do so unless they are arrested. Captain Stutts, of the State troops, sent up last week Petty Dotson, who was the high priest of this county, and who was on his way to the enemy. If they do attempt to leave before we hear from you, there are one or two whom we will try to get the sheriff of the county to arrest and send to you without any charges.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WESSON,
President.

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF POST,
Blue Mountain, July 7, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE:

SIR: In compliance with the inclosed dispatch* from you and order† from General Gideon J. Pillow, I established a line of couriers from this place to Cave Spring. This line is under command of Lieutenant Brown, Eighth Alabama Cavalry (Colonel Livingston's regiment). Since the relief of the former couriers (who were tendered by the Conscript Bureau), and the establishment of the line under Lieutenant Brown, all dispatches coming from the front are directed to Colonel Livingston, and not to myself, as was customary. To-day a courier came in haste with a dispatch directed to Colonel Livingston. I asked of the courier the cause of this haste. He stated that the enemy had taken Cave Spring, capturing some of our wagons, and were moving in this direction, and that the dispatch contained the particulars. Others from the direction of Cave Spring confirm what the courier stated. I at once addressed a note to Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler (Colonel Livingston being absent) stating the substance of your dispatch and General Pillow's order to me, a copy of which note, with the indorsements thereon, I inclose to you. I would state that as soon as I received General Pillow's order, commanding a line of couriers to be kept up, and yourself to be posted, it was sent to Colonel Livingston. I would further state, when the line of couriers belonging to the Conscript Bureau was relieved, I at once demanded of Colonel Livingston men to re-establish the line. He at once sent Lieutenant Brown and the men under him for that purpose. Since that time the Sixth Alabama, Lieutenant-Colonel Lary commanding, has arrived at this place. Colonel Livingston being absent, Lieutenant-Colonel Lary, as senior lieutenant-colonel, commands both regiments. He refuses to communicate the dispatches to me, so as to keep you informed of the movements of the enemy, stating, as his indorsement shows, that he does not report to you nor General Pillow. I deem it important to inform you as to the situation of affairs, and to shield myself from blame. I would not address this note to you were I not ignorant of the rank and name of your adjutant.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GOLDTHWAITE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

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* See Lee to commanding officer Blue Mountain, Ala., June 23, 1864, p. 663.
† July 1, p. 681.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF POST,
Blue Mountain, July 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHANDLER,
Comdg. Eighth Alabama Cavalry, near Blue Mountain, Ala.:

SIR: My orders from General Pillow were to establish a courier-line and keep General S. D. Lee posted as to movements of the enemy. General S. D. Lee, by special telegram, ordered me to do the same. I see all dispatches by courier go to you or Colonel Livingston. It cuts off my power of doing as Generals Lee and Pillow ordered, and besides, there may be information in the dispatches that General S. D. Lee prefers you not knowing.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. GOLDTHWAITE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

P. S.—This courier-line is intended for General Lee. Send me all the dispatches received, or copies of them, so I can send them to General S. D. Lee.

Yours,

GEO. GOLDTHWAITE,
Captain, &c.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Lary, commanding brigade.

JNO. L. CHANDLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighth Alabama Cavalry.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CLANTON'S BRIGADE,
Near Blue Mountain, July 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Captain Goldthwaite.

As this brigade is not reporting either to Generals Lee or Pillow, the lieutenant-colonel commanding respectfully declines reporting his information to Captain G. unless he deems it necessary for him to be informed, and the lieutenant-colonel will judge of the necessity.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Lary, commanding brigade:

A. HYER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *July 7, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

There are reports of preparations to attack Mobile by land and water. I hope my requisitions for ordnance stores heretofore made will be filled at once, and arrangements made to re-enforce me at the proper time.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Colonel Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
July 8, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All the heavy artillery which could be spared has been sent to General Maury. All the arms and ammunition he has called for have been ordered to him.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., July 7, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I hear from several sources that the enemy is actively preparing to attack Mobile, that a fleet of iron-clads is now on the way, and that General Canby is preparing an army of 20,000 to 30,000 men to attack by land. The effective total shown by my last report of troops in the district is 4,337. On yesterday morning I sent to General S. D. Lee 600 men, and I hold a cavalry regiment, 800 strong, ready to go to him, in order to meet an advance of the enemy from Vicksburg. My supplies of ordnance stores are insufficient for a siege, especially the projectiles for heavy rifled cannon. I have ordered that the guns on the line commanded by General Page shall be furnished with 300 rounds to the piece; this has necessarily taken from the supplies for the guns near the city, few of which have more than 200 rounds. The only force I can now keep in Florida and near Pollard, to guard the road from Mobile to Montgomery, consists of a small battalion of Louisiana troops, about 200 effectives, and five companies of cavalry. The garrisons of the forts and bay batteries are necessarily fixed, and not available for the re-enforcement of threatened points. There are no troops left to me for duty in and about the city, except a few companies of "local troops," citizens of Mobile. I hope it may be practicable to send me re-enforcements, and to fill my estimates and requisitions for ordnance stores in time to meet the attack successfully. I do not believe the non-combatants can be gotten away from the city before the firing commences, when it may be too late. There are a great many people here not at all desirous of the success of the Confederacy, whose machinations are very hard to guard against; they evade the pickets, trade, and communicate with the enemy. If arrested, unless the testimony is direct and complete, they are very apt to be turned loose by the instrumentality of the lawyers. The Ivanhoe, a fine ship owned by the cotton bondholders, was run aground near Fort Morgan in attempting to get into this harbor. The enemy have so injured her that she cannot be gotten off; her cargo was all saved. She brought in a case of yellow fever and her crew has consequently been quarantined. The disease may be disseminated because it was not reported or suspected until our people had unloaded the ship, and been associating with the crew.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, commanding.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July 16, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Chief of Ordnance Bureau for information if the ordnance stores required by General Maury have been sent to Mobile.

By order of Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

SPECIAL.] BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
July 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General. The matters referred to were attended to on telegrams received.

By order of Chief of Ordnance:

EDW. B. SMITH,
Major and Assistant to Chief of Ordnance.

TUPELO, *July 8, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG:

Have asked and urged General Smith to co-operate several times. Doubt if he will cross part of his force without an order; it is practicable. Enemy advanced to Ripley yesterday evening; is exceedingly cautious and careful. His force, about 15,000, mostly veteran troops. Ninety-days' men left on railroad. My force 7,500 cavalry, 1,500 dismounted men, 20 pieces artillery.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

JULY 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Alexandria, La.:
(Care of Commanding Officer, Clinton, La.)

I have ordered arms not to be started at present, not deeming it safe. There is a concentration of troops at Memphis and Vicksburg for a move in this department. I ask a co-operation on your part to divert these troops. Please communicate this to General Smith. Key word same as used by Colonel Scott. Hereafter use "Complete Victory."

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Tupelo, July 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that the enemy is advancing this side of Ripley. He wishes you to hold your command in readiness for a move at a moment's notice. He directs

* Received headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, July 15, 1864.

that you send out immediately two or three good officers to examine the roads, creeks, and crossings on the New Albany road. They will report the condition of roads, creeks, crossings, and eligible positions on that road as far out as they can examine it and report in the morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 88. } *Verona, Miss., July 8, 1864.*

I. Lieut. H. Ginder, engineer officer, will proceed to Ellistown and make a reconnaissance of that vicinity.

II. Lieutenant Dinkins, aide-de camp, will proceed with all possible speed to Columbus, Miss., with dispatches for Col. J. J. Neely, commanding brigade, and will remain to see the same executed. He will impress a horse, if necessary, to enable him to reach Columbus without delay.

III. A detail of four men from General Chalmers' escort will take charge of the papers and baggage from these headquarters, convey it to Tibbee Station, and remain to guard it.

IV. Lieutenant Dinkins, aide-de-camp, will take command of all the men detailed from this division to guard the baggage at Tibbee Station, and will see that proper care is taken of the same.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

General WITHERS, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

Send all your reserve forces you can collect to Mobile with least practicable delay to report to General Maury.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 8, 1864.*

Major-General MAURY, *Mobile, Ala.:*

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Colonel Gorgas reports that all the heavy artillery which could be spared has been sent to you, and all the arms and ammunition you called for have been ordered. General Withers, at Montgomery, has been telegraphed to send you immediately all the reserve forces he can collect.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, *July 9, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG, *Commanding Armies, &c.:*

SIR: You will proceed to Georgia, confer with General Johnston in relation to military affairs there, and then, as circumstances may indicate, visit the country west or east of Atlanta, with a view to such dispositions and preparations as may best promote the ends and objects which have been discussed between us. It is desirable that you should

reach Atlanta as soon as practicable. Your movements thence will be governed by your discretion, remembering, however, that your services here are daily needed, and your return desired at as early a day as public duties elsewhere will permit.

Very respectfully, yours,

JEFFN. DAVIS.

[Received in War Records Office too late for insertion in Vol. XXXVIII, Part V.]

TUPELO, *July 9, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG:

General Canby is about moving from New Orleans with 20,000 troops against Mobile. Commanding officer, Clinton, La., reports that the troops at Morganza went to New Orleans on the 7th. All I can do is to dismount a part of Forrest's cavalry and put them at Mobile. The enemy are advancing slowly from Ripley, 12,000 or 15,000. I deem it of vital importance that an infantry force be put at Mobile at once. Reserves not ready. Will send further information in detail.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

TUPELO, *July 9, 1864.* (Received 22d.)

General E. KIRBY SMITH, *Trans-Mississippi Department:*

There is but little doubt that Canby is now moving on Mobile with 20,000 troops. It is of vital importance that a part of your troops are crossed over the Mississippi, or you co-operate in such a manner as to divert their troops. General Bragg directed me to confer with you as to crossing troops.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

TUPELO, *July 9, 1864.*

General CHALMERS, *Verona:*

Send one brigade to the dismounted camp at once, and throw out scouts in the direction of Pontotoc and Chesterville. Enemy six miles south of New Albany on the roads from New Albany to Pontotoc and to Chesterville. Move your other brigade to Pontotoc at once and get there ahead of the enemy, keeping me fully advised of everything at Okolona. Send your ordnance and all other wagons to Garvin's Mills, on the Okolona road, to-night.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *July 9, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General LEE, *Tupelo:*

No troops at Brandon or Artesia in response to Governor's call. Major Denis reports 250 cavalry and 200 infantry ready to march as soon as requisitions for their equipment are filled. General Pillow left Montevallo with both brigades on 7th instant.

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
July 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. G. DEAS,
Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee's Headquarters:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit various documents* pertaining to the movements of the Federals in this district, and to say that partly upon this evidence my telegrams to you have been based. These parties are employed by Colonel Scott as secret agents and are deemed reliable. The evidence of these several parties, each unknown to one another, and deriving their information from different sources, prompted my telegrams, and now to send you these documents. A gentleman from New Orleans as late as Thursday last reports that the Federals are impressing ocean steamers, troops going down the river with the ostensible purpose of going to Pascagoula.

D. GOBER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
July 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE DEAS, *Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee:*

COLONEL: In addition to my letter of this instant, I transmit a document, marked A,* written by one who came here on the 2d instant, and reports himself as formerly in our service in Missouri, discharged, and served lately as courier for General Canby at his headquarters in New Orleans, at the custom-house, who also makes verbal statement that he saw General Canby and some of his officers in consultation over a map of this district, mentioning the places named in document A. Document B* is the only information I have of Mr. Allen's character or intentions.

D. GOBER,
Colonel, Commanding.

MOBILE, *July 9, 1864.*

[General S. D. LEE:]

DEAR LEE: My most intelligent agent has just arrived from New Orleans. He says Canby has been preparing an expedition against Mobile for some time. He saw, on Monday last, I think, seven large boats going to New Orleans full of troops. The day before seven other boats had gone there. Canby's force is estimated at about 20,000 men. I inclose a memorandum of my informant's observations. I have no doubt you will dispose of Smith in time to help me, and hope to have you with me or near me. I received the telegram placing me in your command. It is the best way to have these matters clearly fixed at once, and no embarrassment on account of rank will arise between you and me. I think I have as little soreness on account of such things as any soldier ought to have. I attach much importance to my informant's statements, because he is very intelligent, and he has never heretofore endeavored to make me fear attack.

Very sincerely, your friend,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

I am sadly unprepared at this time; have been drained of everything, especially men.

D. H. M.

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* Not found.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

PERDIDO, *July 6, 1864.*

Major-General MAURY:

There is not much news over the bay at this time, excepting the arrival at the Pensacola navy-yard of a good many gun-boats—three steam frigates, one sloop of war, nine gun-boats; large number of transports.

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[Inclosure No. 2.]

MOBILE, *July 9, 1864.*

GENERAL: I left New Orleans on Saturday evening last. On my way up to Baton Rouge between sunrise and noon, met seven steamers, two of them of the largest size, all loaded with troops and their camp equipage. A friend, who lives on the river-bank a few miles below Baton Rouge, informed me that a like number of transports passed the day previous. A few days before I left all the serviceable horses in New Orleans had been impressed, and all the lake schooners and light-draught sea-going sailing vessels had been seized and were being fitted up with stalls for transporting horses. A pontoon bridge was building at Algiers and was to be completed on Tuesday, the 5th. The rumors were that the expedition for which the above was intended was destined for Mobile by the way of Pensacola. My impression is that it means a combined land and water attack against Forts Morgan and Gaines.

MOBILE, *July 9, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Just heard from New Orleans. Canby preparing to come here with about 20,000 men. Expedition seems almost ready.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, July 9, 1864.

Col. A. L. RIVES,
Acting Chief Engineer Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

General Canby is at New Orleans organizing a force of 20,000 men; destination Mobile; probably by way of Pensacola. Eighteen war vessels are now off our bar; fifteen more expected. Major-General Maury has called for 5,000 negroes.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., July 10, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I would most respectfully call your attention to the following statement: Reliable information reaches me by parties directly from Middle Tennessee and lower Kentucky that there are large numbers of men belonging to my division dodging and hiding in the locali-

ties indicated. The men are composed of absentees, deserters, parties who were cut off on my Ohio raid, and who have been disinclined or unable to rejoin their commands; and a great number who have escaped from Northern prisons, and finding a comfortable stopping point, have made no further effort to get within our lines. There are also quite a large number of troops belonging to the different organizations of the Army of Tennessee who were cut off in the retreat from Kentucky in 1862, and who have been lying around ever since, together with a great number of deserters from the same army who have made their way to the same points. These men, I am informed, are ready and anxious to enter the Confederate service again, provided a favorable opportunity is offered them to do so. They are afraid to come until some one is sent to explain their status to them, for fear that they will be punished as deserters. They are of no benefit to the country whatever in their present condition, and I respectfully ask permission to send officers to the localities referred to, with authority to collect and arrange for transmission to our lines as many of these absentees as can be induced to come out. I would suggest that a pardon be granted them for their past offenses, and that permission be given to all who will come back, and who do not wish to return to the organizations with which they formerly served, to join any organization from their own State they may deem proper to elect. I am aware of the irregularity of the latter suggestion, and it is only made with a view to the practicability of yielding to the country the services of quite a large number of men who will be lost without it. I would be glad to know the views of the Department on this subject, and trusting that it may receive favorable consideration,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 6, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 9, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the President.

It might be expedient to send some officers to rally these men and appeal to their feelings as soldiers and patriots to return to duty. I cannot recommend that terms be made with them or privileges accorded. Such course would probably induce more desertions than it would reclaim deserters.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

AUGUST 11, 1864.

Terms cannot be made with deserters at large, nor after having surrendered themselves, nor in the case of other absentees would it be proper to transfer them to other commands except for such special rea-

sons as have heretofore controlled in applications for change of company and arm of service. It is desirable to bring back all who are absent and to get other recruits if practicable.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 13, 1864.

For letter to General M. communicating substance of above indorsement.

J. A. S.

OKOLONA, *July 10, 1864.*
(Via Mobile 11th.)

General B. BRAGG:

The least number to man the works at Mobile against assault is 6,000. Maury has 2,000. As soon as I fight I can then send him 2,000 more. It is possible to send him 3,000 infantry. Dismounted cavalry not suitable. Enemy last night four miles north of Pontotoc. Will fight near here; convenient to railroad in case Mobile is assaulted. Nothing from Mobile.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *July 10, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Tupelo:

Troops from Jackson have not yet arrived. Those from Enterprise are receiving their equipments. I sent 300 stand of arms and equipments to Artesia by morning trains for Colonel Foot, who telegraphed for them.

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDWARDS DEPOT, *July 10, 1864—6.05 o'clock.*

[Colonel DEAS:]

COLONEL: I herewith inclose communication addressed to General Adams from party out from Vicksburg this morning, in whom I have every confidence. Force estimated 9,000 or 10,000. I expect them out early in the morning. Please forward both communications to General Adams.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

H. N. MARTIN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General, Commanding Scouts.

[Inclosure.]

SUNDAY, *July 10, 1864.*

General ADAMS:

All the available troops in Vicksburg left this morning. They will cross Big Black River to-morrow on another raid. Their number, to my best knowledge, is about 9,000 or 10,000. Five or six steamers have re-

cently arrived from Memphis laden with troops. I have been sick in bed, and am not as well posted as I should like to be. The last of the troops passed Doctor Cook's this morning, four miles from Vicksburg, at 8 o'clock, and all said they would be in Dixie to-morrow. I am informed that seven negro regiments are among the advancing troops. I send you all the late papers.

Your servant,

J. C. HOWARD.

MOBILE, *July 10, 1864.*
(Received 11th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I think I have enough heavy guns, but have not received enough of ammunition. I have repeatedly sent estimates for supplies; have not 200 rounds for many of my pieces, and less than 300 for any. Please have arsenals near me ordered to fill my requisitions promptly.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., July 11, 1864.

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

There are no troops menacing this department now from any direction. The garrison in Kentucky has moved toward Chattanooga. There is only a small force at Knoxville. Where must I strike the enemy? Would it be best to strike at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or move to the rear of Knoxville and operate upon the Nashville road?

J. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile, Ala:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 7th instant was at once referred to the Chief of Ordnance, with the inquiry—

Can not the ordnance stores required, if not already sent, be immediataly forwarded?

In reply that officer reports:

All the heavy guns asked for, and certainly all we can furnish, have been sent, and he is well supplied with ammunition and small-arms. An examination of his magazines made by an inspector sent from this office shows great want of care in the storage of ammunition and the condition of the magazines.

Your attention is especially invoked to this statement, and, if existing as reported by the inspecting officer, the evils should be promptly corrected.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MOBILE, *July 11, 1864.*
(Received 13th.)

General S. COOPER:

General Lee, with all his force, near Okolona. Enemy advancing toward him slowly on Pontotoc road. Enemy on 9th encamped between New Albany and Pontotoc. No State reserves available to re-enforce me. No news of landing near here yet. Naval force at Pensacola increased. Eighteen ships off the bar.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *July 11, 1864.*

General S. D. LEE,
Tupelo, Miss.:

You had better inquire of General Withers, at Montgomery, and learn what force of reserves can be sent to Mobile before taking the action you suggest. Your cavalry may be used to great advantage otherwise, when you can spare even a few thousand men.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., July 11, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Comdg. Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions I send Major Flowerree to report to you the condition of my command, and to give you the latest news of the enemy which may arrive before the moment of his leaving. I am anxious about the Montgomery railroad, which is much exposed to raids from Pensacola. I drew Maury's regiment to this side to be in place to re-enforce you, and then to guard the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and to operate against the enemy in case of his landing at Pascagoula. This has so much weakened my force in the Eastern District as to cause me much anxiety. I have applied to General Withers and to General Johnston for re-enforcements to be sent to Pollard, but as yet without favorable response. I think time enough will be given for you to wind up your fight with Smith, the result of which I do not doubt, and then to come here or send a proper force here, provided Smith does not succeed in delaying a battle. As the men sent from here were the heavy artillerists garrisoning the city redoubts, you can understand how important their services will be to me in preparing the redoubts, mounting guns, &c., and I know you will hasten them to me at the earliest moment at which you can spare them. But I consider the imminence of a battle, which is now your prospect, a paramount consideration to a contingency here.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MY DEAR LEE: I send you Flowerree with the latest information, and with statistics, &c. I have endeavored to explain to him verbally everything important for you to know. In view of the large naval

preparation of the enemy we may expect Forts Morgan, Gaines, &c., to be cut off, and even reduced. If the noncombatants will go away and leave me the place I should feel very little anxiety; but these people are not Virginians; they do not desire their city to be defended, and unless they see a pretty formidable force coming in here they will give me much trouble during my preparations. I am confident of receiving succor in time, but the length and exposed condition of my communications keeps me anxious, and I am only as "cool" as may be expected. God bless and prosper your arms. I feel absolutely confident you will beat Smith.

Your friend, sincerely,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

P. S.—Have you sent to urge Kirby Smith to co-operate with us?

D. H. M.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Abstract of field return of troops in the District of the Gulf.

Brigades.	Stations.	Effectives.	Aggregate.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
Brig. Gen. R. L. Page's brigade.	Bay forts ...	1,180	1,420	1,713	All artillery except 21st Alabama Regiment and two companies 7th Alabama Cavalry.
Brig. Gen. E. Higgins' brigade.	Mobile.....	1,518	1,875	3,126	Is included in General Higgins' brigade the 1st Louisiana and 1st Mississippi Artillery, now with General S. D. Lee, also the local troops, 472 effectives.
Colonel Patton's brigade ...	Pollard	838	938	1,345	Includes five companies 15th Confederate Regiment, since ordered to Mobile, 409 effectives.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, ALA., *July 10, 1864.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Memorandum of return of provisions received, issued, and remaining on hand at Mobile, Ala., from the 16th to 30th of June, inclusive, 1864, by Capt. John H. Bright, acting commissary subsistence.

	Bacon.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Tallow candles.	Fodder.	Rye.	Dried beef.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Balance on hand as per last return...	385,219	143,731	37,909	3,479	1,725	86,487	1,971
Receipts	416,590	122,705	982,010	1,750	15,200	3,654	.....
Total to be accounted for.....	801,809	266,436	1,019,919	5,229	16,925	90,141	1,971
Issued	48,159	61,351	982,010	50	.....	1,729	.....
Remaining on hand	753,650	205,085	37,909	5,179	16,925	88,412	1,971

Memorandum of return of provisions received, issued, &c.—Continued.

	Hard bread.	Wheat.	Lard.	Peas.	Whisky.	Rice.	Salted pork.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Gallons*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Balance on hand as per last return	2,619	17,463	80,487½	295,122	1,473	321,986	183,380
Receipts	16,589	44,663	----------	12,779	----------	1,121	----------
Total to be accounted for	19,208	62,126	80,487½	307,901	1,473	323,107	183,380
Issued	7,386	15,173	4,456	6,080	41	25,943	38,400
Remaining on hand	11,822	46,953	76,031½	301,821	1,432	297,164	144,980

	Salted beef.	Soap.	Sugar.	Salt.	Corn.	Shuck corn.	Empty sacks.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Bushels.*	*No.*
Balance on hand as per last return	19,487	17,733	212,992	96,988	752,103	5,092	14,881
Receipts	----------	11,000	----------	----------	793,804	----------	1,490
Total to be accounted for	19,487	28,733	212,992	96,988	1,545,907	5,092	16,371
Issued	----------	16,000	1,072	34,899	1,217,159	----------	13,590
Remaining on hand	19,487	12,733	211,920	62,089	328,748	5,092	2,781

	Vinegar.	Tea.	Coffee.	Oats.	Barley.	Molasses.	Pickles.	Pindars.
	Galls.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Galls.*	*Bbls.*	*Lbs.*
Balance on hand as per last return	30½	100	39,849	4,318	150	8,088	5	16,000
Receipts	----------	----------	----------	180	----------	632	----------	155
Total to be accounted for	30½	100	39,849	4,498	150	8,720	5	16,155
Issued	----------	----------	19,931	----------	----------	456	----------	2,676
Remaining on hand	30½	100	19,918	4,498	150	8,264	5	13,479

JOHN H. BRIGHT,
Captain and Acting Commissary Subsistence.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, July 11, 1864.

Col. A. L. RIVES,
Acting Chief Engineer Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: The attack on Mobile appearing to be imminent, I have the honor to forward through Col. P. J. Pillans, the able engineer in charge of the city intrenchments proper, a report of the present condition of our defenses. The uncertainty of communication prevents me from intrusting to the mail a document of this kind; besides Colonel Pillans will be able to give you all information not contained in my report. The copies of my report to Colonel Garner, chief of staff, about the present condition of Fort Morgan (see Inclosure No. 1) and of my instructions to Captain Gallimard (see Inclosure No. 2), will give you a correct idea of the condition of the lower bay line. My earnest appeals for laborers have met with no success whatever; we have had at no

time a working force here adequate to the stupendous work to be done; but for the last three months especially work has been dragging along pitifully slowly for want of hands. However much it is to be regretted that for such a reason our defenses could not have been completed, the engineers of this department will, in case of the threatened bombardment or actual siege, use our limited means to the best possible advantage. Battery McIntosh is completed. Battery Gladden has only four 10-inch columbiads mounted, but the battery may be completed soon, thanks to the late increase of our transportation. Battery McCullough is in good condition, and a new battery of two heavy guns, which we expect to finish in ten days, will prove a strong auxiliary to the defenses of our upper bay line. Our city intrenchments are far from being completed. Redoubts A, B, C, F, and K are those farthest advanced; E, G, and I have no bomb-proof yet, and are open in the gorge. Guns are mounted in all of these works. But one redan has been commenced between Redoubts I and K; not a single yard of the proposed curtain has been built. Redoubts D, L, M, and N have not been commenced. By looking on the plan you will perceive that our present line is formed by the Redoubts 1 to 6, 6 to K, K to A, A to 14, 14 to 16, with their connecting curtains. Should our working force on the city intrenchments increase (it has for the last three months averaged from fifteen to seventy-five hands) we shall be able to build the redans proposed between the new redoubts; also to finish a light infantry cover between these works. The Governor of the State, to whom Major-General Maury has made another very urgent appeal to assist him in procuring the necessary laboring force, answers that it will be necessary to send a force out to take them from the planters. Steps have been taken to obtain immediately a working force of about 2,000 hands now engaged at the salt-works in the different parts of the State. They will be retained until the impressment officer shall be able to furnish us hands impressed from the State at large. A greater number of hands could for the present hardly be worked advantageously, as this department has been furnishing General Joe Johnston's army with some 1,200 intrenching tools, and only 1,500 shovels and spades remain. We have about 3,000 picks on hand, the larger part of which could be easily spared, as I prefer plows to work on the surface of our alluvial soil. Our two permanent works, Forts Morgan and Gaines, will require a large number of sand-bags in case of a bombardment. They have been and are being made as rapidly as possible. Should the enemy approach from Pensacola a work near Blakely for the protection of Batteries Huger and Tracy ought to be built at once. The engineers are thoroughly familiar with the wants and defects of our defenses, as well as with the steps that ought to be taken to remedy them. We have had, moreover, the benefit of the presence and experience of Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer; yet, in proportion to what we have to do, but little progress has been made for want of hands since he left here. With our lower bay line strengthened in the manner indicated by my instructions to Captain Gallimard, with the defenses of the upper bay completed, and with the redans and curtains between our strong new works thrown up, Mobile will hold out as long as our provisions last.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer District of the Gulf.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, July 9, 1864.

Col. G. G. GARNER,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: The undersigned had an opportunity for ascertaining the effect produced by the enemy's fire on the scarp-wall and the citadel of Fort Morgan. On the 4th instant one vessel opened on the fort from a distance of two miles and a half. Out of twenty-five shots in all fired, four struck the masonry, the balance, having struck the glacis, passed as ricochet shots over the fort. The scarp-wall was struck three times. One shell entered about two feet above the bottom of the ditch, one 100-pounder Parrott shot seven feet, and another ten feet below the cordon. The west face of the citadel was struck in reverse by a shell, which passed the first wall and buried itself in the opposite wall. From the depth to which these shots penetrated, from the size of the opening they produced, and from the amount of rubbish that fell, it is obvious that Fort Morgan, in its present condition, cannot withstand a vigorous bombardment. The guns on the west faces, if not dismounted by the reverse fire of the enemy, will fall with the casemates on which they are mounted. The high scarp-wall will be breached by curbated shot. The citadel will crumble to pieces from the effect of either shot or shell, direct or reverse fire. These facts have not escaped the attention of the engineers, yet for want of laborers little or nothing has been done toward remedying the defects of our old fortifications, constructed at a time when an 8-inch columbiad was the heaviest piece of ordnance known. What is said here of Fort Morgan may be applied also to Fort Gaines. We have no ordnance that could compete with the enemy's heavy Parrott guns. He may keep up a vigorous bombardment, doing us any amount of damage. Long-range firing leading only to a useless waste of ammunition on our side, we must—

First. Protect our guns as well as possible against the enemy's shots fired from a longer range than we can attain.

Second. Endeavor to render the general effect of his bombardment on our parapets, bomb-proofs, magazines, &c., as harmless as possible by building traverses, &c.

Third. Open fire only at ranges at which it will be efficient. I feel confident that even at the present moment, with an immediate attack threatening the fort, it would not be too late to strengthen the place considerably. The heavy guns, a few long-range pieces excepted, ought to be placed on the enceinte of the fort, a base not liable to be breached.

Fourth. Every gun should be placed in its own chamber, formed by heavy rear and side traverses. The scarp-wall of the fort, or those faces exposed to the enemy's direct shot, should be protected by cribs filled with sand. A gallery, well ventilated, should be built through the whole length of the citadel. See accompanying sketch.*

Fifth. The casemates on the west face should be protected by heavy traverses built on the parade of the fort. The parade should be covered with sand five feet high. The line across the peninsula should be finished. The planting of torpedoes in the main channel [*sic*].

Should these views meet the approval of the major-general commanding, and the engineers be furnished immediately with a force of 1,500 negroes and 100 carts, the proposed changes (the cribbing of the scarp-walls

* Not found.

excepted) could be completed in fifteen days. At present eighty-one hands are at work building traverses. An additional force of 120 negroes may be expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer District of the Gulf.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, July 10, 1864.

Capt. J. V. GALLIMARD,
Engineer in Charge Lower Bay Line:

CAPTAIN: You will take charge of the lower bay line, consisting of Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powell, the works on Little Dauphin Island and Cedar Point, and all channel obstructions. You will establish your headquarters at Fort Morgan. Messrs. Neville, Biberon, and Mader will act as your assistants. Your attention is respectfully called to the order in which your operations will be conducted:

I. FORT MORGAN.

1. Every gun must he placed in its own chamber, formed by heavy side traverses, also by rear traverses for those guns exposed to reverse fire.
2. Prepare platforms on the enceinte of the fort for the guns now mounted on the main rampart, which is liable to be destroyed by the enemy's fire.
3. Protect the scarp-wall of those faces exposed to direct fire by cribs or timber-work filled with sand.
4. Construct a gallery through the whole length of the citadel according to the accompanying sketch.
5. Protect the casemates of the west face by heavy traverses.
6. Fill up the parade of the fort with sand to a height of five feet.
7. Build a traverse in front of main sally-port.
8. Complete the new line across the peninsula.
9. Give the party charged with the placing of torpedoes all assistance in your power.

II. FORT GAINES.

1. The columbiads of the bastionettes are to be transferred to the curtains of south and southwest faces.
2. Protect all guns by heavy traverses. See instructions regarding Fort Morgan.
3. Increase thickness of parapet by filling up the *chemin-de-ronde* up to four feet three inches of crest of detached scarp-wall.
4. Lower revetment of bastionettes to the cordon.
5. Protect scarp-wall by cribs of timber-work filled with sand.
6. Construct the proposed line across Dauphin Island with a battery of three heavy pieces on the point selected one mile west of the fort.
7. Complete the wharf in process of construction.

III. FORT POWELL.

1. Mount at once the guns on east face.
2. Build the parapet and traverses of east face.
3. Complete the work on proposed plan.

IV. LITTLE DAUPHIN ISLAND AND CEDAR POINT.

Want of laborers will prevent you from completing at present these important defenses.

V. TORPEDOES.

Torpedoes in numbers of ten or twelve will be sent to you from here as soon as they are finished. Give all assistance in your power to the parties charged with planting them.

VI. TELEGRAPH LINE FROM CEDAR POINT TO FORT GAINES.

This must be finished at once.

You will give a copy of these instructions to the different assistant engineers so far as they may refer to the works in their charge.

Very respectfully,

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer District of the Gulf.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, July 12, 1864.

Col. J. B. PALMER,
Comdg. Dist. of Western North Carolina, Asheville, N. C.:

COLONEL: I am directed by Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan to say that he does not consider the order from the War Department of April 23 as detaching you from the Department of East Tennessee. He believes it to have been issued simply to facilitate communication with the Department at Richmond. He is inclined the more to this belief as no notification of the separation of the District of Western North Carolina from the Department of East Tennessee has ever been received at the headquarters of said department, save what was contained in your letter to General Buckner forwarding a copy of the order referred to. The brigadier-general commanding is about to make a movement against the enemy and desires your co-operation. As soon as you receive this you will move with whatever force can be safely spared from your district to Knoxville. The object you are expected to accomplish is simply to make a demonstration toward the position of the enemy in order to attract his attention from other movements that will be on foot at the same time. If, however, you have an opportunity to strike at the enemy do so, but do not depend upon any one for support. If you could destroy the bridge at Loudon it would be very desirable.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *July 12, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES NOE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Brandon, Miss.:

Move at once, with horses, by Lauderdale Springs, to vicinity of Livingston, Ala. Leave a guard with your baggage to come up on passenger train to-morrow morning. Send an officer here for further orders.

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
Tuscaloosa, July 12, 1864.

Major ELLIOTT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Your communication inclosing dispatch from me to General Johnston is received. The dispatch was prepared under my instructions at the time and place it bears date. It was then given to Lieutenant Pillow, my aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Underhill, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Lee, to reduce to cipher. The most of the work was done by Lieutenant Underhill, he having, as he stated, the correct cipher. Coming as he did to me from the lieutenant-general as one of his staff, I had the greatest confidence in his prudence, and took it for granted that he had destroyed the original communication after reducing it to cipher. He neglected to do so, and must have put it in his pocket and kept it there until it was lost by him as he passed through Demopolis. No one else left my command soon enough after my return to have dropped it in Demopolis before it was picked up but him. Lieutenant Underhill worked by a different cipher from that explained to Lieutenant Pillow by Lieutenant Lee, aide-de-camp to the lieutenant-general, and had charge of the work of reducing the communication to cipher, and I had supposed he had destroyed it, as I directed. This incident will in the future cause special attention to be given to the destruction of such papers.

Respectfully,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XV. Col. G. C. Gibbs, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the post and Federal prison at Macon, Ga.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 13, 1864.*

General J. M. WITHERS, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

What is the prospect of sending reserves to General Maury, agreeably to my dispatch to you some days since, directing that all the reserve forces you could collect be sent at once to General Maury, at Mobile?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MOBILE, *July 13, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Increase of cavalry force reported at Pensacola July 4. Enemy moving all his troops from New Orleans. Embarking heavy guns on ocean steamers. No increase of fleet yet reported.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

NEAR ATLANTA, *July 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile, Ala.:

It is not possible for me to detach eleven companies. Alabama reserves which I had at West Point are ordered to Mobile.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

JULY 13, 1864.

Mr. J. P. FRESENIUS,
Assistant Supt. Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Mobile, Ala.:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your telegram, and have dispatched General Lee to order the cars at Tibbee Station at once unloaded. On Sunday I received orders from General Lee to have transportation at Columbus for 1,200 troops, and I at once telegraphed you; if the troops were not there I did not know it. I was, of course, governed by General Lee's orders. He again telegraphed me yesterday to know why the cars were not there ready for the troops. I have not since heard anything in reference to the matter, and suppose the troops were shipped. The cars for the hard bread got here all right, and the bread went up on the passenger of this morning. I am sorry there should have been any delay in unloading your cars, as I have to express my great satisfaction at the prompt and efficient manner in which you have responded to my late urgent calls on your road for assistance, but I feel satisfied that on receipt of my telegram General Lee will have them promptly unloaded. Whenever any unnecessary delay in unloading cars, on the part of officers or Government agents, comes to your notice, advise me thereof and I will speedily have the matter rectified.

Very respectfully,

THOS. PETERS,
Chief Quartermaster.

OKOLONA, *July 14, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith yesterday on march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, causing him to burn many wagons. We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning, but could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one and lasted three hours. We are in a strong position, and can repulse an attack.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, *July 14, 1864.*

General S. D. LEE,
Tupelo, Miss.:

If you have not received replies from General Smith, say to him for me that the enemy is reported to have withdrawn his main forces from Louisiana to attack Mobile, and operate east of the Mississippi River; that under such circumstances it was expected of him that he would promptly aid by sending troops to defeat the plan of enemy as soon as discovered. I suppose you have given him full information. If not add so as to place him in possession of all facts.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE FORCES OF ALABAMA,
[*July 14, 1864.*]

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, &c., Richmond, Va.:

MR. PRESIDENT: There are now of the reserves twenty-one companies of cavalry organized. There are several others not yet completed. Out of the eight companies organized by General Pillow, as a supporting force to the Conscript Bureau, there will be material for two cavalry companies of reserves. There are also in Calhoun County ten companies of mounted ninety-days' men organized by Brigadier-General Clanton, under the authority, it is said, of General Hood. The material of which these companies are composed belong both to the general service and to the reserves. Two-thirds, however, is believed to belong to the general service. The proper distribution of this force will add three or four companies more to the reserve class. From that portion of this State north of Calhoun, Jefferson, and Pickens Counties but few men have been collected of late either for general or reserve service. Col. J. C. Reid, of the Twenty-eighth Alabama Regiment, who was ordered by General Johnston, and has been continued by General Hood, on special duty in that section, and who has been there for the last eight months, has just written me that several thousand men can be collected if proper measures are promptly adopted. From these sources, certainly over three, and most probably four, regiments of reserve cavalry can be organized. To meet the wants of the cavalry portion of the reserves, to organize it into battalions and regiments, to give to it some instruction and discipline, and with it to give vitality to the conscript laws in North Alabama by sweeping it of deserters and the Tory element, I shall be pleased to have Maj. D. E. Huger (now acting under temporary appointment, colonel of the First Regiment Reserves), appointed brigade commander, with orders to report to me for assignment to that command. With his appointment I should have two brigade commanders of reserves and would require no more. It is but proper that in asking for this appointment that I should inform the President of the fact of Major Huger being my son-in-law. As this fact has not in the past influenced me to an indelicate urging his claims to promotion, so now I do not think it should prevent my requesting it, when I believe it will prove promotive of public interests and when, for the position, I know him to be possessed of the requisite energy and capacity. There is one other subject which I wish to present for the consideration of the President. Under existing orders the supporting force for enrolling officers is composed of men between forty-five and fifty years of age. My experience, short as it is, convinces me that the nature of this force will not give efficiency to the conscript service. These men are for the most part indifferent, sluggish, and selfish; they have no heart for the service, and without it we cannot expect energy and efficiency. Now, if authority can be given me to accept and muster in some companies of sixteen-year-old boys, and officer them with some cadets from the university, I doubt not but that with this new force and the proposed cavalry organization I shall be able in a very reasonable time to clear Alabama of all skulkers and deserters.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *July 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. WITHERS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

Dispatch of 12th instant received. Send all available reserves, including the regiment at Pollard, to Mobile.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MONTGOMERY, *July 14, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Between forty and fifty companies are ordered to General Maury; I am hunting them up. No authority has ever been given me over enrolling officers, and through them I have not received six companies.

J. M. WITHERS.

ATLANTA, *July 15, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

MY DEAR SIR: Lieut. Col. H. W. Walter leaves here this evening, bearer of a letter for you. Having been long associated with this army he will be able to give you information of value. I should have sent an officer who served in the campaign if a suitable one had been available. Please consult Colonel W. on the conscript service in this State.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[NOTE.—Received in War Records Office too late for insertion in Vol. XXXVIII, Part V.]

ATLANTA, *July 15, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of Confederate States, Richmond:

SIR: Unable to convey to you by telegraph all that you ought to learn from this quarter, and knowing the irregularity of the mail, I have determined to send a special messenger.

I arrived here early on the 13th, and immediately waited on General Johnston, who received me kindly and courteously. Most of the day was spent with him in ascertaining the position of his army, its condition and strength, and in obtaining from him such information as he could give in regard to the enemy. The recent operations were explained to me more in detail, but in substance there was little but what you have learned by telegraph.* Our forces occupy the southeast and the enemy the northwest bank of the Chattahoochee, on both sides of the railroad. The river is not fordable until you get twenty-five miles above here. Within the past two days three corps of infantry have crossed to this side, and are intrenched from nine to fifteen miles northeast of this and near the river. The number is about 25,000. A brigade of cavalry in addition accompanies them. On the 13th this brigade of the enemy's cavalry crossed the river at a point opposite Newnan, and made a dem-

* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 881.

onstration on the West Point railroad, but were met and driven back, and the bridge was burned by us. As far as I can learn we do not propose any offensive operations, but shall await the enemy's approach and be governed, as heretofore, by the development in our front. All valuable stores and machinery have been removed, and most of the citizens able to go have left with their effects. Much disappointment and dissatisfaction prevails, but there is no open or imprudent expression. You will readily see the advantage the enemy has gained, and that it may not be his policy to strike us on this side of the river unless he sees his success insured. Alabama and Mississippi will be devastated and our army will melt away. Our railroad communication with Montgomery is now at the mercy of the enemy, and a mere raid may destroy Montgomery, and we would not even know it had moved. This is no fancy sketch, Mr. President, and, however painful, it is my duty to expose it to your view. There is but one remedy—offensive action. This would now be assumed under many disadvantages. Position, numbers, and morale are now with the enemy, but not to an extent to make me despair of success. We should drive the enemy from this side of the river, follow him down by an attack in flank, and force him to battle, at the same time throwing our cavalry on his communications.

Generals Hood and Wheeler agree in this opinion and look for success. But the emergency is so pressing and the danger so great I think troops should be at once drawn from the Trans-Mississippi to hold the Trans-Chattahoochee Department. On these points I inclose you a copy of a note from General Hood.* The suggestion to General Smith I fear will not answer. It is impossible for him to appreciate the vital position here, and delay for explanations may be fatal. I shall proceed to-night or to-morrow to confer with General S. D. Lee—aid him, if possible, in any arrangements to defend his department. At the same time I will endeavor to open communications with General E. K. Smith. The partial returns I have received so far indicate a loss by us from Dalton of more than 20,000 of our effective force. The present effective of all arms and kinds may reach 52,000. The morale, though damaged of course, is still good, and the army would hail with delight an order of battle. The enemy's morale has no doubt improved as ours has declined, but his losses have been heavy, and he operates with great caution. His force has always been overestimated. It is now about 60,000 infantry, 5,000 artillery, and 10,000 cavalry, the latter defeated by us in every conflict during the campaign. During the whole campaign, from and including our position in front of Dalton, General Hood has been in favor of giving battle, and mentions to me numerous instances of opportunities lost. He assures me that Lieutenant-General Polk, after leaving Dalton, invariably sustained the same views. On the contrary, General Hardee generally favored the retiring policy, though he was frequently non-committal. Lieutenant-General Stewart, since his promotion, has firmly and uniformly sustained the aggressive policy. The commanding general, from the best information I can gain, has ever been opposed to seeking battle, though willing to receive it on his own terms in his chosen position.

You will see at once that the removal of the commander, should such a measure be considered, would produce no change of policy, and it would be attended with some serious evils. A general denunciation by the disorganizers, civil and military, would follow. I do not believe the second in rank has the confidence of the army to the extent of the

* See Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 879.

chief. If any change is made Lieutenant-General Hood would give unlimited satisfaction, and my estimate of him, always high, has been raised by his conduct in this campaign. Do not understand me as proposing him as a man of genius, or a great general, but as far better in the present emergency than any one we have available.

* * * * * * *

It affords me great pleasure to report to you the entire and perfect satisfaction which has been given by your recent appointments in the army. I have not heard of a complaint, and in General Stewart's case the feeling is most gratifying.

I would like to refer to some other matters, but must close to get my messenger off by the train.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

As General J. has not sought my advice, nor ever afforded me a fair opportunity of giving my opinion, I have obtruded neither upon him. Such will continue to be my course.

B. B.

[Received in War Records Office too late for insertion in Vol. XXXVIII, Part V.]

TUPELO, *July 15, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The enemy are in retreat toward Ripley; General Forrest is in close pursuit. Will send details. A raid is moving from North Alabama toward Montevallo. Pillow moving to meet it. The raid from Vicksburg is retreating.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

TUPELO, *July 16, 1864.*

General E. K. SMITH, or
Major-General WALKER,
Trans-Mississippi:

(Care of Commanding Officer, Clinton, La.)

The President instructs me to say the enemy is reported to have withdrawn his main force from Louisiana to attack Mobile and operate east of Mississippi River. That under such circumstances it was expected of you that you would promptly aid by sending troops to defeat the plans of the enemy as soon as discovered. There is no doubt the enemy are moving against Mobile or some point east of the Mississippi.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[JULY 17, 1864.—For Bragg to Pillow (two dispatches), in relation to Rousseau's operations, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 887.]

ATLANTA, GA., *July 17, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Lieutenant-General Lee telegraphs from Tupelo 16th instant:

After three days' hard fighting have compelled A. J. Smith to retreat toward Ripley. He had 15,000 men, mostly veterans. My loss at least 700 killed and wounded, including many valuable officers.

M. J. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, July 17, 1864.

[General S. D. LEE:]

GENERAL: My wound is much more painful than I supposed it would be. I would like to have permission to go to Columbus in the event circumstances will admit of my doing so. At the same time will remain here and continue nominally in command if it is desired. In the event the enemy does not threaten any immediate movement against us, I respectfully suggest that Roddey's command remain or be encamped at Tupelo, Mabry's at or near Camargo, and Buford's and Chalmers' divisions and Neely's brigade be sent in the neighborhood of Pikeville, on Chuckatouchee Creek, to be fitted up, rested, and reorganized. With this disposition of the command, at least 100 captured negroes now getting up forage can be placed at work on the railroad, and in a short time have it open and running to Corinth. Mabry's brigade can be supplied with forage in the neighborhood of Camargo, and there is plenty of forage (tax in kind) on the Chuckatouchee for the other commands, and the men can also get vegetables, which they very much need. I could establish my office and headquarters at this place, remaining nominally in command, and have to a great extent the direction of affairs in reorganizing and fitting the troops for active service in the field and in gathering up the absentees. With the horses being recruited in pastures below, and those of dead and permanently disabled officers and men, I think the battalion of dismounted men can be remounted and sent to their respective regiments. I am also of the opinion that it would be a good plan to send one officer from every company to get absentees and to bring horses to those who have them at home, but have not been granted the privilege of going after them, limiting the absence of the officers to fifteen days.

The manifest indisposition of the management of the Mobile and Ohio road to do anything unless aided by the army, renders it very certain that if the road is desired we shall have to furnish the labor necessary to repair it, otherwise if the troops are not drawn back to the forage our teams will necessarily be run down in hauling it to the commands, and the negroes also be required to handle it along the railroad and place it on cars to be sent forward as far as the road can carry it. As soon as the road is repaired, General Roddey, with his command, can occupy Corinth again, if it is desirable to do so. His command is small and I think it would be for the good of the service to form one brigade of his command, as he has present for duty barely men enough to make one good brigade. He can then have direct supervision over them and control the action of his present brigade commanders. His absentees will be gathered up and fewer of them scattered through the country. I believe it would cause General Roddey and his officers to be more zealous in getting up the absent and more vigilant in keeping them in camp when returned. Please let me hear from you as soon as the movements of the enemy will permit. I would like to have 1,000

of the new Enfield rifles for my command. We lost a number in the recent engagement and after dividing out and issuing the 1,000 stand asked for, will turn over to the ordnance officer all excess in unserviceable and inferior guns.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[JULY 18, 1864.—For Bragg to Sale, in relation to Rousseau's operations, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 888.]

GREENSBURG, LA., *July 18, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE, C. S. Army,
Comdg. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: Lieut. Col. H. M. Carter, who goes on business to your headquarters has kindly offered to take charge of this letter. Colonel Carter is the commander of the Tenth Louisiana Battalion Cavalry, raised by himself within this district, and is an able and accomplished officer. He goes for the purpose of laying before you some grievances having reference to his command. He is well posted about the state of affairs in this district, and I doubt not will be able to furnish you with some valuable information. Through an express from the officers of our companies organizing at Saint James and Ascension I have been informed that Scott's 900 [Eleventh New York Cavalry], a regiment of regular Federal cavalry, stationed on the coast, has been withdrawn and negro infantry sent in their place. Of course this will facilitate operations in that quarter. The redoubt at Manchac, with two field pieces, is now garrisoned by thirty negro troops. The isolated position of that post makes it an easy matter to capture its whole force by storming it at night. Our four infantry companies are now fully organized and armed. They require ammunition to enable them to move upon Arcadian River as soon as ordered. Doyle's command wants yet 40 men to reach the number of 150, fixed upon by General Polk. Captain Doyle thinks he can complete it within ten days from the number of men crossing the lines. The three cavalry companies are now nearly full—one of them is from the Lake shore, the two others from the Amite. This force is now sufficient to commence offensive operations on the coast. The enemy has pressed all the horses fit for cavalry service within his lines, as well as a large number of mules, yet a well-conducted raid would cripple his resources and bring out many negroes and mules, while it would destroy the confidence the Yankee planters place in the ability of their Government to protect their property and their persons.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. TRUDEAU.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, July 18, 1864.

Major-General FORREST, *Okolona, Miss.:*

Your dispatch of to-day received. If the advance of the enemy proves to be true, you can be re-enforced sufficiently to make your force equal, if not greater, than it was before.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 106. } *Okolona, July 18, 1864.*

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III. Captain Morphis, commanding scouts, with his company, will report for duty to Lieut. Col. D. C. Kelley, commanding Forrest's regiment, Chalmers' division.

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V. The command heretofore known as the Sixth Brigade, commanded by Col. E. W. Rucker, is dissolved. The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Mississippi Battalions will be returned to the brigade commanded by Col. R. McCulloch, and the Seventh Tennessee will be assigned for duty to Neely's brigade. The regiment now known as Forrest's regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. D. C. Kelley, will be assigned to duty with Neely's brigade. Each one of these regiments will retain its present transportation. The ordnance and headquarters wagons and ambulances of the Sixth Brigade will be turned over to the chief quartermaster of Chalmers' division.

VI. The Second Missouri Regiment and Willis' (Texas) battalion are hereby temporarily consolidated. Lieut. Col. R. A. McCulloch will assume command. Brigadier-General Chalmers will assign the other field officers, according to rank, from the officers of either command.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OKOLONA, *July 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Verona:

Move your division, Buford's division, and the battalion of artillery, with all wagons, ambulances, &c., belonging thereto, to the neighborhood of Pikeville or Gladney's Mills. Neely's brigade is ordered there also. Send out and scour the woods and houses in neighborhood of battle-field to gather up all arms and equipments. Will send Roddey and Mabry orders by courier.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, July 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that Lieutenant-General Lee desires him to continue in command. His wound is improving, though painful. His headquarters for the present are established at this place. He wishes you to bring back (after carrying out the instructions of Lieutenant-General Lee) all your command to the neighborhood of Pikeville or Gladney's Mills. The dismounted battalion is dissolved, and the men and officers ordered to their respective commands. In order that you may understand the order given and the disposition made of the troops, I inclose you herewith a list.* The brigade of Colonel Rucker is also

*Not found.

disposed of, and will be returned to your division. I will send you the necessary orders as soon as I can make them out. The general wishes you to scour the woods in the neighborhood of the recent battle-ground and get up all the arms to be found and everything in the shape of equipments. We have lost quite a number of arms, and the general wishes General Buford and yourself to make necessary details, and get up all that can be found on the field or at houses. Have written General Buford to that effect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—GENERAL: Since writing this I have telegraphed you, and have not written General Buford, as I intended, nor will it be necessary, as you can direct him in regard to getting up arms, &c. Have telegraphed Colonel Barnett to return the dismounted men to their various commands. His transportation he will return to those who furnished it to him. Will you order him to do so.

Respectfully,

C. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., July 19, 1864.*

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II. The Nineteenth Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. L. Duff, having been increased to ten companies, by the addition of four companies raised within the enemy's lines, will constitute the Eighth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

III. The six companies of Tennessee Cavalry raised by Colonel Newsom and the four companies of the late Colonel Forrest's regiment will constitute the Eighteenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

IV. The four Alabama companies heretofore attached to the organization known as McDonald's battalion, or N. B. Forrest's (Third Tennessee) cavalry, are hereby transferred to Russell's Alabama regiment.

V. The seven companies now composing N. B. Forrest's (Third Tennessee) cavalry will constitute the Twenty-sixth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, to the command of which Lieut. Col. D. C. Kelley is hereby assigned.

VI. The regiment heretofore known as the First Mississippi Partisan Rangers will be known hereafter as the Seventh Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

VII. The regimental organization of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Regiments Tennessee Cavalry, heretofore constituting a part of what was known as Richardson's brigade, is annulled, and the field officers of these regiments will no longer be regarded as in commission.

VIII. The following companies will constitute the Fourteenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry: Capt. S. J. Cox's, Capt. W. J. Hall's, Capt. J. H. Deberry's, Capt. Z. Voss', Capt. L. A. Thomas', Capt. E. W. Jacobs', Capt. A. C. Reid's, Capt. James Gwynn's, Capt. E. S. Elliott's, First Lieut. C. C. Conner's. The field officers will be appointed.

IX. The following companies will constitute the Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry: Capt. P. W. Moore's, Capt. J. L. Garrison's, Capt.

H. T. Hanks', Capt. T. Nutt's, Capt. E. L. Hussey's, Capt. T. C. Buchanan's, Capt. R. B. Sanders', Capt. G. T. Penn's, Capt. P. M. Williams', Capt. J. A. Williamson's. The field officers will be appointed.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 19, 1864.—For Bragg to Sale, in relation to Rousseau's operations, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 894.]

MERIDIAN, MISS., *July 19, 1864.*

Col. J. S. SCOTT, or
Col. D. GOBER,
Clinton, La.:

General Lee directs that you send to General Kirby Smith, by special courier, the following dispatch:

BOLIVAR COUNTY, MISS., *July 12, 1864.*

Large fleet of transports, convoyed by eight gun-boats, are coming down White and Arkansas Rivers. This is supposed to be General Steele's entire force. Six boats lay at the mouth of White River yesterday. Of their movements, in whatever direction, you will be promptly informed.

J. C. S. BLACKBURN,
Captain Cavalry Company.

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *July 19, 1864.*

Governor T. H. WATTS,
Montgomery, Ala.:

General Bragg, now in your city, can give you the facts in relation to military affairs, which will enable you to judge of present necessities, and I hope you will confer freely with him.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

MOBILE, [*July 19,*] *1864.*

General S. COOPER:

There is great distress among the officers and troops of my command for the want of money.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *July 20, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG,
Montgomery:
(Care of General Hood, Atlanta, Ga.)

If General S. D. Lee can be spared from his present command, order him to report to General Hood, for the command of the corps to which Major-General Cheatham has been temporarily transferred. In that

event, General Maury will relieve Lieutenant-General Lee, and you will give him the needful instructions. Urge General E. K. Smith to prompt compliance.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

RICHMOND, *July 20, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Columbus, Ga.:

Your dispatch of the 19th submitted.* If the statement in relation to the Nineteenth Corps be reliable, alarm in relation to Mobile must have been unfounded. Dispatch to you last night (direct to Montgomery to-day), to care of General Hood, Atlanta, directed you to urge prompt compliance on the part of General Smith. You can communicate to him as from me.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 20, 1864.*

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XVII. Maj. J. W. Young, quartermaster, &c., is assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[JULY 20, 1864.—For Bragg to Sale, in relation to Rousseau's operations, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 897.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 108. } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Okolona, July 20, 1864.*

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XI. Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch has been ordered to return with the two regiments now on Pontotoc and Okolona road, leaving a company of fifty men until to-morrow evening. This outpost will be relieved alternately by Brigadier-Generals Chalmers and Buford from their divisions, and arrange between themselves the time they shall remain on duty, General Buford sending a company to-morrow to relieve the one left there. It is recommended that two days' rations at least of forage and provisions be carried on horses when the companies leave camp. This outpost will be kept there until otherwise ordered. They will be instructed to report promptly any information obtained of any movements of enemy to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

CHARLES W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 894.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 171. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 21, 1864.*

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XVIII. Col. Edward Dillon, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the Second Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, and will report accordingly.

XIX. Col. D. Gober, of the Sixteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, is temporarily assigned to duty in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and will report to General S. D. Lee, commanding, &c.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *July 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

I have assigned Major-General Withers temporarily to the command of troops for the protection of the city of Montgomery and West Point railroad. The command will consist of two brigades, one reserves, the other the organization recently under Pillow. For these he and [the] lieutenant-general recommends the appointment as brigadier-generals of Majs. B. M. Thomas and J. R. B. Burtwell, both graduates of West Point. I concur, knowing them to be excellent soldiers.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

COLUMBUS, GA., *July 22, 1864.*

Col. J. B. SALE, *Richmond:*

After executing the President's orders of 20th, received to-day, and regulating matters here, I shall return via Augusta, Greensborough, and Raleigh, starting to-morrow, unless detained by further orders or current events. The prominent men here have called, to assure of a cordial support of the recent messages.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MONTGOMERY, *July 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LIDDELL:

Send following dispatch across the Mississippi by a reliable officer, with instructions to deliver it either to Generals Smith, Taylor, Walker, or Polignac:

COLUMBUS, GA., *July 22, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE:

Inform General E. K. Smith that the President orders a prompt movement of Lieutenant-General Taylor and the infantry of his corps to cross the Mississippi. Such other infantry as can be spared by General Smith will follow as soon as possible. General Taylor on reaching this side of the Mississippi will assume command of the department.*

BRAXTON BRAGG.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

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* For Lee to Hood, relative to this order, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 902.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 109. HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Okolona, July 22, 1864.*

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IV. Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers will move on Monday morning with three days' rations of forage to Abbeville, and keep scouts above Senatobia and Holly Springs, to report by telegraph any important movement of the enemy. He will establish a line of couriers from his headquarters to Pontotoc, to send all written communications. He will arrest all stragglers and deserters, especially those who deserted from Wimberly and Wilburn. He will put himself in communication with Captain Saunders and direct his movements. Colonel Chalmers will take Captain Smith's escort company with him. He will send his quartermaster ahead to procure forage, and will make out all of his reports before leaving.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers, commanding:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., July 23, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following statements in regard to the condition of the troops, &c., serving in this department:

There are at present of all arms on duty here about 3,300 men, of which 2,800 are cavalry. Of these my division constitutes about 1,500, and the portions of Jones' and Vaughn's brigades, about 800 and 500, respectively. There are yet in Kentucky about 600 men of my division. These men, I learn, are now on their way out. I received notification to-day that 300 had reached Okolona, Miss., and are there awaiting orders. The rest, I learn, are moving through the mountains of Eastern Kentucky and will be here in a few days. There are stationed at Saltville, Va., four batteries of artillery (about 300 men); at the lead mines one battery of artillery (about 70 men). These troops are all in a creditable state of discipline, except the detachment of Vaughn's brigade. The men from this command are not regularly organized troops, but are composed of small detachments of both officers and men from almost every company and battalion in the brigade. They are, however, improving in their organization daily, and I think will in a short time be more efficient, or at least sufficiently so to admit of using them with confidence in operations against the enemy. I found on taking command of the department a large number of stragglers and deserters from all the different organizations that have served in this section for the past six months. These have now been pretty well collected up or run out of the country. Under instructions from General Lee to gather all troops of this region for the defense of the country, I have retained and placed on duty here all the mounted men belonging to organizations that cannot be easily reached. Men belonging to infantry commands that could be reached have been forwarded as fast as apprehended. There were also in East Tennessee quite a number of strolling bands, calling themselves "independent scouts," who were prowling about the country, depredating upon private property, and under no sort of rule or discipline. These have been gathered in pretty effectually, and now are under military government. A copy of the order issued to correct

abuses is herewith forwarded.* A record is kept of all the troops who do not belong here properly, and as soon as field operations permit they will be forwarded to their commands.

The health of the command is excellent, but there is considerable destitution among the men of Vaughn's and Hodge's brigades in the way of clothing and shoes. Estimates have been sent in to supply their wants, and it is hoped the desired articles will be forthcoming. These men have not been paid or clothed by the Government for near fifteen months. What is most needed here at present is commissary funds. The new crop of wheat is just being harvested, and the citizens do not like to sell unless they can get the cash for their produce. The crop in this section, contrary to expectation in the early part of the season, will be fully two-thirds the average. There is a dearth of transportation to collect up the supplies of the country and at the same time attend the wants of the troops in the field, but this is being remedied as far as practicable. The grass is very fine, and is sufficient to subsist the public stock without interfering with meadows, which has been prohibited by order. There has been no grain issued to horses for over two months. Since the break in the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad corn for breadstuffs has been transported by highway from Greensborough, N. C. If funds were in the possession of the chief commissary (estimates for which have been sent forward) it is believed that in a short time arrangements could be effected to supply the command with subsistence entirely from this district. We will begin the collection as far down toward Knoxville as practicable, and return this way. This informal statement is made simply to inform you somewhat of the condition of things here. Full reports will be made out in a few days and forwarded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 9, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, as showing large proportion of men belonging to Jones' and Vaughn's brigades absent from their proper commands.

By order of General S. Cooper:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 11, 1864.

General Morgan represents himself as actively engaged collecting, &c.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Montgomery, Ala., July 23, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that in obedience to instructions from General Braxton Bragg, Brig. Gen. Gid. J. Pillow has

*See General Orders, No. 2, June 25, 1864, p. 664.

been relieved from duty in this department and has been directed to report to you, in writing, for orders. General Bragg stated that he learned before leaving Richmond that written instructions to the above effect had been sent me, but they have not yet been received.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

MONTGOMERY, *July 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LIDDELL:

Send this dispatch also:

Generals SMITH, TAYLOR, WALKER, or POLIGNAC:

The movement of troops ordered by the President should be executed with the least possible delay. If the trains for the troops cannot be brought over, the horses, mules, and harness should be brought at all events. I will have supplies collected for your troops on this side of the Mississippi, but you had better send commissaries ahead.

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 74. HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., July 23, 1864.*

I. Brigadier-General Roddey will proceed at once with his command to Selma, Ala., and report to Lieutenant-General Lee or Major-General Maury, by telegraph to Montgomery, Ala.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

[P. ELLIS, JR.,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *July 23, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Montgomery, Ala.:
(Care of Major-General Withers.)

Roddey's command leaves at 5 o'clock in the morning for Selma, Ala.

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS, *Enterprise, Miss., July 23, 1864.*

In obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, I this day assume command of the Reserve Corps of the State of Mississippi. This corps comprises all men in the State able for duty under the age of eighteen and over forty-five years. The State will be divided into two separate departments, to be called the Eastern and Western Departments. The Eastern, consisting of the second, third, sixth, and seventh Congressional districts, will be under my immediate command, with my headquarters at Enterprise, Miss.; the Western Department, comprising the first, fourth, and fifth Congressional districts, will be under the command of

Lieut. Col. H. C. Davis, with his headquarters at Grenada, Miss. All men who come within the above-mentioned age are ordered to report immediately to the conscript officers in their respective districts for enrollment and formation into companies, after which they will be reported to the commanders of the departments, who will organize them into battalions and regiments. They are not considered conscripts, but regular Confederate troops, mustered in for service in the State. They will also be allowed to choose their own officers. In taking command of this important branch of the service the general sincerely hopes you will second him in the discharge of his duties. It will be superfluous to appeal to the patriotism of the noble citizens of this State, which has been proved on many a hard-fought battle-field. Yet he would ask you, who have witnessed the destruction of your property, and seen your wives and children driven from home by the cowardly foe, to come forth at this hour of your country's need and nobly take up arms in her defense. To illustrate what reserve forces may do, I will cite their gallantry at Petersburg and at Staunton River bridge, Va. At the former place they rallied, hastily organized, but burning with ardor, and resisting successfully the fierce onset of a large body of the enemy; at the latter place, some 800 of these same reserve forces held the bridge against and drove [back] over 5,000 Yankee invaders. With these examples before you, I appeal to you as fellow Mississippians to come forward and prove that you can also buckle on your armor to resist the encroachments of a foe who is now seeking to devastate our beloved country.

W. L. BRANDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, VA., *July 24, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Petersburg, Va.:

General Breckinridge has ordered a detachment of Vaughn's brigade serving in the department to move to Winchester, Va. They are very much needed here for the defense of the country, and I respectfully ask that they may be retained. I have just received information that the enemy are concentrating on the Sandy for another move in this direction.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SOUTHWEST MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Camp Polk, July 24, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: Upon my return to my command I found the excitement of the community raised to such a pitch about the shipment of cotton into the enemy's lines that I felt compelled to suspend, for a few days at least, all further operations in that line, and telegraphed you of the fact yesterday. The very heavy movements of Government cotton by the authorized agents in the district were upon such a scale that every man, woman, and child, whose inclinations prompted them, immediately set out with their wagons for Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, and Fort Adams, in such numbers, and on such out-of-the-way roads that the slender force on picket in the district at the time was wholly unable to

check the movement. The loyal element of the citizens becoming exasperated at what they fancied to be a huge speculation of Government agents, held meetings and threatened to burn every bale of cotton in the district. All this might have been quelled by the application of military force, but this I was averse to, and besides my orders (more especially from the President's inspector-general) were to use conciliation with the people, and then the very general belief among them that malfeasance in office existed to a remarkable degree among the agents appointed by Government for shipping and disposing of its cotton, was in some measure an excuse for their indignation assuming such a form. It is proper also to add that my own troops became infected with the fever against the contractors and Government agents, and disaffected about orders to permit the authorized agent to pass with large quantities, while those who really needed goods for family use were not allowed to carry in their petty loads of one or two bales. Under the circumstances I determined to stop the whole thing until the matter could be investigated, and hope that my action will meet your approval. I have no wish to thwart unnecessarily the operations of Mr. Baskerville and the contractors, and just as soon as I have examined into the facts of the case, and find that they can conduct their transactions properly, the present restrictions will be removed.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Montgomery, Ala., July 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY:

GENERAL: In connection with the assignment of Brigadier-General Liddell to the command of the troops lately commanded by Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, I will make the following statement for your information: General Adams' command consisted, until recently, of two brigades, commanded respectively by Colonels Scott and Mabry, and of one regiment and a battalion commanded by Colonel Wood. Colonel Mabry's brigade is properly General Adams' special command, Colonel Mabry, who belongs to Ross' (Texas) brigade, having been assigned temporarily to the command of it. About two months since Mabry's brigade was ordered to General Forrest's command and has since remained there, thus leaving General Adams in command of Scott's brigade and the regiment and battalion under Colonel Wood. By the special direction of the President Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell was ordered from the Trans-Mississippi Department to command Scott's brigade, and has within the last few days reported for duty.* As he ranks General Adams in date of commission he has been assigned to the command of all the troops lately commanded by General Adams, and specially to the command of Scott's brigade. General Adams is thus left without a suitable command and must therefore be ordered back to his old brigade, now commanded by Colonel Mabry. I would suggest that Colonel Mabry be put in command of the Kentucky brigade, of Buford's division, or of Neely's brigade, of Chalmers' division. If this, however, cannot be done without creating dissatisfaction in the commands referred to you will please order Colonel Mabry to report to me in the Army of Tennessee, where I will try to procure for him the command of a bri-

* See Cooper to Lee, June 18, Vol. XXXIV, Part IV, p. 681.

gade. If no raid is threatened in North Mississippi you might order Mabry's brigade back to Jackson, and General Adams would thus have command of that brigade and the troops under command of Colonel Wood. I cannot speak in too high terms of Colonel Mabry; he is one of the most gallant and best brigade commanders in the service.

Yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., July 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: Permit me to mingle my congratulations with the applause of the whole country for your recent brilliant victories. I never hear of your successes that they do not arouse the most pleasurable feelings of friendly satisfaction. I was truly glad to learn that in your late engagement with the enemy at Tupelo some 300 men of my command arrived on the field in time to afford you assistance, and am highly pleased with your acknowledgment of their service. I send Major Cassell, of my brigade, to take command of the men referred to and march them back to this point. Any assistance you may render him will be gratefully appreciated by,

Truly, your friend,

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND [ATLANTA], *July 25, 1864.*

General S. D. LEE,
Meridian:

Have you conferred with General Smith on the subject of crossing a portion of his forces over the Mississippi? The present seems to be a most favorable opportunity for such a move. From information just received it is believed to be practicable.

B. BRAGG.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 112. } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, July 25, 1864.

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II. The order (Special Orders, No. 106, paragraph VI) consolidating temporarily the Second Missouri Regiment and Willis' battalion is revoked, and will not be carried into execution.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABINGDON, VA., *July 26, 1864.*

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

The detachment of Vaughn's brigade ordered by you to Winchester is very much needed here at present for the defense of the country.

The enemy are reported advancing from Knoxville. These troops occupy my extreme front, and I respectfully request that I may be permitted to retain them for a short time.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 175. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, July 26, 1864.*

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XLVIII. Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the military prisons in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, Provisional Army, C. S., to the command of the military prisons in the other States east of the Mississippi River. In reference to all matters relating to prisons and prisoners they will communicate directly with and receive orders from the Adjutant and Inspector General.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *July 26, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG, C. S. Army,
Comdg. Armies of the Confederate States, Montgomery, Ala.:

SIR: In the absence of Col. G. W. Brent, assistant adjutant-general, I address this communication directly to you, because I desire to call your attention to the evils existing in this department which ought to be removed. I trust this will be sufficient to justify the violation of the rule requiring all official communications to be addressed to the Adjutant-General, since he is at a remote point and the matters called attention to requiring prompt consideration. The corps of secret service men are inefficient in this State; a few corrupt, engaged in speculation, cotton traffic with the enemy; a good many in the river counties of the State worthless to the service, and the whole a failure. They are protected by ample papers from the War Department, and when relieved retain possession of these protecting papers. This shows the inefficiency of this part of service. The whole of Western Mississippi is flooded with a number of officers having authority to raise cavalry commands, some from the former department commander, but mostly from the Secretary of War, and of recent date. The authorities grant power to organize commands within the lines of the enemy. It is all a failure. I dare say that not one officer in a hundred has succeeded. This policy is defended upon the ground that there is no other way of securing to the country the service of these men living in the enemy's lines. The service is rarely benefited. I know not a single organization of this kind which is reliable or which is attached to regular service, except in the command of Major-General Forrest. In Southwestern Mississippi and East Louisiana there are 1,000 men out of the service of their country under these various authorities issued from the War Office. It is a source of irritation to faithful soldiers and of disaffection to the people. There are several companies, perhaps enough to constitute a strong brigade of State troops organized before the passage of

the conscript act as amended in 1863 and 1864, composed of men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Is there no way to secure their service to the country under Confederate authority? These companies are to some extent a refuge to deserters from infantry in the regular service. How can these State officers be punished? How can they be controlled when they are found in the jurisdiction of Confederate officers? This is a conflict which ought to be remedied.

I desire, especially, to call your attention to the growing evil of cotton traffic with the enemy. The enemy made frequent raids from Vicksburg to the interior of the State, and the object [of] these raids is to procure cotton, which is accumulated by citizens of the Confederacy at points accessible to the enemy. The various persons authorized by the War Department to trade with the enemy in cotton, for which army supplies are obtained, do not do their duty under the contract. But these contracts are a shield to cover collateral commercial transactions in which the Government and its interests are lost sight of. The country is filled with men and women agents of these contractors, who are peddlers and dealers in everything which is not needed by the Government. The policy of granting contracts to parties to exchange cotton for army supplies is not only a failure, but it is corrupting the people, and under this a constant intercourse with the enemy is kept up, in which the enemy is the only party benefited. I cannot paint a picture to which the state of the moral condition of this people can be truly represented; the women are losing their real faith and patriotism through this intercourse and traffic with the enemy. And the men, what can they be when the women are lost to their country?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. KELLAR,
Colonel, Provisional Army, C. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 95. } *Oakland Church, July 26, 1864.*

I. Colonel Duckworth, commanding First Brigade, will move the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment into a camp at the place of Mr. Buck Gillespie's.

II. Colonel Wickliffe, commanding Second Brigade, will detail a company of fifty men to relieve the company from General Buford's division, now on outpost duty on the road from Pontotoc to Prairie Mound. The company will report to-day, and will be provided with forage and rations for three days. Scouts will be kept well in front, and all information forwarded promptly to General Forrest's headquarters, Okolona.

By order of Col. J. J. Neely, commanding:

L. T. LINDSEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 27, 1864.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Information is given the Department that General Morgan is making preparation for an expedition (probably under your orders), and that Colonel Bradford, with some forces of Vaughn's bri-

gade, left to recruit, and of late defending the neighborhood of the salt-works, has been ordered by General Breckinridge to rejoin his command. The result as represented is to leave Southwestern Virginia, and especially the vicinity of the salt-works, almost denuded of troops, and serious apprehensions are entertained lest the enemy may avail themselves of the opportunity by a raid to possess and destroy the salt-works and lead mines. I have felt it my duty to inform you of these representations, but at the same time have felt confidence that, your attention being called to the subject, you will make all the provision that circumstances may require. and our resources allow, to duly guard these important interests.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 176. } *Richmond, Va., July 27, 1864.*

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II. Maj. Gen. Jones M. Withers will take immediate command of the reserve forces of the State of Alabama. He will complete their organization and place them at once in service. To this end he is authorized to employ all enrolling officers, who are hereby directed to obey his instructions. He will establish his headquarters at such point as he may deem best. Officers of the quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments are required to furnish all necessary facilities. All officers from the State of Alabama of the invalid corps, and such of the regular forces as are for any reason unassigned, will immediately report to General Withers, who is authorized to assign them temporarily to duty with the reserves.

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By command of Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEER CREEK, MISS., *July 27, 1864.*

Maj. P. ELLIS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I most respectfully report that a few days since Lee's brigade of Federal troops from Morganza passed Greenville going up the Mississippi River. Last night about 12 o'clock four boats of the Marine Brigade fleet passed down. It is reported that a Federal force about 500 strong have established themselves in Bolivar County, Miss., opposite the mouth of White River, and it is supposed for the purpose of organizing a garrisoned post at that point. A few days since they made a raid a short distance into Bolivar County, carrying off a number of mules and horses. On the 23d instant a raid of negro troops came up Deer Creek to Brown's place, immediately above the mouth of Rolling Fork. They seized and carried away 15 or 20 mules from the neighborhood of Rolling Fork. This raid consisted of about 100 negroes, officered by white men, and, it is said, under the command of Major Chapin, came from Goodrich's Landing by way of Cammack's Landing to the Hill place, on Deer Creek, thence up the creek.

One day last week a large Federal transport, the Runyan, struck a snag and sunk opposite Compton's just about the upper outlet of Lake America. There were between 300 and 400 negro and white Federal troops lost, and a large number of horses and mules. On the 23d or 24th instant a Confederate battery on the Arkansas shore, opposite Carolina Landing, fired upon and sunk a Federal transport at that point. Most of the crew escaped to the cover of the gun-boat at Skipwith's Landing. Nothing is known concerning the casualties. Major Montgomery, of the Mississippi State Troops, now has a command of four companies—three in Bolivar County, and one in this county. I would further report that immediately after the raid of the Marine Brigade to Indian Bayou, which I had the honor to report some time since, I caused to be burned 175 bales of cotton on Sunflower River below Garvin's Ferry to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy; a number of boats having come up as high on the river as Buck's Ferry and carried off a considerable quantity of cotton, and, it being expected that they would also take this, I burned the cotton, believing it to be the property of Robertson Topp, of Memphis, Tenn., who is believed to be an enemy; since the cotton has been claimed by several parties in Bolivar County, and also by a Mr. Dyke, of Columbus, Miss. The three men of Bolivar County have applied for a receipt for said cotton, claiming to own it by purchase from Topp, while Dyke claims it as agent of Topp. I would most respectfully ask if these contesting claims shall be satisfactorily decided whether it is my duty to receipt for it.

I have the honor, major, to be most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERRY EVANS,
Captain, Commanding Scout.

UNIONTOWN, ALA., *July 27. 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Columbus, Miss.:

GENERAL: I hoped to see you to-morrow, but am unexpectedly compelled to return to Montgomery. I wish you to take charge of the defense of the northern part of Mississippi. The prairie country appears to me to be the first object of our care. I know how disproportionate the forces at present under your command are to those which we understand the enemy has, but it will be difficult for him to advance far into the country while you are before him. I would not, if I could, undertake to prescribe to you any plan of operations. I wish you to understand that I intrust to you the conduct of affairs, and desire only to be able to aid you effectively with the means of executing your own views. I hope the nature of your wound is not such as to keep you out of the field long.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT, &C.,
Montgomery, July 27, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE WHITFIELD,
Assistant Quartermaster, Montgomery, Ala.:

MAJOR: I desire that you will, in the event of its becoming necessary in order to complete the Montgomery and West Point road, proceed at once to transfer the iron from the road between Uniontown and New-

bern to Montgomery. In executing this duty you will not only conform strictly to the laws regulating such impressments, but use every effort to secure the rights and feelings of the gentlemen interested in the road. Do not omit to explain to them that the necessity is immediate and imperative, which calls on them to make this sacrifice for the public safety.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have dispatched General Hood inquiring whether he can procure any iron from Georgia. In case he can, it will not be necessary for you to remove any of the Newbern road. You will ascertain that on applying to Major Jones, commanding here. In the event of your services not being necessary to remove the Newbern iron, you will proceed at once to the break in the road near Notasulga and superintend the repairing of the road. Please press it forward with all of your energy.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Okolona, July 27, 1864.*

The two regiments now known as the Fifteenth Tennessee, the one commanded by Col. R. M. Russell, Bell's brigade, Buford's division, the other commanded by Col. F. M. Stewart, of Neely's brigade, Chalmers' division, will hereafter, until their proper numbers are given them by the War Department, be known and designated in all official papers as Russell's and Stewart's Tennessee regiments.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABINGDON, *July 27, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Will the Government sustain me in arresting the families of prominent Union men in East Tennessee and holding them as hostages for the families of Southern men who have been sent North? Immediate answer is requested, as application has been made to send parties through my lines, which will be dependent upon your reply.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, *July 28, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The detachment of Vaughn's brigade which has been serving here has been ordered by General Breckinridge to Winchester. The enemy are threatening us from the direction of Knoxville, and the troops are needed on my front. They will be sent as indicated, however, unless the order is countermanded by the War Department.

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
July 28, 1864.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, with reference to General Morgan's movements. At the time General Early was in Maryland, understanding that the enemy's forces under General Hunter had all been withdrawn from the Kanawha Valley, I directed General Morgan that, if no force threatened his district, he should move upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Cumberland, and enter Pennsylvania at that point. I had previously learned that the forces in Kentucky under General Burbridge had been called to Tennessee to guard Sherman's communications. General Morgan was prevented from executing my order by sickness, and when informed of that fact and of his recovery, I inquired of him what other operation he could undertake with advantage. To that dispatch, dated 22d instant, I have no reply. I have telegraphed to him to-day informing him of the reports contained in your letter, and directing him to do nothing that will unduly expose the district in which he commands. The return of General Vaughn's men to their brigade was ordered by General Breckinridge, and upon learning from General Morgan that they would be needed to defend the salt-works, &c., I directed him to communicate with General B., since which time I have heard nothing of the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *July 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY:

GENERAL: Immediately upon the receipt of your letter of to-day General Bragg called to see you and found you had left. He desires me to say to you that as he passed West Point, coming this way, he instructed the officer commanding the reserves that he could not be called beyond the limits of the State of Alabama for service. There is much difficulty in procuring funds, but the general will give the matter attention upon his return to Richmond.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. PARKER,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, July 29, 1864.

Col. J. J. NEELY,
Commanding Division:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Chalmers is just in receipt of the subjoined telegram:

COLUMBUS, *July 29, 1864.*

Send a good company, with a prudent officer, to La Fayette County, Ala., near La Fayette Court-House, and arrest Captain Gouldin and his company, and dismount and bring them to your headquarters with as little delay as possible.

N. B. FORREST.

General Chalmers instructs me to say that you will at once execute this order by sending one of your best companies, and select it from those who are well acquainted in the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, July 29, 1864.

General D. H. MAURY:

DEAR SIR: Please give an order to Col. L. C. Garland, commanding the corps of cadets, to remove the corps to Blue Mountain. I ordered him to report at Selma to commandant of post there. By the 5th day of August he will have 220 or 230. They are well-drilled boys from the University of Alabama. I spoke to you of them in our interview yesterday.

Very respectfully, yours,

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

[Indorsement.]

Issue orders in accordance with the wish of Governor Watts, herein expressed.

D. H. M.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Montgomery, July 29, 1864.

Col. GEORGE DEAS,
Chief of Staff, Meridian, Miss.:

MY DEAR COLONEL: Please issue immediate orders to the following effect: The district assigned to command of Brigadier-General Liddell will be bounded by a line running due east from Natchez to Pearl River, and by the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers north of that line. The district of Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams will include all that portion of Mississippi north of General Liddell's district between Pearl and Mississippi Rivers as far up as Grenada. For the present the force in Liddell's district will consist of Scott's brigade; that in Adams' of Mabry's brigade and Wood's battalion. Enjoin upon these officers that there must be the most prompt co-operation between them in carrying out all measures called for by the public interests. Please instruct General Liddell to occupy himself at once in making preparations to enable General Smith to cross his forces over the river and to facilitate communication with the Trans-Mississippi for that object. General Adams will aid him in this. Ellis' Cliff, below Natchez, is suggested for his consideration as a good point to command the river. He will require batteries of rifled guns. Some may be sent to him from Mobile. Explain that it was not the purpose of the President to supersede General Adams in the district he has so ably commanded.

I am, colonel, yours, very respectfully and truly,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, *July 30, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG:

I do not regard my department as threatened at present from any direction. I could organize an expedition of 500 or 600 men to move through North Carolina, via Asheville, Franklin, &c., and operate on the railroad in Sherman's rear, if the Government deems it advisable. By moving in the direction indicated the enemy will not be notified of the movement until the railroad is reached. I feel confident that rail and telegraphic communication with Sherman could be destroyed for several days without any great danger.

JNO. H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to His Excellency the President for his information.

Attention respectfully invited to General Morgan's telegram 28th to Adjutant and Inspector General saying he is threatened from Knoxville.

[Second indorsement.]

JULY 31, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The conflict of statements made by General Morgan on the 28th and 30th instant are not comprehended. The dispatch of Senator Haynes sent to you exhibited a state of affairs irreconcilable with the last telegram of General Morgan. It is very desirable to make a demonstration, even which would operate as a diversion in favor of army at Atlanta, and still move so to destroy the depots of the enemy and the railroad connecting them with Sherman's army. The route suggested does not seem easy, but may be practicable. Further inquiry is necessary before judgment can be rendered, and it would also be proper to consult General Lee, under whose orders General Morgan's force is and has been for some time.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. VA. AND E. TENN., *Abingdon, July 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Col. G. B. Crittenden, C. S. Army, is hereby assigned to the command of all the mounted troops of the department serving in East Tennessee and Lee County, Va.

He will establish his headquarters at Carter's Depot, and will make such distribution of the forces under his command as will best protect the front to which he has been assigned from any advance of the enemy.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Morgan:

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., July 30, 1864.

Col. D. H. SMITH,
Commanding Morgan's Division:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will order Colonel Giltner to move with his brigade to Bull's Gap, East Tenn. You will except in your order the troops of Hodge's brigade, who have been serving with Colonel Giltner's command, and will direct them to remain in the vicinity of their present camp under the command of the senior officer, and to report direct to these headquarters until further orders. The picket on the Pound Gap road you will order to rejoin its command. The Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment will remain at its present position until otherwise directed.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 179. ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VII. Capt. W. J. Morris, Engineer Corps, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

XXVIII. Maj. J. D. Bradford, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and will report to Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Shubuta, Miss., July 30, 1864.

Col. T. H. TAYLOR,
Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to you my monthly report for the month of July, and, colonel, I would call your attention to the situation of the country and Government property through this and Jones and Jasper Counties on account of the numerous quantity and boldness of the deserters. Captain Fish, the Government quartermaster here for the impressment and purchase of beef-cattle, has applied to me for assistance, but having no men can render him none. The deserters turned out over 150 head of the cattle that he had collected for the Government the other day, and scattered them in the swamps, and threatened the lives of any of his agents who may go through those counties on business. Four of these deserters came in four miles of this town a few days ago and pulled a quantity of green corn, that they destroyed. I think, with a few men that know the woods, I could have this property protected, if not capture the deserters, and I will propose Captain McGriff's

company as a very suitable one for this business, as the most of them know the woods in Clarke, Jones, Jasper, and Wayne, and I think perhaps you would not hesitate so much to send them as you would a more efficient company, the company being made up principally of old men and boys.

I remain, colonel, your obedient and humble servant, very respectfully,

H. C. KELLEY,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

DEPT. OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Meridian, July 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to inspector-general of department, with the remark that in my opinion a cavalry company should be ordered to the counties within named to break up and arrest the roving bands of deserters therein.

THOS. H. TAYLOR,
Provost-Marshal-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, July 30, 1864.

I am instructed by Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding, to say that you will have your entire command supplied with ten days' rations to the man, from the 3d day of August proximo; five days' rations of this will be drawn in hard bread. You will also have your entire command supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition to the man. No furloughs will be granted and all absentees must be called in.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding:

W. H. BRAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER BUREAU, WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., July 30, 1864.

General D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: A large portion of the railroad iron of the Alabama and Florida Railroad has been impressed by the Government, which has succeeded in securing all except about five miles now lying idle and rusting on the road-bed. Lieut. Col. Minor Meriwether (headquarters Demopolis, Ala.), charged as commissioner to secure this iron for the Government, writes that it will be impossible to secure this iron except by taking it as a military necessity. The matter has been before the courts time and again, but still new injunctions and legal obstacles have been successfully interposed, and it is understood that Mr. Avery, president of the company, is ready and prepared to secure an injunction in Florida. The iron was absolutely needed by the Government before the recent raids in Georgia and Alabama, but now the case is so perfectly clear and one of such absolute military necessity that I can-

not too strongly urge your interference and assistance to enable Colonel Meriwether to obtain the five miles in question without delay. Colonel M[eriwether] has been instructed to place himself in communication with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General and Chief of Bureau.

P. S.—Will you issue an order, as commander of the department, based on the military necessity?

J. F. G.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Abingdon, Va., July 31, 1864.

Col. G. B. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Forces in East Tennessee:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to inform you that Colonel Giltner, with his brigade, has been ordered to Bull's Gap, in Tennessee. Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, with his command, is ordered to the vicinity of Rogersville; Major Cassell's battalion is ordered to the vicinity of Taylorsville, in Johnson County, and Lillard's force will be ordered to Lee County, Va., as soon as the forces of Colonel Giltner move down, so as to relieve them from duty on the front. He relies upon you confidently for the organization and discipline of the troops which have been placed under your command, and would call your attention especially to the rigid execution of General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters (a copy of which is herewith inclosed).* You will make such arrangements to insure the co-operation of the forces indicated against any advance of the enemy as in your discretion you may deem most judicious.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 98. } *Meridian, Miss., July 31, 1864.*

Commanders of posts within this department will see that the quartermasters and commissaries under their command do furnish promptly all supplies required by the several State reserves and militia, who may be assembled at or near their respective posts.

By command of Major-General Maury:

GEO. DEAS,
Chief of Staff.

JULY 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

I have already sent the orders to Meridian for publication dividing the district; General Liddell to command from Natchez down, and General Adams from Natchez to Grenada. You and General Liddell can make the necessary arrangements for executing the orders at once.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See June 25, 1864, p. 664.

Monthly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., for the month of July, 1864.

FORT MORGAN.

The construction of traverses has been continued.

FORT GAINES.

The construction of the new wharf has been continued.

FORT POWELL.

The guns on the east face—one 10-inch columbiad, one 7-inch Brooke gun and one 32-pounder rifled, which will be exchanged for one 10-inch columbiad—have been mounted and protected by temporary parapets. The gallery on the south side has been framed and raised. The area of the work has been extended toward the west by making a foundation of brick bats, on which the parapet will be built. The whole work is surrounded by booms; the east and north faces are protected by wooden chevaux-de-frise, but the front being liable to become water-logged, and the latter to destruction by barnacles, an additional row of chevaux-de-frise, made of short pieces of railroad iron, of which there was a large quantity taken from Battery Gladden (late Pinto), has been constructed.

TORPEDOES.

The manufacture of Singer's torpedoes has been continued. Forty-six torpedoes of General Rains' pattern have been placed in the main ship channel between Fort Morgan and the west bank. We have now 134 torpedoes of Singer's make and 46 of Brigadier-General Rains', three rows and in echelon, placed in the channel. The distance from the water battery to the point at which the three lines of torpedoes commence is 226 yards.

BATTERY M'INTOSH.

Heavy rains necessitated the repair of slight damages. The battery is in good order.

BATTERY GLADDEN.

Five 10-inch columbiads are now mounted. The platforms for the two other guns are ready, and the guns (which are daily expected from Selma) will be mounted on their arrival here. Four of the gun chambers, with their traverses, have been revetted; the fifth is half finished. A blacksmith's shop, much needed in an isolated battery of this class, has been added to the bomb-proof, which has been covered with earth on the south and southwest side. Good progress has been made in the construction of this battery, at which, for the last three weeks, two barges of 450 cubic yards capacity each have been employed.

ROUND (LATE IRON-CLAD) BATTERY.

Blacksmiths and carpenters being only needed the battery has been completed for the reception of its guns. See report.

CITY INTRENCHMENTS.

The temporary impressment of 300 negroes from the salt-works has enabled us to make (during the nine days we were allowed to keep them) some little progress.

1. Redoubt A.—A mortar platform has been laid in the redan of the covered way and a 10-inch siege mortar has been mounted.

2. Redoubt B (Fort Mouton).—The revetment of the covered way has been repaired; a 10-inch siege mortar has been mounted in the redan of the covered way. Two additional guns have been mounted.

3. Redoubt C.—The main work has been completed. Three guns—one a 7-inch, rifled and banded, and two 32-pounder smooth-bores—have been mounted.

4. Redan between Redoubts E and F—situated immediately north of the shell road, between the Spring Hill railroad and Dauphin way—has been commenced and half completed. The work will mount four field or siege pieces.

5. Redoubt F.—The bastionettes have been completed. A 13-inch mortar has been mounted in the northwest bastionette. The bomb-proof, posterns, and kitchens have been framed and raised and are ready for being covered with earth.

6. Redan between Redoubts F and G—situated forty yards south of Dauphin way—has been commenced, and like the redan between E and F, half completed. The work will mount four field or siege pieces, with traverses between them. Under two of the traverses small service magazines, 6x6x10 have been constructed.

7. Redoubt G.—The timber for the bomb-proof has been hauled.

8. Redan between Redoubts G and H—situated twenty yards south of Government street—has been commenced.

9. Redoubt H.—The bomb-proof has been covered with earth. The two flank faces have been sodded, the drains been reopened. (This work had been abandoned for nearly three months.) The bastionettes have been finished and one*

[V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., August 1, 1864.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo, relative to the orders given Brigadier-General Morgan. It only reached me this morning when I was about to address you on the suggestion of the President in reference to a telegram lately received from General Morgan, stating that he did not consider his department threatened at present, and proposing an expedition to interrupt General Sherman's communication. As the most satisfactory mode of presenting the whole matter, I send herewith a copy of the telegram and the President's indorsement upon it.† It is difficult to reconcile General Morgan's assurance of security with his previous information and the strong representations of danger made to the Department by Senator Haynes and others. It is probable he may have obtained subsequently more reliable information that the enemy had withdrawn or abandoned their threatening designs, but I think the probability is that, acting on your suggestion, he has obtained General Breckinridge's consent to the retention of Vaughn's brigade with him, and that he deems that force adequate to defend the salt-works. If he could be safely spared for such an enterprise as he proposes it might prove advantageous, but he is only too apt to be seduced off by the prospect of an independent and adven-

* Balance of report missing. †See p. 735.

turous expedition, and, without the sanction of your judgment, I should hesitate to grant the permission. His own special command (represented as a small brigade of cavalry) is stated to be an irregular and rather disorderly force, and if he could be permanently detached, sent with it to cut Sherman's communication, and required to report to General Wheeler, so that he and his men could be brought under the discipline and control of a regular army organization, I have no doubt it would be advantageous to the service. I fear, however, such disposition of his force at this time would not be expedient, and certainly not unless it meet the approval of your judgment, and the substitution of some other force in Southwestern Virginia could be provided. I shall give no instructions in answer to General Morgan's telegram, but submit his movements to your discretion and control.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Abstract from tabular statement of troops serving in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan commanding, August 1, 1864; headquarters Abingdon, Va.

Command.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Remarks.
Department staff	2	8	8	
First Brigade, Colonel Giltner	732	842	1,090	Near Rogersville, Tenn.
Second Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Martin	656	751	1,220	Gladeville, Va.
Vaughn's brigade (detachment), Colonel Bradford.	504	600	729	Near Bull's Gap, Tenn., and Abingdon, Va.
Jones' brigade (detached)	761	876	1,432	Near Liberty Hill, Va.
Thirteenth Battalion Virginia Reserves	.....	2	398	Saltville, Va.
Three batteries and detachment artillery	267	280	322	Saltville, Va., and lead mines, Va.
Total	2,922	3,359	5,199	

Organization of troops in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Brig. Gen. John H. Morgan commanding, August 1, 1864.

INFANTRY.

13th Battalion Virginia Reserves, Lieut. Col. Robert Smith.

CAVALRY.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. GILTNER.

6th Confederate, Capt. W. Monfort.
4th Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. William D. Ray.
10th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Edwin Trimble.
1st Battalion Kentucky Rifles, Capt. Peter M. Everett.
2d Battalion Kentucky Rifles, Capt. John T. Williams.
10th Battalion Kentucky Rifles, Maj. J. Thomas Chenoweth.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT M. MARTIN.

1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. R. A. Alston.
2d Battalion Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. Jacob T. Cassell.
7th Confederate, Lieut. Col. Clarence J. Prentice.

Vaughn's Brigade (detachment).

Col. WILLIAM M. BRADFORD.

16th Georgia Battalion, ——— ———.
1st Tennessee, ——— ———.
3d Tennessee (Provisional Army), ——— ———.
12th Tennessee Battalion, ——— ———.
16th Tennessee Battalion, ——— ———.
31st [39th] Tennessee, ——— ———.
43d Tennessee, ——— ———.
59th Tennessee, ——— ———.
Morgan's division (dismounted).
Osborne's scouts.
Vaughn's old brigade.

Jones' Brigade (detached).

34th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Vinson A. Witcher.
64th Virginia Regiment, Col. Auburn L. Pridemore.

ARTILLERY.

Burroughs' (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William H. Burroughs.
Levi's (Virginia) battery, Capt. John W. Barr.
McClung's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Hugh L. W. McClung.
9th Georgia Battalion (detachment), Capt. Andrew M. Wolihin.

MERIDIAN, *August 1, 1864.*

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

Reports from scouts indicate concentration of a large force near La Grange for invasion of this State. I hope you can furnish troops in time to resist it. Please let me know what State reserves and militia have been assembled and organized and how many of all classes you expect to put in the field.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Subsistence stores at depots in Mississippi on the line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on the 1st of August, 1864.

Depots.	Beeves.	Hogs.	Bacon.	Flour.	Lard.	Meal.	Beans.	Rice.	Wheat.	Sugar.	Corn.
			Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Bush.*	*Lbs.*	*Bush.*
Columbus	344	27	1,644	16,598	778	25,081	16,880	.....	99	9,927	2,056
Crawford	10	....	5,148	3,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	2,484	175
West Point	82	....	4,696	581	1,823	.....	18,720	.....	708	9,667	339
Aberdeen	47	....	6,165	708	.....	1,475	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okolona	18	....	121	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	9	2,969	.....
Brookville	.....	.....	19,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470
Macon	13	....	120,962	13,466	244	8,350	.....	.....	314	.....	5,901
Shuqualak	.....	.....	33,201	.....	686	1,910	.....	.....	6	1,923	332
Lauderdale	20	....	2,414	6,602	52	4,385	2,162	2,023	.....	853	.....
Enterprise	40	9	13,901	180	107	3,168	2,362	1,702	.....	.....	.....
Shubuta	.....	.....	12,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,587	.....	.....	.....
Smith, Wayne, and Jones Counties.	454	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meridian	76	....	7,282	21,842	.....	15,295	.....	3,273	8	3,335	15
Total	1,104	36	227,617	63,108	3,690	59,664	41,444	9,585	1,319	31,158	10,288

Subsistence stores at depots in Mississippi, &c.—Continued.

Depots.	Soap.	Candles.	Salt.	Molasses.	Tallow.	Rye.	Pease.	Oats.	Vinegar.	Hard bread.	Whisky.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*			*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Gal.*	*Lbs.*	*Gal.*
Columbus	5,871	138	82,608		310	94		143			
Crawford			1,025								
West Point	194		5,050			11					
Aberdeen			107			8					
Okolona			2,525			2		2			
Brookville											
Macon		170	204,200							6,730	
Shuqualak	77						8	6			
Lauderdale	4,714	45	850	4	225	5			34	46	
Enterprise	790		1,037		100		42			768	
Shubuta							18				
Smith, Wayne, and Jones Counties.											
Meridian	4,004	170	30,110	1,101			240		123	5,106	104
Total	15,650	523	327,512	1,105	635	120	308	151	157	12,650	104

W. H. DAMERON,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 1, 1864.*

General N. B. FORREST, *Okolona:*

I have ordered Mabry's brigade to stop near Goodman, and to await your orders; will send you other re-enforcements as soon as I can.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, August 1, 1864.

Col. GEORGE DEAS, *Chief of Staff, Meridian, Miss.:*

COLONEL: Our scouts report that the enemy is making preparations to move from Memphis, Vicksburg, and North Alabama at the same time, and if successful to concentrate at Selma. There are now 14,000 infantry and cavalry assembled at La Grange, and they are reported repairing the Mississippi Central Railroad. Three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry are reported moving from Decatur to Moulton. The communication with Little Rock by White River is open, and the troops from Smith reported as going up White River have returned to Memphis. Some troops, number unknown, have been sent down the river toward Vicksburg. If the enemy moves in three columns, as expected, it will be impossible for us to meet him; and, after consultation, Major-General Forrest and I have concluded to recommend a consolidation of the troops in this department to meet one column. The northern column will be the largest; if we can defeat it, the others may be easily overtaken and crushed. We have accumulated supplies at Grenada and Oxford, so that the cavalry from Jackson can be well subsisted, should you think it advisable to move them there. We can subsist our force better upon this line than any other, and it is more valuable to the Confederacy, therefore more important to be defended. The column from Vicksburg could do but little damage before reaching Demopolis, and if we should defeat him here could by means of the railroad intercept him at Meridian on that line. The force moving

from Decatur is, as yet, reported small, and ought to be checked by the reserves and other troops in Alabama. We beg leave, therefore, to suggest for the consideration of the major-general commanding the department that the forces from below be concentrated with this command on the northern line; but should he disapprove, we still recommend a concentration of our whole force to meet one of the columns. We are preparing fortifications here which, if manned by the whole force we had here before, may enable us to defeat the enemy. Our effective force is 5,357, but we are very much crippled in officers. Both of my brigade commanders are wounded, also a brigade commander of General Buford's division, and most of the field officers of the command were either killed or wounded in the late engagement.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., August 1, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Inclosed I send you reports, field returns, &c., of the command of Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams. Colonel Mabry's brigade has been temporarily attached to the command of Major-General Forrest—has been recently ordered to report to General Adams—and not inspected by me. This brigade suffered severely at the battle of Harrisburg, Miss., on the 13th, 14th, and 15th ultimo, and, General Adams informs me, reports not more than 400 men for duty. I call your attention to the number of officers and men absent with and without leave. Brigadier-General Gholson's brigade is not present with the command. It is not a reliable command, as reported to me by General Adams. He advises that they be dismounted and put with old troops. Colonel Scott's brigade was not inspected by me, being stationed in East Louisiana and at various points in Southwestern Mississippi, and without transportation I could not reach it. Its condition, as reported by General Adams, is bad—no clothing, shoes, blankets; without pay for a year; new organizations, and deficient in discipline. Subsistence and forage in good and sufficient quantities in the district in which his command now is. Colonel Wood's brigade is in good condition. The battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moorman is composed of four companies only. He was appointed by department commander. These troops are deficient in drill and discipline. Subsistence and forage are procured from the Big Black, Yazoo, and Tallahatchie River bottoms in good and sufficient quantities and in district adjoining. The troops are in excellent health. The officers are disposed to favor partisan service, and, with the exception of Colonel Wood's regiment, I saw very little discipline in other commands. The State troops mentioned in report are inefficient and should not be brigaded with old troops until they had seen service to make them reliable. Throughout this command affairs are conducted somewhat loosely, owing to the extent of the district and the small force to protect it. The large numbers of officers and men absent with and without leave will develop this fact fully.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. KELLAR,
Colonel, Provisional Army, C. S., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Morning report of the cavalry division commanded by Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams.

Command.	Present.			Present and absent.		Stations.
	Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.	
Field and staff	.....	.....	9	.....	9	
Scott's cavalry brigade	1,314	1,530	1,654	3,489	3,703	East Louisiana.
Gholson's cavalry brigade	1,103	1,264	1,412	2,746	2,933	Montgomery, Ala.
Wood's cavalry brigade	619	688	727	1,110	1,172	In the field.
Mabry's cavalry brigade	1,093	1,382	1,476	2,724	2,887	Do.
First Mississippi Light Artillery, Company A. .	67	79	85	209	215	Do.
Total	4,196	4,943	5,363	10,278	10,919	

Respectfully submitted and forwarded.

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ALLEN T. BOWIE, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of organization of Adams' Cavalry Division.

Scott's Brigade.

1st Louisiana Cavalry, Col. John S. Scott.
9th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion, Col. James H. Wingfield.
Powers' (Louisiana and Mississippi) cavalry regiment, Col. Frank P. Powers.
Lay's (Mississippi) cavalry, Col. Benjamin D. Lay.
Gober's mounted infantry, Col. Daniel Gober.
Louisiana Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. Frederick N. Ogden.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Eugene Holmes.

Wood's Brigade.

Wood's (Mississippi) cavalry, Col. Robert C. Wood, jr.
Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. George Moorman.
Cavalry Battalion State Troops, Maj. E. A. Peyton.
Cavalry Battalion State Troops, Maj. G. W. Stubbs.

Mabry's Brigade.

4th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. C. C. Wilbourn.
6th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Isham Harrison.
14th Confederate Cavalry, Col. F. Dumonteil.
38th Mississippi Mounted Infantry, Col. Preston Brent.
11th and 17th Arkansas Mounted Infantry, Col. John Griffith.

Gholson's Brigade.

3d Mississippi Cavalry, Col. John McGuirk.
Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, Col. T. W. Ham.
Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, Col. Thomas C. Ashcraft.
Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, Col. William L. Lowry.

Unattached.

Company A, 1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Capt. William T. Ratliff.

ALLEN T. BOWIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 1, 1864.*]

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS
(Care of Col. T. H. Rosser, Selma, Ala.):

Orders from General Bragg prohibit the removal of Roddey's brigade from your district. Order the battalion of Tuscaloosa Cadets to report to Col. Henry Maury, at Pollard, immediately.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *August 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LIDDELL,
Jackson, Miss.:

Orders to be issued to-day: Brigadier-General Liddell to command the district bounded by the Mississippi and Pearl Rivers, and a line running due east from Natchez to the latter river. Brigadier-General Adams to command the district north of that line as far as Grenada. Colonel Mabry to be assigned to his former brigade. Every exertion to be made to facilitate the crossing of troops from the Trans-Mississippi Department. Ellis' Cliff suggested as a good point to command the river below Natchez. Rifled guns will be necessary; some may be sent from Mobile. Act at once on this dispatch. The written instructions will follow.

By order of Major-General Maury:

GEO. DEAS,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
August 2, 1864.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday in relation to General Morgan. If General Morgan could accomplish the object he proposes without endangering the lead and salt works in Southwest Virginia it would certainly be a valuable service, but I think it very important that the whole country in which his command now is should not be stripped of troops so as to invite an expedition of the enemy. I know of no troops that could replace General Morgan at this time, and his withdrawal would leave open the whole country from the lower Valley of Virginia to Northern Georgia. I think, however, that he might with advantage to Northwestern Virginia collect all the cattle and horses he can, and even threaten or enter Pennsylvania from that quarter, and if there is no force now threatening him should prefer such an expedition to the one he proposes. He would not then be out of reach of the interests with the defense of which he is specially charged, and at the same time would be likely to draw after him any force that may be in Western Virginia and make a diversion in favor of General Early. If there were any troops to take his place I should not object to his undertaking the movement against Sherman's communications, but the situation of affairs in the Valley makes it impossible at present to return any of those under General Breckinridge, and I know of no others.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 4, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the President. It will be seen that, as expected, General Lee does not approve of General Morgan's proposed expedition to the rear of Sherman, but prefers that, if secure from the advance of the enemy in Southwestern Virginia, he should make a diversion in Northwestern Virginia and Pennsylvania. The best course, I presume, will be to leave him to General Lee's direction.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 5, 1864.

I concur in the conclusion that General Lee is best qualified to judge of the positions to be occupied and movements to be made by the troops of his command, and should be left to the free exercise of his discretion in such details.

J. D.

MERIDIAN, *August 2, 1864.*
(Via Mobile 3d.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

General Forrest reports a large force, 14,000, at La Grange. An advance force at Lamar Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad. A raid reported moving from Decatur, Ala. Twenty-three vessels, including three iron-clads, off Mobile Bar. Enemy reported concentrating at Morganza to prevent suspected transfer of our troops.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MACON, *August 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: All the State troops have been ordered to report to Brig. Gen. W. Adams except three; of these last, two are efficient and were with General Forrest in the late operations in North Mississippi. They are now in Winston and Kemper Counties and ready for orders. There are a number of companies of minute-men (militia) who may be made available, and by a call some few hundred militia may be obtained. I regret to send you such a "beggarly amount." If you should deem the emergency so pressing as to require it I will make the call. Please keep me posted by telegraph. I hope the Legislature, which meets tomorrow, will make some beneficial changes in the military laws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 2, 1864.*

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

I have arranged General Adams' command satisfactorily to him. A column is reported preparing to invade North Mississippi, another to

be moving down into North Alabama. A large fleet, including three iron-clads, reported this morning off Mobile. We must energetically organize and put into the field every available man. I have charged Forrest with defense of prairie country. Can't you rally all men to him?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., August 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. The district assigned to the command of Brigadier-General Liddell will comprise the country south of a line running due east from Natchez to the Pearl River.

VI. Brig. Gen. W. Adams is assigned to the command of the district of country north of the above-mentioned line as far as Grenada.

VII. Col. H. P. Mabry is assigned to the command of the troops lately known as Mabry's brigade, and will report in person to Brig. Gen. W. Adams.

VIII. Lieut. Col. W. E. Pinkney, Eighth Louisiana Battalion Artillery, is hereby assigned to the command of the post of Clinton, La.

IX. Capt. Charles T. Biser is hereby temporarily assigned to duty as commandant of the post of Oxford, Miss.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Maury:

GEO. DEAS,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, August 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Okolona:

DEAR GENERAL: I wrote you from Montgomery, but believing you did not receive that letter, write again to say I intrust to you the operations against the enemy threatening an invasion of North Mississippi. I would not, if I could, interfere with your plan for conducting those operations, but must confine myself to the duty of sending you the means, so far as I can, of accomplishing the successful results it has been your good fortune so constantly to achieve. I need not explain to you the embarrassments surrounding me at this time, which may compel me to fall short of what you may require in the way of re-enforcements. By the telegraph this morning I am informed that a heavy column is advancing from La Grange; that a raid is moving down into North Alabama, and that a fleet has appeared off Mobile. You know as well as I the insufficiency of my means at this moment to meet all of these demands upon them as they should be met. But we must do the best we can with the little we have, and it is with no small satisfaction I reflect that of all the commanders of the Confederacy you are accustomed to accomplish the very greatest results with small means when left to your own untrammeled judgment. Upon that judgment I now rely. I do not think a serious movement is now to be apprehended from Vicksburg. I am most anxious about the force at La Grange, and consider the effectual protection of the prairie country to be the most important object of our

care. I have ordered Mabry's brigade to halt at Goodman and await your orders, and I hope to be able to increase your force still further. I regret very much that your wound is so serious as to interfere with your active service in the field, but hope you will not by premature exposure risk the future use of your foot.

Please confer freely with me, and rely upon my cordial desire to contribute to your success.

Truly, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 120. } *Okolona, August 2, 1864.*

* * * * * *

VI. You will order McCulloch's brigade to move at daylight in the morning through this place to Pontotoc. They will carry their entire wagon train, with four days' rations for the men and two days' forage for horses.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding:

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, August 2, 1864.

Col. J. J. NEELY,
Commanding First Division:

COLONEL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that you will order McCulloch's brigade to move directly to Pontotoc instead of coming by this place. You will send their wagons through this place to get the two days' rations of forage, provided it cannot be had where you are; if it can, let all move together on the direct road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—A battery has been ordered to report to this brigade and will meet it at Prairie Mound.

C. W. A.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 102. } *Oakland Church, August 2, 1864.*

I. Colonel Wickliffe, commanding Second Brigade, will detail a company of fifty men, to relieve the company from General Buford's division now on outpost duty on the road from Pontotoc to Prairie Mound. The company will report to-day, and will be provided with forage and rations for three days. Scouts will be kept well in front, and all information forwarded promptly to General Forrest's headquarters at Okolona.

* * * * * * *

V. The Second Brigade will move by the most direct route to Pontotoc instead of going via Okolona, as previously ordered. The wagons will be sent through Okolona for the purpose of obtaining the two days' forage ordered to be carried with the brigade, provided it cannot

be had where the brigade is at present. If the forage can be obtained here, let them be loaded here, and all move together on the direct road. A battery will report to the Second Brigade, at Prairie Mound, for duty.

By order of Colonel Neely, commanding:

L. T. LINDSEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Opelika, Ala.:

General Forrest reports a force of infantry and cavalry moving from Decatur, Ala. Send General Roddey, with his brigade, to watch and check them. Send the First Louisiana to Mobile at once.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

ABINGDON, *August 3, 1864.*

Col. W. PRESTON JOHNSTON:

DEAR COLONEL: A dispatch has been just received stating that Colonels Duke and Morgan have been exchanged. Is such the fact? My scouts from beyond Pound Gap have just arrived, informing me that my flag of truce that has been held by the Federal authorities in Kentucky is on its way out, together with General Hobson, whom we captured near Cynthiana. We are getting along very well in the department, everything working smoothly, and I am getting the troops in a good state of discipline. Found upon taking command that a large number of stragglers and independent scouts were running loose through the country; have succeeded in getting them nearly all in hand. The greater portion of the troops I moved into East Tennessee. My advance regiments are at Bull's Gap and Rogersville, and scout miles beyond. Am using every exertion to get the grain from that country, as we are sadly in need of it. At present are not threatened from any direction. I wish it would meet the views of the President to send a good officer to take charge of the Kentucky troops that I found in the department. They were ordered to report to me by General Buckner and are under Colonel Giltner. General Hodge's brigade I yesterday found necessary to separate from Colonel Giltner, who had been in command of them since serving under myself. It is important that an efficient officer should be placed over the brigade; there is fine material in it. I am satisfied that any appointment made by the President will be entirely acceptable to the troops. Numbers of young men are coming out from Kentucky; seven reported on yesterday; among the number a son of George Johnson, of Kentucky, who fell at Shiloh. All concur in their statements in regard to the great change that has taken place in the State; they report but few Union men now in Kentucky. I am satisfied that if we could only hold the State for sixty days an accession of at least 25,000 men would be added to our army. In passing through the State was astonished to observe the change that had taken place; numbers of young men were added to my ranks who six months since were bitterly opposed to us.

Yours, truly,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

AUGUST 9, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

This private letter will be shown to you by Colonel Johnston, aide-de-camp. The want of a Kentucky brigadier may be met by the assignment of General Cosby.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 10, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Assign Brigadier-General Cosby to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by General Hodge; and with this view order him to report to General Morgan.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

COLUMBUS, *August 3, 1864.*

Col. J. B. SALE,
Richmond:

Shall leave this evening for Charleston. The rout and capture of the raiders by our cavalry establishes a new era. I have had no dispatch from Richmond for five days.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[NOTE.—Received in War Records Office too late for insertion in Vol. XXXVIII, Part V.]

Abstract from return of the army in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury commanding, for August 3, 1864; headquarters Mobile, Ala.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.					
District staff	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....	13
Higgins' brigade:							
Artillery	44	427	454	537	820	6	761
Local Defense Corps	36	353	369	504	804	.....	1,078
Total	80	780	823	1,041	1,624	6	1,839
Page's brigade:							
Artillery	68	803	959	1,129	1,379	.....	1,375
Cavalry	8	108	120	139	193	.....	200
Total	76	911	1,079	1,268	1,572	.....	1,575
Colonel Patton's command	57	763	794	924	1,391	.....	901
Company engineer troops	3	54	54	60	105	.....	104
Grand total	229	2,508	2,750	3,306	4,705	6	4,432

Fire brigade, composed of 276 men, disbanded and conscripted, by order of War Department.
Colonel Patton's command re-enforced by 388 Alabama State Reserve Troops.
Colonel Maury's regiment, about 600 effectives, has been sent to meet a raid of the enemy from Pensacola. No report of it has been received; it is therefore not incorporated in this return.

Organization of troops in the District of the Gulf, commanded by Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, August 3, 1864.

Higgins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HIGGINS.

Local (Alabama) Defense Corps, Col. Alexander W. Lampkin.
Artillery Battalion, Maj. Daniel Trueheart.
Bay Batteries, Col. William E. Burnet.
City Redoubts, Lieut. Col. John A. Brown.

Patton's Brigade.

22d Louisiana, Maj. Washington Marks.
State (Alabama) Reserve Troops (five companies), ——— ———.
7th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Joseph Hodgson.
15th Confederate Cavalry, Col. Henry Maury.
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.

Page's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD L. PAGE.

21st Alabama, Col. Charles D. Anderson.
7th Alabama Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. Turner Clanton, jr.
1st Alabama Artillery, Maj. James T. Gee.
1st Tennessee Artillery, Capt. T. N. Johnston.

Company Engineer Troops.

Capt. L. HUTCHINSON.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, August 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commandiny First Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that you will impress all the negroes on the north side of Tallahatchie River to the number of 500, with axes, spades, and such implements as they can get, to make fortifications at Grenada, Graysport, and Abbeville, and such other places as you may think necessary on the Tallahatchie River. You will blockade all fords on the Tallahatchie except those that you may think proper to fortify.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, August 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding First Division of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that you will impress 250 negroes in the vicinity of Grenada to repair the fortifications at Grenada and Graysport, and to blockade all the crossings from Grenada to Graysport and all the roads except those

which you may fortify. He directs also that you blockade all the roads and crossings on Tallahatchie and Tippah as high up as Beck's Springs except those you fortify. He thinks the first and most important to be done is the work on Tippah to Beck's Springs from its mouth. He directs that you take every negro you can get your hands on to do the work as above indicated. He has telegraphed commandant of post at Grenada to proceed at once to the impressment of the negroes and the repairs, &c., of fortifications at Grenada and Graysport, and wishes you, if you can possibly do so, to run down to Grenada and give such further orders as may be necessary; also, to see that Mabry's command is at Grenada as ordered; if not, have it up at once; and have the impressment of hands and tools made and the work ordered executed as promptly as possible.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 104. } *On the Road, August 4, 1864.*

I. Col. W. B. Wade, Eighth Regiment Confederate Cavalry, is assigned temporarily to the command of the Second Brigade.

II. Capt. W. H. Brand will report to Colonel Wade, commanding Second Brigade, for duty as acting assistant adjutant-general of that brigade.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *August 4, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Thirty-seven vessels have already assembled off Mobile Bar. A large force of infantry landed on Dauphin Island last night, and reported moving on Fort Gaines; a large force of enemy encamped at Holly Springs, Miss., last night. General A. J. Smith gone to Vicksburg.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 183. } *Richmond, August 4, 1864.*

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XLI. Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the district south of the Homochitto River, in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, to relieve Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, Provisional Army, C. S.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., August 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. B. HODGE:

GENERAL: You have been assigned to the command of the district comprising a large portion of Mississippi and East Louisiana. In addition to the military duties which will devolve upon you in repelling the enemy, and affording protection to the district, you are specially relied on to discountenance, and, as far as practicable, stop the illicit and demoralizing trade, especially in cotton, with the enemy, which is reported as prevailing in that district. Such trade has been prohibited by special enactments and by various orders from this Department, to which your special attention is directed. These have not been considered as precluding the Department from occasionally making contracts, or authorizing the disposition of cotton in such manner as to secure adequate supplies, either of munitions of war or stores essential to the use of the army, and in pursuance of such contracts authorities have been given to a few individuals to pass cotton received by them in exchange for such articles through the lines. Such contracts and permissions have been given with great caution, and it is believed in all cases with restrictions requiring that there should be no trade to New Orleans, and, likewise, that cotton should only be delivered in actual payment for supplies received. The only contract believed to have been made by any of the bureaus of this Department directly is one to a large amount for the supply of subsistence and quartermaster stores for the army. A copy of this will be furnished, and while you are requested to exercise great vigilance and circumspection in not allowing it to be the subject of abuse or undue extension you will yet respect its obligations and allow it to be carried out in good faith. Any other authorities existing in your district from commanders of departments or other officers should be at once called for and examined by you, so that their genuineness may be tested and their character reported, as it has been represented that there are many spurious, and others perhaps incautiously issued. You will take all proper steps to warn the people against the indulgence in such trades, and to show them the penalties they incur, and the mischievous consequences that will result to them and the country from its prosecution. The repression of this trade pertains as well to the Treasury as to the military authority, and you will co-operate with them, and give all the assistance which may be required in enforcing the regulations or instructions of that Department. In addition to the important duties with which it is expected the agents of the Treasury Department will be engaged, in connection with this trade, it is likewise expected that they will be actively employed in preserving and removing the cotton held by it within the limits of your district, as likewise in purchasing by exchange or for money further supplies of cotton, which it will also be interested to remove to more secure localities. These operations are deemed of great importance to the Government, and you are expected and instructed to give all assistance and facilities you can to the Treasury agents in accomplishing them. The season now approaching is believed to be the most favorable, both with reference to the command of teams and the state of the roads for transportation in your district, and you will give the aid of your influence and authority in obtaining all the transportation that can be commanded for the removal of such cotton to the points that may be designated by the agents of the Treasury. You are likewise requested to impress upon all loyal citizens in exposed localities the

importance of removing the cotton owned by them further within the lines, and to give to them whatever facilities you can consistently afford in so doing.

Very respectfully.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

MOBILE, *August 5, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels (fourteen ships and three iron-clads) passed Fort Morgan this morning. The Tecumseh, an iron-clad monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. The Selma was captured and the Gaines was beached near the hospital. The Morgan is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet has approached the city, and a monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *August 5, 1864.*

General D. H. MAURY,
Mobile:

Your dispatch received. The forts on the outer line should be held as long as possible. For that purpose I hope they are adequately supplied. If there be deficiencies they should, as far as practicable, be remedied promptly. Care is needful as to the character of their garrisons. Reserves have, I suppose, joined you, and for the desperate defense of a work are, by pride and patriotism, fully reliable. You will have time, I hope, to make all needful additions to the works of the inner lines. I have requested General Gilmer, Chief of Engineers, to present to you his views. May our Heavenly Father shield and direct you so as to avert the threatened disaster.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

MOBILE, *August 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL,
Clinton, La.:

Let General Dick Taylor and General Smith know that a large naval force and a large force under Canby, estimated at 10,000, are attacking Mobile.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLINTON, *August 5, 1864.*

Major HART,
Trans-Mississippi Department:

Department commander exceedingly anxious to know where General Taylor is. Where the troops are. Communicate in cipher.

ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

AUGUST 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile, Ala.:

By direction of the President I offer my views: Every effort should be made to hold Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Powell, with hope of forcing enemy to withdraw for supplies, or at least gain time to strengthen inner defenses. It is believed here that the outer works are supplied for two or three months. Cannot torpedoes be placed in ship channel under guns of Fort Morgan? Impress labor for defenses, hurrying forward those of inner harbor and of the city. It is hoped you can prevent a lodgment on east of bay at Blakely and southward. Is it possible in darkness and fog to throw supplies into Fort Morgan in barges or row-boats? Put torpedoes and other obstructions in mouth of Dog River, also in Blakely, Apalachee, and Tensas Rivers. I will write.

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, August 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding Department of Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, and in reply allow me to say that I can well understand and realize the responsibility of your position and the difficulties under which you labor in the command of a large department with forces inadequate for its defense when assailed, as it now appears to be, from all quarters. I regret very much that recent engagements in North Mississippi (Tishomingo and Harrisburg) have reduced my command so much in numbers, but especially am I deficient in field officers and brigade commanders. Colonel Lyon having left the department, McCulloch and Rucker wounded, leaves me, aside from Colonel Bell, without an experienced brigade commander; and in Bell's brigade the greater number of field officers are wounded or killed. Nevertheless, all that can be done shall be done in North Mississippi to drive the enemy back. At the same time I have not the force to risk a general engagement, and will resort to all other means in my reach to harass, annoy, and force the enemy back. I have ordered the impressment of negroes for the purpose of fortifying positions, blockading roads and fords upon the rivers, and shall strike him in flank and rear, and oppose him in front to the extent of my ability, and fight him at all favorable positions along his line of march. I am of opinion that his move will be in this direction; that the feints against Central railroad are made to draw my forces west and give him the start toward the prairies. I have ordered Mabry to Grenada, a brigade to Pontotoc, and General Chalmers, with one of the best brigades I have, has gone to Abbeville, with instructions to blockade fords, fortify positions, and repair the works on Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Rivers. With Buford's division I shall await further developments and move as future indications require. I have sent a battery of four guns with General Chalmers, another with the brigade to Pontotoc, and have two batteries here yet. My artillery in all numbers sixteen pieces, and my effective force as formerly reported, with Mabry's added. You may rest assured, general, of my hearty co-operation in all things and at all times. I can take the saddle with one foot in the stirrup, and if I succeed in forcing the column back will be ready to move to your assistance at short notice, mounted

or by rail. Will arrange with Governor Clark for a proper disposition of the State forces and all reserves he may be able to bring to my assistance. Will write you or telegraph as often as deemed necessary. Captain Carter, of Wheeler's scouts, reports the enemy from Decatur as having returned. The main points are from Vicksburg and Memphis.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 5, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. H. CHALMERS,
Abbeville:

Have you any scouts on the Pontotoc road east of Holly Springs? What news from the enemy?

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

ABBEVILLE, MISS., *August 5, 1864.*

General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

Have no scouts on Pontotoc road. Enemy at Waterford; pickets this side; main camp at Lumpkin's Mills. My forces are inadequate to carry out all the order and hold the crossings.

A. H. CHALMERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 5, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHALMERS, *Abbeville:*

If the enemy commence repairing the railroad south of Waterford destroy the bridge at Tallahatchie.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 5, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. H. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Reserve Forces, Grenada:

General Forrest orders 500 negroes impressed to repair fortifications at Grenada. You will please render all the assistance you can in the impressment, and order the negroes to report to Captain Mickle, assistant quartermaster.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

ABBEVILLE, MISS., *August 5, 1864.*

General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

Captain Henderson is southeast of Waterford with squad of men. Don't know that he has any in direction of Pontotoc road.

J. V. RICHARDS,
Henderson's Scouts.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Oxford, Miss., August 5, 1864.

Col. W. B. WADE,
Commanding Third Brigade.

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding having received information that the enemy intend repairing the railroad bridge over the Tallahatchie River so as to run their trains across it, directs that you have the bridge and as much of the trestle-work as possible on both sides of the river destroyed at once. The work will be done effectually.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 184. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 5, 1864.

* * * * * * *

LI. Lieut. Col. J. P. Johnson, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed to the district commanded by Brig. Gen. G. B. Hodge, in East Louisiana, upon general inspection duty, under instructions from Col. R. H. Chilton, assistant inspector-general, Provisional Army, C. S.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUST 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: Yesterday evening, by direction of the President, I sent you a telegram offering some suggestions in regard to the defense of Mobile. The main point at present is to hold, if possible, the works defending the outer harbor. As long as they remain in our possession the enemy will be in great straits for supplies generally, and especially ammunition. It is hoped here that our works at the entrance to the harbor are supplied for some months, and if the garrison be true and efficient there would seem to be no good reason for surrendering the works. The aim of the enemy, for the present, is undoubtedly to get such a foothold as will enable them effectually to seal up the harbor of Mobile with small expense to themselves. Should these works ultimately fall and the garrison be captured, even, we will have gained time for strengthening our inner works and making the necessary disposition of troops for the safety of the city. It may be possible to put additional torpedoes in the main channel under the protection of the guns of Fort Morgan; if this cannot be done in daylight it might be accomplished at night or during fogs. I suppose the channel is already obstructed in various ways, say, with sawyers, ropes, and torpedoes, as was proposed when I left Mobile in March last. I hope your engineers have also built the works on Big Dauphin Island, a little west of Fort Gaines, as recommended in my notes, a copy of which was furnished you and also one to your chief engineer. With such works a moderate force will probably be able to hold the enemy in check at a point distant enough to prevent siege batteries being established against the fort. By holding Cedar Point communication can be probably kept up with Fort Powell, and supplies introduced from time to time, as it is not probable that the enemy has sufficient land force to interfere seriously with our move-

ments ashore. I have thought it might be practicable to introduce supplies into Fort Morgan under cover of darkness and fog, by the use of barges or land transportation. The latter would be a very long and tedious operation. If no works have been constructed across the neck of Mobile Point, measures should be taken to strengthen the land front of Fort Morgan by throwing up earth covers or by building works to hold the enemy in the distance. As Fort Gaines is the weaker point it is probable the enemy will first concentrate his efforts for its reduction, but even here I trust the garrison can hold out as long as the supplies last. In the mean time we have the chance of events turning up in our favor. The enemy must have supplies, and these he can only get by running the gauntlet between our batteries. As to the inner line of harbor defenses, I take it for granted they are now in a good defensible condition. If not, they should be placed so without the loss of an hour. I have the same suggestions to offer as to the city defenses. A full supply of labor should be obtained at once, by impressment if necessary. Military necessity is upon us, and with you rests full power to act under it. You will certainly have cordial support from the State authorities. On the eastern side of the bay a work of some strength should be built at Blakely, and at points south of that if necessary, to prevent the enemy from effecting a lodgment. Dog River, Blakely, and Apalachee Rivers should be supplied with torpedoes and other obstructions at the earliest moment possible. Any other points that occur to me I will communicate at once by telegraph or mail.

I am, general (in haste), very respectfully, &c.,

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General, &c.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, August 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Chief of Engineer Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up last night. One of Singer and Company's torpedoes sunk monitor Tecumseh. Rest of fleet passed through channel, which I have been ordered to keep open for blockade runners. The Tennessee fought the whole fleet for two hours after they passed the forts. Steamer Morgan ran gauntlet safe, near our obstructions. Shall have by to-night ten additional heavy guns bearing on obstructions. Am endeavoring to obstruct Dog River. Governor Watts cannot furnish labor. My force is broken down from excessive labor. Am strengthening obstructions between Tracy and Huger. Would be ready to receive a serious attack if only furnished with hands I have so earnestly called for.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, August 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Chief of Engineer Bureau, Richmond:

Opinions in reference to placing new batteries divided. I propose to concentrate our fire and form one reliable strong line near upper

obstructions, instead of defending both lines of obstructions, nearly 3,000 yards apart. Batteries Huger and Tracy are unreliable, and that weak point ought to be strengthened by the two iron-clad steam batteries belonging to Navy.

V. SHELIHA,
Chief Engineer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 185. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 6, 1864.*

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IX. Col. John B. Weems, of the Invalid Corps, is assigned to duty as commandant of the post of Macon, Ga., and will report accordingly.

* * * * * * *

LVII. Maj. William Norris, chief of Signal Corps, will proceed to make a thorough inspection of the various signal corps stationed in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *August 7, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Charlotte, S. C.:

By whose order was the guard at the Oconee bridge withdrawn? Investigate the case. General Gardner was designed to replace Lieutenant-General Taylor in Louisiana. He may be temporarily placed on duty in Georgia. I do not concur in the proposition to exchange Taylor and Hardee. In both cases it would be at the sacrifice of knowledge of country and troops.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

[NOTE.—Received in War Records Office too late for insertion in Vol. XXXVIII, Part V.]

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Okolona, Miss., August 7, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, C. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I am just in receipt of letter from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, under date of 19th ultimo, accompanied by a memorandum of instructions as to the irregularities and illegalities occurring in the organization of the various regiments of my command, which instructions require the election of field officers for several of the regiments as organized by me at Oxford, Miss., in February last. It is due to myself to state that, in organizing the West Tennessee regiments referred to, it was my understanding that elections for field officers could not be held, and that being made up as they were from the odds and ends of some twelve or fifteen reputed commands and of unattached companies and squads raised inside the enemy's lines, the field

officers were to be appointed by the War Department; hence, in nominating the field officers for these commands, I was governed by the claims of the parties instrumental in raising the troops, also by their ability and merits as officers. Your Excellency is aware of the condition of affairs as I found them in West Tennessee and North Mississippi, and the circumstances of my entering this department, and the limited means placed at my command for the accomplishment of my mission here. With great labor, and under many difficulties and disadvantages, I succeeded in bringing order out of confusion, and organized and placed in the service a majority of the troops now constituting my command. The enemy in heavy force is in my front, and any attempt, by elections, to fill the field positions of the West Tennessee regiments I am satisfied will disorganize my command and be injurious to the service. They are all contented and everything is moving along harmoniously, and election will surely result in the loss of best field officers I have, who by strict discipline have kept the men together and are not popular with the men. Many of them have distinguished themselves by gallantry in the recent engagements of Tishomingo Creek and Harrisburg, and quite a number are now absent, wounded. I have no desire to see the rights of any one disregarded. I believe the appointing of field officers upon proper recommendations the legal method of supplying field officers of regiments composed of parts of so many different unattached commands, and now that it has been done and has proved satisfactory to all parties, I do hope the appointments will be made as per roster forwarded to the Department. I should not trouble Your Excellency with this matter, but for the fact that the good of the service and the efficiency of my command and justice to the officers, who have served so faithfully, require that I should lay this matter before you. I shall, as soon as practicable, forward a detailed statement of facts and recommendations relative to all parties referred to by the Department in its instructions, and do hope that no changes will be made in the new commands raised under your authority. At this particular time it would be disastrous to change the field officers of the West Tennessee regiments, and it is my firm conviction that to do so at any time will be highly injurious. I distinctly disavow any assumption of any power or authority to make these appointments, but selected the very best men in the commands for the positions, and in doing so believed I was acting properly and legally and that the officers nominated and placed in command would be appointed to the positions to which they were assigned. Having done all as I conceived for the best, and having organized a fine command, which since its organization has performed more and better duty than perhaps any other new cavalry command ever did in the same length of time, I do hope that nothing will now be done to destroy its effectiveness or weaken my influence and control over them. I regarded them as detached commands, raised under various authorities, at different times, and by different parties, and that field officers could only be made by appointment from the War Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

Adjutant-General, for remarks.

J. D.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

The regiments referred to are the Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments Tennessee Cavalry, and are now commanded by Colonels Russell and Wilson, respectively, under acting appointments by General Forrest. It appears from Colonel Brent's report of this command, and from the rosters on file in this office, that the regiments are new organizations, and were raised in West Tennessee by Colonel Bell, under an authority granted him by General Pillow to raise a brigade. It appears from the muster-rolls received that the companies composing these regiments were mustered in as parts of the regimental organizations, and it is not stated in any of the papers heretofore submitted that they were originally mustered into service as independent companies. Hence the decision that the field officers must be elected according to the usage of the Department. It was particularly stated in the instructions to General Forrest that the necessary changes might not be made until such time as they could be done without detriment to the service.

Respectfully submitted to the President:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Accompanying this is the inspection report of Colonel Brent, on the fifth page of which will be found remarks respecting deserters from the infantry arm being taken into these newly-created cavalry corps, with a paper which accompanies the report marked No. 7.

S. C.

[Third indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

I cannot delegate the power; indeed, do not possess it, if, as appears, these were not independent companies which the Executive could organize into regiments, &c.

J. D.

[Fourth indorsement.]

Note President's indorsement; inform General Forrest.

J. A. S.

[Fifth indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The acts of the 16th of April, 1862, and of 27th of September, 1862, provided for a general conscription of the military population to fill up old organizations; and the act of October 11, 1862 (chapter 39), prohibited, by implication, the formation of new organizations except in those States and locations where the conscript law may be suspended. The act of 27th of September, 1862, allowed the President from these excepted places to receive the troops that might be raised in them, under any of the acts passed prior to the 16th of April, 1862. The act of March 6, 1861, contemplated the acceptance by the President of completely or-

ganized companies or other corps with their officers, and that their organizations were to be perfected according to the laws of the State in which they were raised. The act of May 8, 1861 (chapter 109), contemplated the acceptance of companies and their organizations to be completed by the President into more complex organizations. The fourth section of the act of January 22, 1862, No. 356, authorized the President to commission persons to form companies, &c. The organizations mentioned in this report are all irregular, and it depends upon the President to determine the conditions upon which they are to be taken into the service. Until he agrees to accept them they cannot be deemed to be in the regular service. By an act of the 11th of October, 1862 (chapter 43), the first two sections of the act of May 8, 1861, were made specially applicable to those portions of the Confederacy in which the conscription act was suspended, or in which it could not be executed. This act provides for the appointment of field officers by the President, and the second section allows him to commission the officers before the commands are organized. It seems to me, therefore, if it be deemed expedient to appoint officers under the circumstances mentioned herein, the order of the Department accepting these commands might discriminate the acts of Congress which are to be applied to them, and that the acts cited furnish authority for the action proposed by the commanders.

Respectfully,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

PONTOTOC, MISS., *August 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Oxford:

I find that it is necessary for me to return to Okolona this morning, as I see from the papers of 5th from Mobile that the enemy's gun-boats and ships had passed our forts at Mobile, and three of our boats were captured or sunk. General Buford will reach here this evening with Bell's brigade. I will order the Kentucky brigade up on Tuesday next. Order Mabry, with his brigade, to move as far up the road as he can procure corn. If you find that the enemy attempts to cross the Hatchie River, burn the bridge and destroy the road to Oxford and Grenada as you fall back. Destroy the bridge over the Tallahatchie at once, and all the trestles as far toward Oxford as possible. I will be in Okolona in the morning. Put yourself in communication with General Buford at this place at once. Major Warren reports the railroad broken between Water Valley and Oxford. Impress wagons and haul the corn up if the road is not repaired. I don't wish to throw any more force on your front. You will assume command of Mabry's brigade and fall back in front of the enemy, contesting all the ground, while I will operate on his flank and rear. Keep your men well in hand and be certain to destroy the road north of the Tallahatchie, if possible to do so. I send Colonels Duckworth and Kelley, with their regiments, to Lick Spring to blockade that road to-morrow morning, and to watch the river below there. Send the Beck boys to report to Duckworth and Kelley as guides.

I am, yours, &c.,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OKOLONA, *August 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

Have Mabry move up as near Abbeville as possible. Dispute the enemy's crossing the Tallahatchie, but if forced to fall back destroy the railroad as effectually as possible between Abbeville and Grenada. Have your forces up as near the enemy as possible. Will send you further orders on Wednesday morning. Press teams and negroes, if necessary, to haul up forage for your troops.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

ABBEVILLE, *August 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

The enemy succeeded in crossing this p. m. before I knew anything of their appearance. I will endeavor to check them to-night. Come down, if possible.

W. B. WADE,
Colonel, &c.

MOBILE, *August 7, 1864.*
(Via Augusta 8th.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Some veteran infantry needed here at once. Gaines is under attack by land and water. Powell was evacuated after sustaining a short bombardment. Morgan and Gaines seem resolved. No force on Lower Mississippi. Canby's force reported variously from 17,000 downward. Visible force stated at 4,000 on Dauphin Island. The force which advanced from La Grange estimated this morning at 7,000. Forrest telegraphs cheerfully. Engineer officer just reports damage to Gaines and Morgan slight, and thinks their resistance will be stubborn.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, August 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Chief of Engineer Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

Have been ordered to place iron-clad floating battery, which was being changed into a very strong two-gun battery, in its present unfinished condition, at lower obstructions near Choctaw Spit. Position is very isolated. Completion of battery is rendered difficult, and even if completed it cannot hold out long by itself against an attack by the whole of the enemy's fleet. In my opinion our efforts should be concentrated on making the line from Redoubt No. 1 to Battery McIntosh as strong as possible, and on this line my limited force should be employed. Channel south of obstructed lower gap will be filled with torpedoes.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

ABBEVILLE, MISS., *August 8, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST, *Okolona:*

The enemy was driven back here last night. A column of 2,500 is reported at Toba Tubby Ferry. That is blocked and slightly guarded. It would scatter my force too much to send a regiment there, and if they cross I must fall back to Oxford.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OKOLONA, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

Have ordered Mabry, if his horses are broken down, to move his command from Grenada by rail, and report to you. I move everything tomorrow to Pontotoc. Let me hear from you there by courier. Will not move force from Pontotoc until I ascertain what direction enemy takes from Abbeville. I do not think enemy will go down Central road.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OKOLONA, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

What facilities for crossing the river at Panola? How many boats are there?

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

ABBEVILLE, *August 8, 1864.*

General FORREST, *Okolona:*

Wade has been driven back from the crossing; has taken position on the first big hill this side.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OKOLONA, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Abbeville:*

Do not fall back to Oxford if you can possibly help it. Contest every inch of ground from Abbeville southward.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

ABBEVILLE, MISS., *August 8, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST, *Okolona:*

Henderson reports whole force—three divisions—in our front. They have driven us from the ford. I think the whole force at Pontotoc should be sent to Water Valley or Coffeeville at once; inform me if this is done.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OKOLONA, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Abbeville:

Contest every inch of ground. Do not give back unless forced to do so.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

ABBEVILLE, MISS., *August 8, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General FORREST,
Okolona:

We are holding the hill in sight of the river, and will contest every inch of ground. The rumor of a force crossing at Toba Tubby was false.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OKOLONA, *August 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

Will send you a section of rifled artillery to-morrow.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

ABBEVILLE, MISS., *August 8, 1864.*

OFFICER COMMANDING PICKET,
Senatobia:

Fall back with your company at once to Grenada.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

[AUGUST 8, 1864.—For Maury to Seddon (three dispatches), reporting surrender of Forts Powell and Gaines, &c., see Part I, pp. 425, 426.]

AUGUST 8, 1864.

General D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Have the engineers do all possible to strengthen the forts of the inner harbor line and city defenses.

J. F. GILMER,
Major-General, &c.

MOBILE, *August 8, 1864.*

Captain GALLIMARD,
Fort Morgan:

Shall give you all assistance in my power. Let us do our duty and the tide will turn soon.

V. SHELIHA,
Engineer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 186. } *Richmond, August 8, 1864.*

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LX. Capt. A. H. Harris, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. Edward Higgins, Provisional Army, C. S., and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *August 9, 1864*

General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

Fortifications at Grenada and Graysport. Crossings Yalobusha River blockaded from Tuscahoma to Grenada, and Grenada to Graysport. Negro force discharged, except detail for quartermaster and commissary.

S. S. ANGEVINE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GRENADA, *August 9, 1864.*

General CHALMERS:

Mabry's brigade is coming in. Transportation down and horses in bad condition. Cannot pass here until morning.

A. WARREN,
Major, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 187. } *Richmond, August 9, 1864.*

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XIII. Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the District of the Gulf, and will report for orders to Major-General Maury, commanding, &c. If no appropriate duty can be found there, General Liddell will proceed to the Army of Tennessee and report for orders to General J. B. Hood, commanding, &c.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *August 9, 1864.*

General D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Some days since Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell was ordered to report to you for duty at Mobile, and still earlier B. M. Thomas was appointed brigadier-general for reserves of Alabama. This, I hope, will cover your request of yesterday. The surrender of Fort Gaines under the circumstances is deeply humiliating.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

MOBILE, *August 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Chief of Engineer Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

All gaps in obstructions closed. Torpedoes in Dog River placed. Guns in Redoubt No. 1 mounted. New battery on shell road ready for guns. Battery Gladden—seven guns mounted, magazine covered. Apalachee channel closed. Am placing torpedoes in Garrow's Bend and south of obstructions. Four redans completed. Guns mounted in all new redoubts. Commence connecting rifle-pits at daybreak, also clearing off ground in front. Morgan garrison determined to hold out.

V. SHELIHA,
Engineer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 188. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 10, 1864.*

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XXXVI. Brig. Gen. H. W. Mercer, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty with the reserves of Georgia. At the expiration of his leave of absence he will report for orders to Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding, &c., Macon, Ga.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 10, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Have ordered General Liddell to Mobile at once. General Wirt Adams to command Southwest Mississippi District. Enemy still advancing down Central railroad. Forrest reports him this morning not beyond Abbeville. Forrest has moved to meet him. There is good spirit in Mobile but non-combatants will not go. Want much siege ammunition at Mobile and muskets for reserves at Selma. I came here last night. Return to-night. Forces increasing at Pensacola Navy-Yard.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 10, 1864.*

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

Can give you now 200 arms. Will have more collected at Demopolis as soon as your troops are organized. Please inform me of your organizations as rapidly as formed.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

Send all forces you can spare to Grenada to report to Forrest; men go by rail; horses and train overland. Liddell ordered to send all he can up to you, and turn command of his district over to you. He goes to Mobile. You will command both districts. Inform me how many troops you send Forrest. If Missouri battery has not gone, order it back to Mobile at once.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, August 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. GILMER,
Chief of Engineer Bureau, Richmond, Va.:

Am preparing Battery Huger for five additional heavy guns and one sea-coast mortar. If time be allowed, a heavy self-supporting work, commanding the channel and land approaches, will be constructed on Blakely Heights. This work would have to be held at every hazard, else our own guns would be turned against the batteries below. Federal fleet reported much damaged. Torpedo parties obstructing channel approaches to city and at Apalachee. Commanding general decides on holding lower obstructions.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

PENSACOLA HOSPITAL, *August 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY, *Mobile, Ala.:*

DEAR GENERAL: Your kind note of sympathy of 7th reached me on the 8th. It is gratifying to military and naval men to hear that their public acts are appreciated by their friends and countrymen. And, as my conscience assures me that I strove to do my duty, I must rest content under my present misfortune. My leg I am happy to say has been saved under the judicious treatment of Fleet Surgeon Palmer, U. S. Navy, and Fleet Surgeon Conrad, C. S. Navy, and is doing well. The kind treatment and attention paid me and those with me by the military and naval authorities here is all we could expect or desire. It would add much to our comfort if we could receive from Mobile our clothes; probably an arrangement could be made with Admiral Farragut to send them in one of the vessels of his fleet, as they are frequently sent here on duty. The inclosed letters to our friends name the articles we wish.

With kind regards to my friends, believe me, very sincerely, your friend,

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN.

I have been obliged to employ an amanuensis as I cannot well get up to use my pen.

F. B.

[AUGUST 10, 1864.—For Bullock to D. W. Adams, in relation to Roddey's command, &c., see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 954.]

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, August 10, 1864.

Captain ROBERTSON,
Commanding Battery Huger:

Shall send you six additional heavy pieces, besides some field artillery. Colonel Gindrat will see you this morning.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

MOBILE, *August 11, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Raid preparing at Pensacola Navy-Yard; quiet elsewhere. Nothing late from Fort Morgan; wires broken. Forrest drove enemy's advance out of Oxford last night. All particulars of Fort Gaines' surrender known are commanding officer communicated with enemy and made terms without authority; his fort in good condition, garrison having suffered little. He made [no] reply to repeated orders and signals from General Page to hold his fort, and surrendered; conditions not known. Serious delays and mischief occasioned by depot quartermasters refusing to issue necessary supplies, except by orders from Richmond; please correct it.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

[First indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
August 13, 1864.

At all of our large depots of supplies orders have been given that no requisitions should be issued upon without the approval of this office. This was necessary in order to prevent the absorption of all the supplies manufactured or imported by the commands in the vicinity to the exclusion of armies more remote. It is necessary to keep up this restriction, but it is not intended to prevent issues of small amounts for immediate emergencies.

W. F. ALEXANDER,
Major and Assistant to the Quartermaster-General.

[Second indorsement.]

AUGUST 13, 1864.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the President, inviting his attention to the explanation of the Quartermaster-General as to the last clause of the telegram.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Third indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The main depots should be, as they are, under the control of the chiefs of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments; but there should be a system which would meet such cases as that herein presented. The readiest which occurs to me is that of estimates in advance of requisitions.

J. D.

[Fourth indorsement.]

AUGUST 17, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL and
COMMISSARY-GENERAL:

Note the suggestion of the President. Can you act on it?

J. A. SEDDON.

[Fifth indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 18, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The suggestion of the President really embodies the present practice. Requisitions in advance, showing the wants of a command for each quarter, are called for, and orders are promptly given for issue thereon. An unexpected emergency like the present can readily be responded to through telegrams. The importunities of General Maury on this subject induced me to place, some months ago, the depot at Mobile at his disposal. It had hardly been done before his chief quartermaster drew at one time twice as much of a very scarce article—stationery—as his requisition therein called for for the whole command, and for the entire quarter. Abuses like this do not incline me to favor a further relaxation of the rule which makes the supplies of this department gathered at established depots independent of military commanders. General Maury now controls the Mobile depot, and orders, moreover, have been issued directing that supplies be furnished to his command, including State reserves, from the depot at Montgomery, and even from that at Columbus, Miss. This action will afford all the relief necessary.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

AUGUST 21, 1864.

Write to General Maury that it is not deemed expedient to change, in his department or elsewhere, the general system which has been adopted, making the bureau officers for collection of supplies subject only to requisition; that the rule complained of by him, it seems to me, may be, and should be, readily obviated by previous estimates. An unexpected emergency may at any time be readily met by telegraphic communication. To meet your present needs the Quartermaster-General informs me that he has issued orders, &c. (Give the closing paragraph of Quartermaster-General's indorsement.) To show the inconvenience of departure from the general system the Quartermaster-General mentions a case some months since in which your quartermaster, being allowed to draw, drew at once for a very scarce article—stationery; at one time drew as much as his requisition for the whole command for the entire quarter called for. Such abuses would reopen the supply department to the most serious embarrassments, as had often been experienced before the adoption of the general system.

J. A. SEDDON.

AUGUST 11, 1864.

Col. J. C. IVES, *Aide-de-Camp to the President:*

COLONEL: The following is a correct statement of the armament of Fort Morgan on the 1st of January, since which time no very great changes have been made. I have been unable to get any later report:

10-inch columbiads (one added afterward during General Gilmer's visit)	5
8-inch columbiad	1
32-pounder smooth-bore guns	16
24-pounder smooth-bore guns	4
24-pounder flank casemate howitzers	20
12-pounder field howitzer	1
8-pounder Blakely rifled	2
6.4 rifles (32-pounders, banded)	2
5.82 rifle (8-inch columbiad pattern, without bands)	1
5 82 rifles (24-pounders, not banded)	2
3-pounder rifled	1
10-pounder sea-coast mortars	3

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. L. RIVES,
Colonel, &c.

ENGINEER OFFICE, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, August 11, 1864.

Colonel GINDRAT:

COLONEL: The construction of a work on the Blakely Heights having been decided upon, Mr. Fitz will proceed to make the necessary reconnaissance. The most desirable point for the location of the work appears to be the one proposed by you yesterday at or near the old Spanish Fort. A sufficient number of hands have arrived to justify us in making the most earnest endeavors at securing that important position permanently, and, if time be allowed, there can be no doubt of our success. I propose to countersink our guns commanding the river, and to protect the battery by a bastion line in rear. Time is everything to us now, and we have to make the best use of the short respite the enemy seems willing to grant. You know our wants as well as I do. Please push the work and call for any assistance you may require. Colonel Withers has left to-day for Tensas with a fine body of troops. Call on him for the necessary pickets.

Yours, very respectfully,

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

MOBILE, *August 12, 1864.*
(Received 13th.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Mail courier to Fort Morgan could not get through. Reports enemy's land force operating against Morgan. Skirmishing going on. No firing of heavy guns yesterday. Forrest reports heavy force of enemy at Abbeville. We occupy Oxford.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 12, 1864.—For Hood to Maury and Maury to D. W. Adams, in relation to operations on Sherman's rear, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 959.]

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. MISS. AND W. TENN.,
Oxford, August 12, 1864.

Capt. Thomas Henderson is announced as chief of scouts for this department, and will be respected and obeyed as such. All scouts now out under orders from department, division, or other headquarters will be immediately ordered back to their commands. Special scouts will be sent as ordered or when necessary to the front on specific or special duty, but no commands will be sent out as general scouts except the companies of Captains Henderson and Kizer, and all other men on that service will be withdrawn.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HDQRS. DEPT. OF N. MISS. AND W. TENN.,
Oxford, Miss., August 13, 1864.

The following-named parties, from the staff of Colonel Rucker, are hereby ordered to report to Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers for assignment to duty: Capt. John T. Chandler, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John F. Overton, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. S. H. Perkins, ordnance officer, and Lieut. R. H. Sanford, provost-marshal.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *August 13, 1864.*

General COOPER:

Can you send me any veteran troops from Charleston or elsewhere?

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *August 13, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary:

Can you arrange to run small vessels with supplies to Fort Morgan from Wilmington? How soon?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Mobile, Ala., August 13, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: On being so ordered I repaired at once to Montgomery and relieved General Stephen D. Lee of command of this department. I found the whole available force of the department to be as follows: In North Mississippi, about 6,000 cavalry; in Central Alabama, about 1,400 cavalry; in front of Vicksburg, about 700 cavalry; in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, about 1,200 cavalry. I took active measures to provide for repair of railroad from Montgomery to Opelika, and to guard the approaches through North Alabama against raids on that line of road

or the line from Demopolis to Montgomery. I placed Brig. Gen. Dan. Adams in command of the District of North Alabama, and made necessary provision for organizing and equipping the State forces which have been called out. I ordered General Liddell to take command of the district on Mississippi River below Natchez, and to make arrangements to facilitate communication with the Trans-Mississippi Department and to secure the object contemplated in that quarter. I assigned General Wirt Adams to the district on Mississippi River from Natchez as high as Grenada. I charged General Forrest with the protection of North Mississippi against the heavy force which has long been preparing to invade it from Holly Springs, placing at his command about 6,000 effective cavalry and all the State forces (about 1,500) which Mississippi has yet called out. I ordered General Roddey to take a position to re-enforce General Forrest, but, in consequence of information as to the object of Roddey's forces, contemplated by the President, have placed him again in North Alabama, whence he can operate on Sherman's rear and on raiders coming south. I have ordered General Dan. Adams to send Forrest every man he can spare, and Generals Wirt Adams and Liddell to do the same. Mobile had been stripped of troops and other military resources to re-enforce the Army of Tennessee, except on General Page's outer line; even the heavy artillerists had been sent off when the enemy came against Fort Gaines. I returned here at once from Meridian, where my presence seemed dispensable. I have now ordered Brigadier-General Liddell to come here at once, adding his district to that of General Wirt Adams. The whole force under arms in this district is about 6,000 hastily assembled raw troops. The supplies of ordnance are insufficient, and small-arms are required immediately for the State forces still coming in. Forrest, with near 6,000 cavalry, occupies Oxford. The enemy's army, under Washburn, Grierson, and A. J. Smith, 15,000, has advanced to the Tallahatchie, with cavalry in Abbeville. Canby is besieging Fort Morgan. No tidings yet of General Taylor or his troops. I believe the attack on Mobile may not be immediate, and hope that we shall have sufficient force here when it comes. The non-combatants will not go away. Ordnance stores must be rapidly sent here. Fort Morgan can be relieved by vessels running the blockade from Havana with such stores as may be necessary. Veteran troops should be sent here as soon as they can be spared elsewhere, and they should be troops not connected by any ties with Mobile.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SELMA ARSENAL, *August 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding, &c., Mobile:

GENERAL: Your telegram of this date has been received. There are no arms on hand excepting those which are being repaired. From twenty to forty of these, according to condition, are daily rendered serviceable; these will be all held subject to your order. All of the ammunition is so held, and is in quantity as follows:

For rifles:		Cartridges.
Caliber .57 and .58	ball..	59,000
Caliber .56 (Colt patent, breech-loading)	do...	7,000
Caliber .54	do...	88,000
Caliber .52 (Sharps patent, breech-loading)	do...	63,000
For dragoon pistol, single barrel, smooth-bore, caliber .54	do...	21,000

		Cartridges.
For Colt army pistol	ball	12,000
For Colt navy	do	13,284
For Maynard rifle, caliber .52	do	7,100
For Maynard, caliber .37	do	6,000
For French pistol (le Fauchaux), caliber .472	do	52,800
For pistol, caliber .40	do	4,600
For musket, caliber .69	do	145,000
For musket or shot-gun	buckshot	78,900

Very respectfully,

J. L. WHITE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, *August 14, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary:*

I have called out the militia; will get 4,000 or 5,000. I ask for 5,000 stand arms, with accouterments and ammunition; call was made by order of Legislature, at urgent request of Major-General Maury; 1,000 men already reported; cannot get arms without your order, although promised by General Maury; fatal consequences may follow failure. The Confederate forces here cannot save Mississippi or Alabama. General Forrest reports enemy 25,000 in La Fayette County. You know our resources.

CHAS CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

MOBILE, *August 14, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Forrest reports enemy 18,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, under Washburn, A. J. Smith, and Grierson; have forced him back to Oxford.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Report of operations for the week ending Sunday, August 14, 1864.

1. Lower obstructions have been strengthened and closed; several torpedoes have been placed in the main channel about two miles south of the closed gate.

2. Round Battery: Two 7-inch Brooke guns have been mounted; the battery has been placed in position at Choctaw Spit; its parapet has been lowered; sand has been filled up in its revetment; cistern has been placed; the battery is in fighting order now, but will require ten more barges of dirt before completed entirely.

3. Iron-clad square floating battery: A 9-inch Dahlgren gun has been mounted in it; the battery is placed temporarily near the upper obstructions, from whence it will be taken to Choctaw Spit as soon as the ordnance department will have placed the guns in fighting order. No crew is assigned to this battery yet.

4. Battery Gladden: Seven guns are mounted; the magazines, bomb-proofs, parapets, and traverses have been strengthened. The battery is in good fighting order. Piling in rear and front of battery has been commenced.

5. Battery McIntosh: Booms to be placed in rear of battery have been commenced.

6. Battery Missouri: Parapet has been extended to the northeast; a mortar platform has been laid.

7. Mound Battery: Platform for 10-inch double-banded columbiad and a mortar platform have been laid; the parapet has been strengthened; chassis for 10-inch columbiad has been hauled.

8. Redoubt No. 1: Platforms for three guns on bay face have been built; one 7-inch Brooke, one 8-inch columbiad, and one 32-pounder rifled, have been mounted by the engineers.

8. Shell-road Battery: Parapet has been completed; platforms for four guns have been built; service magazines have been framed and completed; three 7-inch Brooke guns have been mounted.

10. Curtain between Redoubt K and No. 6 has been commenced.

11. Redoubt H: Drains have been cleared.

12. Redoubt between H and G has been continued.

13. Redan between G and F has been continued.

14. Redoubt F: Bomb-proof has been covered partially with dirt.

15. Redan between F and E has been continued.

16. Clearing the ground in front of line; an ax party of 197 hands has commenced this work.

17. Obstructions in Apalachee and Blakley channels have been closed.

18. Battery Tracy: New platforms have been laid and guns are being mounted.

19. Battery Huger: Five additional guns—three 7-inch Brooke guns, two 8-inch double-banded columbiads—and one 10-inch sea-coast mortar have been transported by the engineers to this battery; mud-sills for guns are ready; platforms will be laid to-day; guns will be mounted by to-morrow night, thickness of earth covering; the powder magazine is being strengthened; line of infantry cover has been built; one of the four guns mounted heretofore has been placed in fighting order.

20. New work near Vessel Point has been commenced; four Parrott or Blakely guns ought to be placed in position to-morrow.

21. Torpedoes have been manufactured and placed as rapidly as our means will allow.

The operations of the engineers have been impeded—

First. By continued bad weather, making it impossible to work at some parts of the line.

Second. By an entirely inadequate working force.

Third. By the engineers having had to select guns at the different depots, transport them, their chassis and carriages, to the points where they were needed, and to mount them.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Enterprise, Miss., August 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Comdg. Department of Ala., Miss., and East La., Mobile:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows in reply to your telegram of to-day:

I now have in camp at this post six companies of Denis' battalion, aggregating 266 "present for duty," which will be ready to take the field on Thursday, the 18th instant.

Representations having been made to me by the Bureau of Conscription of serious disaffection and the apprehension of disturbances from the presence, in Jones County, as also in Jasper, of this State, of large numbers of deserters, I, upon the 12th instant, dispatched one company of cavalry (of Denis' battalion) to the former and one company of infantry to the latter county. A second company of infantry is now doing guard duty at Meridian, in accordance with your request. No other forces than those mentioned have yet been organized at this point. A number of Yankees, in concert with deserters, both from Honey Island and that vicinity, have been committing serious depredations in the region of country bordering upon Jones and Jasper Counties, driving off large numbers of negroes and a great deal of stock. A Yankee lieutenant is now in Jones, entertained and protected by deserters, for the purpose, it is supposed, of concerting plans for the commission of further depredations. Probably a plan may be on foot for the cutting of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad simultaneously with the attack upon Mobile. Would it not be well to retain the force I have, as the contingency threatened may arise and no troops would be sufficiently near for concentration for the purpose of defeating their object?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. BRANDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, August 15, 1864.

General SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: When in Alabama recently I issued and sent to Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor instructions relieving him from duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and directing him to cross the Mississippi and assume command of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Will you please issue the necessary orders in form for this change.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., August 15, 1864.

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IX. Brig. Gen. H. B. Lyon, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty in the command of Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest, to whom he will report for orders.

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XIII. The Department of Tennessee, commanded by General John B. Hood, Provisional Army, C. S., is extended to include all the State of Georgia north and west of the following line: Commencing at Augusta and running along the line of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad to Millen, thence along the western boundary lines of the counties of Bulloch and Tattnall, thence along the south bank of the Ocmulgee River to the northeast corner of Irwin County, thence south to the Florida

line, thence along the Florida line to the Appalachicola River. The command will hereafter be known as the Department of Tennessee and Georgia.

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XVII. Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and is assigned to the command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., August 15, 1864.

General MAURY:

The troops expected from Trans-Mississippi it is reported, by direction of General Smith, will leave their arms. Other arms should at once be sent to meet them, and as they will, if practicable to communicate in time, be ordered to come armed, to send back a corresponding number of arms. Colonel Gorgas will send you without delay from here a sufficient number. Arrange beforehand to forward them on arrival.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
DISTRICT NO. 3, ALA., MISS., WEST TENN., AND EAST LA.,
Brandon, Miss., August 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Comdg. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La., Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to exchange cotton for horses and mules, to be brought from beyond our lines, and I have such negotiations progressing as to give me hopes of success; but in the negotiations, which I have confided to four gentlemen, as agents of the Government, Messrs. John J. Cobb, of Mobile, B. R. Thomas, of Selma, C. E. Smedes, of Hinds County, Miss., and J. F. Woodman, of Madison County, Miss., I find it necessary to procure passes for Messrs. Cobb and Woodman to go beyond our lines, as much embarrassment and inconvenience, and no practical results, arise from undertaking to meet parties at picket-lines. The negotiations already have progressed so far as to give assurance of prompt delivery of several hundred horses and mules, and your experience of the stock of this department would indicate that further encroachments upon stock in hands of planters will be at a loss or diminution of the crop. I will, at the proper time, when negotiations have progressed far enough, call upon you in person, with proper papers, and request passes for cotton. Mr. Cobb has my full confidence in his discretion, skill, and loyalty, and is thoroughly familiar with my views and authorities, which he will in person fully explain to you.

I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. M. PAXTON,
Major and Chief Inspector Field Transportation.

HDQRS. WEST TENNESSEE AND NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Oxford, Miss., August 15, 1864.

Colonel DEAS, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I herewith inclose copy of orders from these headquarters relieving Lieut. Col. N. Wickliffe from duty with this command. Colonel W[ickliffe] was temporarily assigned to the command of this regiment by Lieutenant-General Polk, who at the same time forwarded a letter recommending him to be promoted to colonel of cavalry, and that he be given the command of the above regiment, at that time without a field officer present for duty. The papers were returned to me with the indorsement that the appointment could not be made, and that Colonel George, although wounded and a prisoner, was still the colonel of the regiment, and that other field positions must remain as per roster forwarded, or vacancies filled by promotion. Aside from this the regiment is much dissatisfied, have mutinied on one occasion, and it has done no good under his command. Colonel W[ickliffe] has repeatedly asked to be relieved, and I think the good of the service as well as the indorsement of the Secretary of War demands that he should be. I trust that Colonel W[ickliffe] may be assigned to a position more agreeable to himself and beneficial to the service than the one he held here.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. TENN. AND N. MISS.,
No. 120. } *Oxford, August 15, 1864.*

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II. Lieut. Col. N. Wickliffe, at his own request, is relieved from the command of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment of Cavalry and will report for assignment to Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

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By command of Major-General Forrest:

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. TENN. AND N. MISS.,
No. —. } *Oxford, August 16, 1864.*

The brigade commanded by Col. H. P. Mabry is temporarily attached to Chalmers' division. Colonel Mabry will report at once to Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *August 16, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Fleet sent flag of truce to-day, expressive of desire to exchange prisoners; then retired from before the city. Enemy reported this morning in force from Pensacola to Bladey [Blakely?]. Have only reserves to meet him.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, August 16, 1864.

General D. H. MAURY, *Mobile:*

DEAR SIR: I am trying to organize my scanty militia as rapidly as possible. I hope soon to be able to send you some more companies. I had two companies in Dallas organized; telegraphed you they were there. I received no order for them, and they are not gone yet. If you want them let me know. The hands here at work on the fortifications are not gone to Mobile yet. You ought to have sent orders to the officers in charge. The order for the impressment of negroes here as well as at other places was made by Confederate authorities. You are well aware that the State of Alabama declined to make impressments after Congress gave the Confederate authorities the right to make them. I have not made any of negroes, knowing that you had the right and power to enforce your orders. Yet your chief engineer in Mobile does not seem to understand the relation in which the State of Alabama stands to the Confederate authorities; he seems to think that the Governor of Alabama is only a high sheriff to execute the laws of Congress. I have aided, and am now aiding, these impressments all in my power. But as the Confederate authorities have made the orders for impressment, I do not think it right to mix the State authority with the Confederate. The divided responsibility would produce inextricable confusion. I stated to Captain Robinson the substance of your dispatch about the works and hands here. As the order was not directed to him, he said he could do nothing without getting some order from Colonel Lockett. In the hurry and turmoil of your business I sympathize with you. I have my own cares which I endeavor to bear with becoming patience. I have not been pleased with the disposition of our people to respond to my orders and appeals; so many try to hatch up some excuse for not obeying the orders. The men who have given bonds as agriculturists—many of them—have used all sorts of shifts to avoid militia duty. The militia laws as they now stand are almost worthless. I would call the Legislature together if I had any assurance that anything good would be done. The present emergency, however, could not be benefited by such call. I trust you will be able to hold Mobile; if not, let it remain a heap of ashes before the Yankees pollute it with their footsteps. All of my energies have been bent, and will continue to be bent, to aid you in the defense of the city of Mobile and of Alabama.

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

MOBILE, *August 17, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

General Liddell has just arrived. His reports relative to the crossings are very favorable. The 20th is fixed.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Mobile, Ala., August 17, 1864.

Col. Robert H. Smith is appointed chief agent for impressments in the State of Alabama. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, MISS., *August 18, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Militia rapidly assembling; no arms yet. General Maury can do but little. Two thousand Enfields sent to Brandon for Trans-Mississippi. Can they not be spared for this emergency? I shall have at least 2,000 mounted, besides foot.

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

AUGUST 21, 1864.

Orders must be sent to the quartermaster in charge of transportation over the break in the West Point and Montgomery road to send such arms as arrive there through without delay. Two thousand arms have been sent—to Mobile 500 and Meridian 1,500—within the past week from Southern arsenals, and 1,000 are preparing here. I have just ordered 1,000 cavalry arms to Meridian in addition. Besides these, arms are being repaired at Columbus, Montgomery, and Macon.

J. GORGAS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Oxford, Miss., August 18, 1864.

Col. J. J. NEELY,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding division directs that you report with your command, except the Seventh Tennessee and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Battalion, to General Forrest at 5 p. m. this evening, mounted and ready for the march. You will take with you two ambulances and eighty rounds of ammunition per man.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

A. G. MILLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, August 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Commanding District of North Alabama, Talladega:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say to you that while he wishes Brigadier-General Roddey to exercise his own discretion as regards sending out detachments of his command for the purpose of operating against the enemy's communications, it is intended that officer shall report to these headquarters through you, and, with the troops under him, be subject to your orders. In the event of Brigadier-General Roddey having any doubt of the wishes and intentions of the department commander in the above reference you will please send him this letter.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MOBILE, *August 19, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Three thousand small-arms, with ammunition, required immediately for Mississippi State troops; every source has now been exhausted. Two thousand Enfields are still within limits of Mississippi, en route to Arkansas; may I take them? Delay will lose us the State troops.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., August 19, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. HARRISON,
Commanding C. S. S. Morgan:

CAPTAIN: Your note urging the more efficient obstructions of Blakely and Apalachee Rivers has just been received. In answer, I beg leave to state that I fully share your opinion. In fact, I am so thoroughly convinced of all you say that I am bending all energy toward strengthening the one weak point in our defenses. From the amount of labor done by the engineers during the course of last week you will easily be convinced of the earnestness of our desire to render the two channels impracticable to any enemy, however active or energetic and enterprising he may be. I have pointed out repeatedly Batteries Huger and Tracy as unreliable, yet my frequent and urgent appeals for labor have never been heeded. But let us use the short respite the enemy may grant us to the best possible advantage, and above all let us adopt the view that vessels drawing eight and nine feet can pass the bar. I am much afraid of not being able to render the two batteries what they ought to be. They are faulty in location, in conception, and in construction. It is not possible to alter them now materially, yet I expect much good service from the considerable increase of heavy armament we have been able to give them of late. They can and will make an obstinate resistance, and I do not think that any of the enemy's vessels will live long under their fire. Our object then must be to keep the enemy under one. Our present obstructions will not do it, and they do need immediate strengthening. Rafts or booms would require very substantial piers on either bank of the river. A great objection to them is the accumulation of driftwood above them, the length of time they require for their construction, and the difficulty they present in being anchored. I have, therefore, adopted the same plan which was proposed for the obstruction of the channel between Fort Morgan and the west bank, and which will, I hope, succeed in the two rivers, as there is but one current, less depth of water, better bottom, and no seaway. The top of these sawyers or chevaux-de-frise will be strengthened by an iron cap, on which a torpedo may be fastened. Lieutenant Barrett leaves here to-night with twenty-two torpedoes. I think it would be well to place them just opposite Battery Huger, in the Blakely River, a few yards below the piling, leaving only a narrow channel for our communication by small boats with Bay Minette. A party of fifty axmen will leave to-night. Any assistance you may deem proper to give to us hard-pushed engineers will be thankfully reciprocated.

I remain, captain, very respectfully and truly, yours,

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer,

PANOLA, *August 19, 1864.*

General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

The streams are so high that I shall send one section of artillery to Grenada, and will put ten horses to the piece, and take one section with me. Will camp about Como to-night. Will send ambulances to Grenada also.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

PANOLA, *August 19, 1864.*

General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

Will move as I originally intended, taking one section of artillery, and sending the other to Grenada.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 19, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST, *Panola:*

I fear Bell alone could not accomplish much, and his remaining at Panola would threaten Memphis without running any risks and may draw the enemy back from here.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 19, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST, *Panola:*

I have formed on my old line of battle and sent two regiments forward. Enemy have not advanced beyond Isham's house. Buford here. Streams so high my wagons cannot cross creek this side of Yockeney.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 19, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST, *Panola:*

Enemy only advancing on the main Abbeville road. I think their force is small.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 197. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 20, 1864.*

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XXXII. Maj. R. C. Morgan, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty with Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan's cavalry command, and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *August 20, 1864.*
(Received 21st.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Following just received from A. Batlin, Clinton, La., dated to-day:

Dispatch from General Taylor (18th) states that the contemplated movement impracticable. Operations are suspended until further instructions from Richmond.

May I not use Roddey's command as circumstances may indicate? North Mississippi and Mobile require troops immediately.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *August 20, 1864.*
(Via Mobile.)

General BRAGG:

Major Whitfield reports Montgomery road ready next Thursday, Deo volente.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *August 20, 1864.*
(Via Mobile.)

General BRAGG:

Re-enforcements reported going to enemy's army in Mobile Bay. His army near Holly Springs quiescent. Forrest in its rear to-night. Crossing to take place to-night. Very few soldiers in Mobile—many women and children. Ordnance supply very short.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 20, 1864.*

His Excellency CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss:

MY DEAR SIR: I arrived here this morning. The arms intended for you were sent to Forrest on the 17th. Captain Evans explained the facts to Mr. Browne, Colonel Stewart's clerk. There are now here and at Demopolis enough arms to meet the call in your telegram just received (2,000). The supply of ammunition at hand is very small, but I am convinced that it will be properly increased in full time. Forrest's ordnance officer reports 100 rounds on hand for all Enfield rifles with Forrest. This can be divided out to all Enfield rifles you may immediately send (with your troops) to Forrest. There are enough of small-arms to furnish all the troops yet reported in this State and Alabama. The supply of ammunition is insufficient at this time, but, by manufacture and importation from other departments, I am assured this want will be filled in time. If I can see you personally I will be able to explain to you better than by letter the very embarrassing calls which are now being made upon me to guard other points of the department. I will content myself with assuring you that Mobile is more immediately pressed than any other important point. There is good reason to believe that troops are being sent from the army near Holly Springs to re-enforce Canby's

army in Mobile Bay. Of my own ability to meet this increasing force I will only say that, like Forrest, I have to take what I can get and make the best of it. If you knew all you would, I think, perceive that Forrest is probably stronger, relatively, than any other commander. I have full expectation that the next twenty-four hours will throw the balance of force on our side. But, even should this fail, I feel confident and hopeful of the result, and believe that we have the means of success within our reach. If we have difficulties to contend against the enemy has greater. I need not reiterate my sincere desire to co-operate with you. If I do not come up to your expectations it will be from lack of means, not of will.

Sincerely and respectfully,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 20, 1864.*

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

Will send from here 790 arms to Macon to-morrow, 21st; 1,000 arms will be ready for you here on 22d. Inform Captain Evans of your wishes about them. Ammunition on hand very limited, but enough will be furnished in time I believe.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, *August 20, 1864.*

Lieut. J. T. E. ANDREWS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general, that on the morning of the 5th instant the enemy's fleet, consisting of four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels of war, steamed through the main entrance to Mobile Bay, under a heavy fire from Fort Morgan and the fleet. By the course they took running in it is evident they were well informed as to the location of the torpedoes we had planted, as they kept well in on the east side of the channel where we had none, that part being left open by orders of the Chief of Engineer Department for our steamers to pass in and out. The monitor Tecumseh, not keeping as far to the eastward as the others, struck one of our torpedoes and sunk almost instantly, carrying down with her all of her officers and crew but six, who saved themselves by swimming to the shore, and were taken prisoners by the garrison at Fort Morgan. From their account and from eye-witnesses there is no doubt she was sunk, as above described. Her bottom must have been almost entirely destroyed, as she went down in less than twenty-five seconds after the explosion. The sinking of this monitor demonstrates the fact that if we had been allowed to plant torpedoes entirely across the channel, leaving no entrance for vessels to pass in and out, or even if we had extended our line 300 yards farther to the eastward, very few, if any, of their vessels would have got through, but many of them no doubt would have been sunk. We had planted, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Sheliha, Chief of the Engineer Department, twenty-three torpedoes in the main channel between the two buoys and thirteen between the west buoy and the

line of spiling opposite the water battery at Fort Morgan. This left an open channel of about 500 yards between our east line and the shore. The enemy evidently, by observing blockade steamers running in (one having done so after daylight that morning), were well informed of this open space in the channel free from torpedoes, as they steamed in through it from 200 to 300 yards farther to the eastward than vessels usually do in coming in from the outer bay. Had their object not been to avoid them they certainly would not have exposed themselves to the fire of Fort Morgan at such short range, when by keeping farther to the westward, with the same depth of water, they would have avoided the short range of its guns and necessarily the accuracy of its gunners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. BARRETT,
Second Lieutenant, in Charge of Torpedoes.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TORPEDO BUREAU,
Richmond, Va.

Respectfully submitted.

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier-General, Superintendent Torpedo Bureau.

[Second indorsement.]

General Bragg, for attention.

Torpedoes to be fired by electricity would not have interfered with the use of the channel by our ships. This should be looked to at the entrance to Wilmington and Charleston. Officers not fit for field service from temporary disability and officers on the invalid list may be usefully employed under the orders of General Rains. The latter class would be preferable, as much special instruction is requisite.

J. D.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., September 26, 1864.

I ordered a space on the line of torpedoes to be left open for the Tennessee and other ships to pass in and out. This space was marked by a buoy 160 yards from the Fort Morgan shore. A ship passing between that buoy and the shore would be exposed to the fire at short range of seven 10-inch columbiads, three 8-inch guns, two 8-inch Blakely rifles, two 7-inch Brooke rifles, some six 4.10-inch rifles, several 32-pounders, and the rifle fire of the sharpshooters. No vessel yet built could pass through the channel in daylight. The enemy gave it a wide berth on the 5th August. From the best information I can procure, none of their ships passed within 800 yards of Fort Morgan. All of them passed over the torpedoes. The Tecumseh is believed by General Page to have been sunk by his fire. She is claimed by some to have been sunk by a Singer torpedo; by Lieutenant Barrett, in this paper, to have been sunk by one of General Rains' torpedoes. It is probable that the rapid and changing currents in the deep channel off Morgan, and other causes operating there, had carried away many of the torpedoes and injured others. Captain Bennett, of the Gaines, thinks the Tecumseh sunk 400 or 500 yards from shore; that the rest of the fleet passed 500

or 600 yards from shore. Major St. Paul says they passed so far from shore that the howitzers in the tops of the ships failed to reach the shore with their projectiles.

Respectfully, &c.,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Received at War Records Office too late for publication with other papers pertaining to the same subject in Part I. For reference to Barrett's report, see Maury to Harrison, October 6, 1864, Part I, p. 431.]

OXFORD, MISS., *August 20, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

Enemy re-enforced by two brigades of infantry estimated at 3,000. Have advanced within four miles of Oxford. We skirmished with them yesterday and this morning. Rains every day, roads terrible, and streams swollen. He cannot travel fast. I have sent off everything I can spare, and am prepared for light travel. General Forrest passed Senatobia this morning. If he can cross Coldwater to-day he is safe.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *August 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

Governor Clark reports 2,000 militia at Macon. Denis' battalion of reserves left Enterprise 18th. What militia and reserves have you at Grenada? Move them in accordance with General Forrest's instructions and enemy's movements.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 20, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

General Forrest left no instructions about the reserve and militia at Grenada, and I have no report of their strength. My situation here is critical. Yockeney rising rapidly behind me and may become impassable, and when the enemy discovers the absence of General Forrest and my weakness he may press me. I have been on constant duty twenty days and my men and horses are much jaded, and nearly all ammunition issued to men destroyed by constant rains.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 20, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

My supplies, cooking utensils, and ordnance are south of Yockeney and we are out of rations, and but little ammunition, and the river rising. The enemy can drive us from here when he chooses, and after

consultation with General Buford I have concluded to withdraw to-night to the south of Yockeney, leaving scouts behind. General Forrest has had two days' and nights' start for his expedition.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, *August 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

Don't yield ground to enemy unnecessarily until he forces you. When he finds Forrest in his rear he will not be apt to advance, and the weather is unfavorable to him. Call on commander at Grenada for report of forces; send them around to Mobile and Ohio Railroad when necessary by enemy's moving to that road.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 20, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General MAURY, *Meridian:*

Your order has been received. I will hold on as long as possible, though I think it would be best to go at once where we could rest and fit up the command.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 20, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General FORREST, *Senatobia:*

Enemy moved to Hurricane Creek yesterday and encamped. Five regiments reported this side of the creek. Skirmishing yesterday evening and this morning at Isham's house. No evidence of general advance this morning.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 20, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General FORREST, *Senatobia:*

Bonner reports whole force commenced moving from Oxford toward Abbeville at 7 this morning. Pickets at Isham's house, four miles from here.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SENATOBIA, *August 20, 1864.*

General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

Have fixed a pontoon and am crossing Hickahale. Expect to have to go to Quinn's Mills to cross Coldwater. Hold the enemy hard and press them up so as to engage their whole attention.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

GRENADA, *August 20, 1864.*

General CHALMERS,
Oxford:

Colonel Davis, commanding Reserve Corps, reports 250 men, 500 stand of arms, and plenty ammunition available. Governor Pettus, commanding State troops, reports no men yet available, but says in ten days will have organized and armed a regiment 500 strong. 'Tis thought the reserve force will be 500 available troops in ten days. Your order relative to stragglers will be strictly enforced at this post.

S. S. ANGEVINE,
Captain, Commanding Post.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Hazlehurst, Miss.:

If your presence is no longer required, return with all force you can spare from that region. Let me hear from you.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., August 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Commanding District of North Alabama, Talladega:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, and to reply as follows: At present there are no engineer officers who can be sent to you; a number of officers belonging to that corps and properly to this department are now with the Army of Tennessee. Application has been made for their return, and you will be supplied as soon as possible. It is also impossible at this moment to send you a good assistant adjutant-general, but your wants shall be supplied in that respect at the earliest practicable moment. Your district will include all of the State of Alabama lying north of the railroad running through Columbus, Ga., Opelika, Montgomery, Selma, and Demopolis. The towns of Opelika, Montgomery, Selma, and Demopolis are in your district, and the post of Cahaba also is specially included therein. The reserves of Alabama are as soon as organized turned over to Major-General Maury by General Withers. General Withers has been requested to send to Mobile as fast as organized all of the infantry reserves. He will be requested to turn over to you all the cavalry reserves as fast as they are organized within your district and which have not already been otherwise disposed of. Those already turned over, now in your district and not otherwise ordered, are, of course, under your command. Colonel Reid has been authorized to gather up and organize several cavalry squads reported to be floating about in Alabama without proper organization. Colonel Reid will report to you. Sufficient wire for fifteen miles of telegraph line has been ordered to you from Mobile; no more can be had at present, but necessary steps have been taken to get it immediately. A proposition has been received at these headquarters from General Hood for the exchange of Ferguson's cavalry brigade

for the brigade of General Pillow. General Maury desires to consummate the exchange at the earliest practicable moment, and wishes you to make the necessary arrangements at once, communicating directly with General Hood for that purpose, and notifying General Maury by telegraph the moment Brigadier-General Ferguson reaches this department. I am also directed to request you to furnish as complete a roster as circumstances will permit of your command and also a field return as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, Miss., August 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. WITHERS,
Commanding Reserve Forces of Alabama, Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that you will turn over to Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams, commanding District of North Alabama, all cavalry reserves that may be now or hereafter organized within the limits of his district, and which are not otherwise already disposed of. The District of North Alabama includes all of that part of the State of Alabama lying north of the railroad running from Columbus, Ga., through Opelika, Montgomery, Selma, and Demopolis. The post of Cahaba is also specially included, as well as the towns above named, in General Adams' command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 21, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Forrest attacked Memphis at 5 o'clock this morning. Result not yet known. Enemy advancing on Oxford very slowly. Roads heavy; rivers rising. Nothing from Mobile to-day.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. FRANK. GARDNER,
Mobile, Ala.:

Forrest attacked Memphis at 5 o'clock this morning; send me the news, anything about my family.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[AUGUST 21, 1864.—For Forrest to Maury, reporting attack on Memphis, Tenn., see Part I, p. 484.]

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 21, 1864.*

Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

Do your troops need anything more than my orders of yesterday provide for? I shall probably return to Mobile this evening at 5 o'clock. Our forces attacked Memphis this morning at 5 o'clock. Enemy advancing slowly on Oxford. Roads heavy; rivers rising.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Oxford, Miss.:

In view of your report of enemy's movements, your resolution to fall back seems proper. Try and save telegraph wire, if possible. Note hour of sending telegrams.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Springdale, August 21, 1864.

Major-General MAURY,
Mobile:

Our ambulances could scarcely cross Yockeney this evening, and could not now. Enemy in Oxford. I have scouts with telegraph instruments three miles this side.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

Troops in the District of Central and Northern Alabama, commanded by Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams, C. S. Army, August 21, 1864.

Clanton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CLANTON.

6th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Charles H. Colvin.
Livingston's (Alabama) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Henry J. Livingston.
Clanton's (Alabama) battery.

Armistead's Brigade.

Col. CHARLES P. BALL.

Armistead's (Mississippi) Regiment, Lieut. Col. Philip B. Spence.
Ball's (Alabama) Regiment, Lieut. Col. Lemuel D. Hatch.
Lewis' (Alabama) Battalion, Maj. William V. Harrell.
Charpentier's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Stephen Charpentier.

Selma.

Col. THOMAS H. ROSSER.

Talladega.

Maj. W. T. WALTHALL.

Montgomery.

Maj. WALTER JONES.

ABINGDON, *August 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Brig. Gen. B. T. Johnson, of General Ransom's division cavalry, sends an officer to this department to collect all absentees, which includes the Thirty-fourth Virginia Battalion and Sixty-fourth Virginia Regiment Cavalry. To take these two commands from me at this time would weaken me greatly, and I earnestly request that I be permitted to retain them.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

AUGUST 22, 1864.

SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond:

Heavy firing at Fort Morgan this morning. Enemy's force at Pensacola, Ship Island, Dauphin Island, and near Fort Morgan, about 13,000. State forces coming very slowly; want now about 4,000 veteran infantry and much ammunition. Forrest went into Memphis yesterday; enemy lost 500; all of Washburn's staff captured, also 350 mules. Forrest lost 20.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *August 22, 1864.*
(Received 23d.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

The following received from General Wirt Adams from Rodney, August 20, 1864:

Crossing of troops indefinitely postponed by General Taylor, in consequence of the numerous desertions of his men.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

AUGUST 22, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Dispatch about Ferguson was in answer to one with your approval affixed. Want him to cover Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Heavy firing at Fort Morgan this morning. Four thousand veteran infantry will secure Mobile against enemy's present force. Forrest went into Memphis Sunday morning; enemy lost 500 men; all of Washburn's staff captured, also 350 mules. Forrest's loss 20. Nothing good from Taylor.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

PANOLA, *August 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Springdale:

If enemy is falling back, pursue them hard.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

PANOLA, *August 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Send Buford, with Kentucky brigade, on Sarepta road to capture enemy's foraging parties. Send Wade to the left for same purpose. Keep them close to their camp. Order Captain Henderson to scout well to their right to ascertain if there is any movement this way. I go to Grenada in the morning with prisoners. I wish the troops here to have two or three days' rest if possible.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. HEADQUARTERS, *Meridian, Miss., August 22, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. Pursuant to orders from the War Department, Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge will proceed to Clinton, La., and relieve Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams of so much of his present command as is embraced in the district known as the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, lately commanded by Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Maury:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA., *Mobile, Ala., August 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE,
Commanding, &c., East Louisiana:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to explain to you that upon relieving Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, he placed Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams in command of the district to which you have been assigned. He desires you to see General Adams, who will be able to give you much necessary information as to the resources of your district. Orders were issued to both Generals Liddell and Adams, directing a cheerful and cordial co-operation in all matters affecting the interests of the two districts. The same instructions will be reiterated to General Adams, and the commanding general hopes you will each give the other cordial and hearty support. In order to accomplish the certain and uninterrupted crossing of the troops from the Trans-Mississippi Department a battery of 20-pounder Parrott guns (a Missouri battery) was sent from Mobile, and is now somewhere in your district. These guns were much needed here, and are of much importance to the defense of Mobile. Please therefore return this battery to Mobile as soon as it can be spared from your district. Please furnish copies of the instructions received by you from the War Office relative to the carrying out of the cotton contracts which have been made with individuals in your district for the delivery of army supplies, and defer until otherwise ordered any action with regard to them. There has been so much complaint of bad faith on the part of the contractors that the general commanding has been induced to suspend all such contracts except in special cases (very few) where the supplies were first delivered

and of an indispensable nature. Much embarrassment having arisen from suspected persons coming through the lines, you are authorized and directed to return immediately upon arrival all such persons to the lines of the enemy. Your position will enable you to procure much valuable information from New Orleans, and of the movements of troops upon the Mississippi River. Now that Mobile is threatened, such information is particularly desirable. Please send in person and keep the commanding general constantly posted by telegram of all things transpiring in Canby's command, and especially of the assemblage of transports at New Orleans or elsewhere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., August 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding Mobile, Ala.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 11th instant has been the subject of conference with the Quartermaster-General. It is not deemed expedient to change, in your military department or elsewhere, the general system which has been adopted, making the bureau officers for the collection of supplies subject only to requisitions. The evils complained of by you, it seems to me, may be, and should be, readily obviated by previous estimates. An unexpected emergency may at any time be readily met by telegraphic communication. To meet your present needs the Quartermaster-General informs me that he has issued orders, that supplies be furnished to your command, including State reserves, from the depot at Montgomery, and even from that at Columbus, Miss. To show the inconvenience of departure from this general system the Quartermaster-General mentions a case as having occurred some months ago, in which your quartermaster (while the depot at Mobile was placed at your disposal) drew at one time so much of a very scarce article—stationery—as his requisition then in called for for the whole command and for the entire quarter. Such a course would expose the supply department to the most serious embarrassments, as had often been experienced before the adoption of the general system.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., August 23, 1864.

[General R. TAYLOR:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: I came down here yesterday morning. The enemy has in this vicinity a reported land force of about 12,000 men at Pensacola, on Ship Island, on Dauphin Island, and Mobile Point. The fleet is very large. The shameful surrender of Forts Powell and Gaines has opened the way for the enemy, and he can to-night land his troops within five miles of the city and invest it. There are in this whole district about 6,000 troops of every description; about 1,000 of them have been under fire, the rest are State reserves and militia and the old men and boys of the town, all recently organized and armed. The works are

strong. The supply of ammunition is short. The people are in good heart and seem resolved to have their city defended at all hazards. The non-combatants will not go away. The subsistence supplies are abundant for a proper garrison six months. Fort Morgan still holds out against the heaviest attacks ever made on any of our forts. Forrest's movement in rear of enemy has caused him to pause in his advance into Mississippi. In Alabama several regiments of reserves have been put into the field, and a number of companies of militia. Probably 5,000 will cover all the State forces yet available. In Mississippi I expect within a week to have about 3,000 State troops in the field. Forrest has enough to deal with the enemy in North Mississippi. I believe General Adams can tell you all about the resources of West Mississippi and East Louisiana. A very small re-enforcement from over the Mississippi River will greatly strengthen your hands. I shall move between Meridian and Mobile until I hear of your arrival within the department, when I shall meet you at any point you may desire. The very great demands of the Army of Tennessee have interfered much with the proper supply of the troops of this department. But at this time nothing is wanting except an abundance of ammunition and the troops to use it and perhaps in some instances teams to haul it. Since General Gardner has been temporarily assigned to me I have been relieved of the most engrossing part of my duties by placing him in command of this district until I can return to it, which will be I hope in time for its defense. The talk in Richmond is, that if Atlanta and Mobile hold out six weeks we shall have peace. I believe we shall have it.

Sincerely, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

P. S.—I think the enemy has not less than 8,000 men about the lower bay and Pensacola.

[NOTE.—Captured in a Confederate mail near Saint Joseph, La., en route from Texas to Richmond.]

GRENADA, *August 23, 1864.*

General CHALMERS:

Press the enemy. Ascertain the direction they go. If toward Panola, notify Colonel Bell at that place; also notify me. When the enemy find I have left Memphis he will return this way. Press him across the river, if possible.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MOBILE, *August 23, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

All quiet since my last. Reports, not altogether reliable, give enemy's strength 2,500 at Pensacola, 5,000 near Fort Morgan, 3,000 on Dauphin Island, 3,000 on Ship Island. My strength not materially changed.

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

[AUGUST 23, 1864.—For Page to Maury, reporting surrender of Fort Morgan, see Part I, p. 438.]

MOBILE, *August 24, 1864.*
(Received 25th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Scouts report Fort Morgan ceased firing 6 a. m. yesterday; whole interior in flames. About 1 p. m. heavy explosion took place in fort. No enemy's ships at wharf. Attack of Mobile may commence at once. Need much more and good troops and ammunition. Enemy has retired from Oxford. His advance passed Holly Springs 10 a. m. yesterday. General Taylor expects to cross into this department in a few days. State troops come in slowly; much sickness amongst them.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

AUGUST 24, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Fort Morgan gone. Expect early attack on city. Enemy in full retreat from Oxford. His advance passed Holly Springs at 10 a. m. yesterday. Can you spare me the infantry?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *August 24, 1864.*
(Via Meridian 25th.)

General D. H. MAURY, *Mobile, Ala.:*

Send you a brigade, though I cannot spare it. It goes at daylight.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Comdg. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La., Mobile, Ala.:

DEAR SIR: I am directed by Governor Clark to urge you to aid in arming his troops. We have now 5,000 in camp and not half of them armed. Mississippi will not have less than 9,000 or 10,000 troops ready in a few days, and we fear from present prospects that arms cannot be procured. Captain Evans, the ordnance officer at this place, seems to be doing all in his power, yet the arms do not come fast enough to arm the men. Your strong helping hand will no doubt facilitate matters. Give it to us and let Mississippi elevate herself.

Wishing you well, I am, very respectfully,

J. D. STEWART,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Ordnance, State of Mississippi.

AUGUST 24, 1864.

Major-General FORREST
(Care Brigadier-General Chalmers, Oxford):

You have again saved Mississippi. Come and help Mobile. Fort Morgan after a long and fierce struggle was occupied by enemy yester-

day. The attack on the city will be made at once I expect. Will the retreat of the enemy from North Mississippi enable you to come with any of your force? We are very weak.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

OXFORD, *August 24, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST, *Grenada:*

Scouts just in report that the delay in Abbeville was caused by breaking of the bridge; it was repaired and they commenced crossing again at daylight. Term of service of many men expired and they are reported mutinous.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

OXFORD, *August 24, 1864.*

Major-General FORREST, *Grenada:*

A citizen from Abbeville reports that enemy say your móve on Memphis amounted to nothing, and that they now will go forward on their Pontotoc raid, and that their cavalry has been ordered back; they are still in force at Abbeville. We are wearing ourselves out, and doing only what scouts can do as well. I suggest that we take position where the duty will not be so heavy and await developments. Everything is consumed here and we cannot subsist from the railroad.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, *August 24, 1864.*

General CHALMERS, *Oxford:*

You will fall back south of Yockeney and ascertain their movements. I will order up all the trains to you and order Bell and Neely to join you at Springdale as soon as they can come from Panola.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

OXFORD, MISS., *August 24, 1864.*

General FORREST, *Grenada:*

I will send part of the command to Oliver's Bridge, the rest to Springdale.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, *August 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Water Valley:

If you are satisfied that the enemy have gone across Tallahatchie, you can remain where you are unless they move from Abbeville.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

GRENADA, *August 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Springdale:*

If you find the enemy are crossing the river, leaving a small force on this side, you will drive them across, and, if possible, destroy the bridge. If able to do so, follow them on their flanks and drive them still farther.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *August 26, 1864.*

Major-General MAURY:

Might not a diversion in favor of Fort Morgan be made by a land force against the enemy's rear? Give me your views and state the force deemed necessary.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

MONTGOMERY, *August 26, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The railroad finished. Trains running regularly. Supplies going forward rapidly. Will forward a report.

C. L. SAYRE,
Major, &c.

MOBILE, *August 26, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 27th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Reports give enemy's strength at 15,000; 4,000 have already landed at Cedar Point and other transports are arriving.

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 202. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, August 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXVIII. Maj. William Barnewall, jr., quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Mobile, Ala., and is assigned to duty as quartermaster of the division commanded by Brigadier-General Chalmers, of General Forrest's cavalry command.

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, *August 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Water Valley:*

You had better move one division in the neighborhood of Oakland, where forage can be procured. Let the other remain at Oxford and picket in direction of Holly Springs.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

GRENADA, *August 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Water Valley:

Send Buford's division to Oxford with Rice's battery. Send the other three batteries to this place. Take your division in neighborhood of Oakland. Captain Forrest and Captain Saunders are at Panola; give them orders. Send all unattached companies here. Send and arrest Mitchell and his men. He has no authority from me to raise companies.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 112. } *Water Valley, Miss., August 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Col. H. P. Mabry, commanding brigade, will prepare his command and move on to-morrow morning by slow stages to Grenada. He will carry his entire command, both mounted and dismounted, with him.

* * * * * * *

X. This command will move in the morning for Oakland, Yalobusha County, making not more than fifteen miles a day. Colonel Wade's brigade will move at 7 o'clock, Colonel Neely's at 8.

By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

A. G. MILLS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORROW'S PLANTATION, *August 26, 1864.*

General CHALMERS:

The last of the enemy crossed the Tallahatchie by 2 p. m. yesterday, leaving the bridge uninjured. My scouts now picket the bridge.

G. A. C. HOLT,
Colonel, Commanding Outpost.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL AND NORTH ALABAMA,
Talladega, Ala., August 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE DEAS,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and E. La., Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: A telegram from Major-General Maury, urging me to send to Mobile at once all the troops that could be spared from my district, was received about midnight of the 24th instant. I immediately ordered to Mobile all the dismounted men of Armistead's brigade and all men having unserviceable horses. These are all the troops that could possibly be spared without leaving the district entirely unprotected. I have only two small brigades of cavalry (Clanton's and Armistead's) and two companies of artillery, and General Maury's order expressly excludes Clanton's brigade from its operation. All the officers and men accessible, amounting to an aggregate of about 180, were sent off this morning under charge of Captain Morrison, senior officer present, tem-

porarily organized into a battalion of three companies, with orders to proceed as rapidly as possible to Mobile and report to Major-General Gardner. There is a deficiency of commissioned officers with them. If possible others will be ordered as soon as they can be obtained, the brigade being now absent from this place on special service. Any acting appointments of officers that may have been made by Captain Morrison are unauthorized by his orders. Another small detachment of men with disabled horses has been ordered from Montevallo to report to Captain Morrison in Mobile, but it is not yet known to what number it will amount. The troops above referred to have been sent by first train after the reception of General Maury's order. In consequence of an unfortunate railroad accident there was no train yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *August 27, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond, Va..

Sunday, 14th, I commenced arrangements to relieve Fort Morgan by attack on enemy's rear, but superior force came out from Pensacola threatening Blakely.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 27, 1864.*

Maj. W. JONES,
Commanding Post, Montgomery, Ala.:

This dispatch orders Major Harris, quartermaster at Montgomery, to send immediately to Demopolis, Ala., 1,374 muskets, which he has in charge for Colonel Cuyler, commanding Macon Arsenal. You will see that this order is executed.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Grenada, Miss., August 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE DEAS,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have this day received General Orders, No. 103, from headquarters Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, assigning certain districts of the State of Mississippi to Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams and myself. General Adams' district is thus bounded in the order, "The Mississippi Central Railroad will hereafter form the eastern boundary line of said district." My district is described as "all that portion of the State of Mississippi lying north of the Southern Railroad, east of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and north and northeast of Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams' district." Having received no previous order districting the State, I do not clearly understand whether any portion of my district extends west of the Mississippi Central Railroad or not. The Southern Railroad extends from Vicksburg to Meridian. The

Mississippi Central Railroad commences at Canton and runs north to the State line of Mississippi and Tennessee. Where is the northern boundary of General Wirt Adams' district? Does his district extend north of that portion of the Southern Railroad extending from Jackson, Miss., to Vicksburg; if so, how far north? I would recommend that the northern boundary of his district be described by county lines, which will make it definite.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

GRENADA, *August 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Water Valley:*

Let Mabry's command come to Grenada. Keep your division where you can get forage best, so that you be convenient to Central railroad. I will be up on train in morning on my way to Oxford. Meet me at Water Valley.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Water Valley, August 27, 1864.

Major-General FORREST, *Grenada, Miss.:*

GENERAL: When General Buford came into Oxford it was very muddy and rainy, and the battery could not keep up. A short time after he arrived the enemy commenced driving in our advance very rapidly, and our guns were so wet they would not fire. Believing that a general advance was being made, and that the enemy might get to town before the battery could, I ordered it to turn back. That night I found that Yockeney was rising rapidly, and knowing that it would soon become impassable for artillery I sent the two batteries that were with me across the Yockeney and ordered Rice to fall back to Okolona. The result showed that I did well in sending off the artillery, for it was with difficulty that we could cross ambulances and horses when we had to fall back. Rice has been ordered to report to General Buford, at Oxford.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 28, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States, Richmond, Va.:

Went to see Governor Clark yesterday. He has placed 4,000 troops in service; is confident of increasing the force to 8,000 within a week. These troops help greatly, but will not go to Mobile, which depends mainly on Alabama militia and reserves, and very few of them. Troops reported going down Mississippi from Morganza; probably to Mobile. The forces at Clinton went back yesterday toward Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 28, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG, *Richmond, Va.:*

All reported quiet at Mobile. Enemy in North Mississippi halted at and near Holly Springs. Raid reported preparing at Vicksburg. Visited Governor Clark at Macon yesterday. He expects to have 8,000 militia in field in a week; 4,000 already organized; 6,000 small-arms and ammunition wanted immediately. Enemy from Clinton gone back to Baton Rouge. Troops from Morganza reported going down river. Captain Ellis returned; reports no possibility of General Taylor and troops crossing immediately. Louisiana brigade understood to be willing to cross. Montgomery road reported in running order on 26th.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *August 28, 1864.*

[Governor T. H. WATTS:]

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I have just returned from Macon. The Governor has put a most important force into the field, but I cannot use any of it for defense of Mobile. You spoke in a late letter to me about convening the Legislature. Without presuming to offer you an opinion, I will state that to the action of his Legislature Governor Clark attributes the very gratifying success he has now accomplished. So long as he worked without the aid of legislative enactment with penalty of strong nature to enforce it he accomplished nothing. Besides reserves he is confident of having 8,000 State troops in service in the course of a week. I hope you have recovered your health, and that you will be enabled to take such measures as the emergency seems to call for to insure the protection of the State of Alabama by means of her own troops, since upon those alone we must depend. Of one thing you may rest assured, whether we have few or many troops, Mobile will be defended. I believe we have now the means of making good the defense, but it is a matter of too much importance to leave doubtful. While I have expectation that sufficient force will reach me to remove all cause for anxiety, we must do everything in our power to insure it. The enemy is not yet ready for a siege. We are working very actively. The premature surrender of Forts Powell and Gaines did us great harm. Had they held out the fleet would have been compelled to run out again. Fort Morgan resisted well, but greater means were combined for its reduction and was better resisted than any other similar case during the war. I am desirous that you and all others shall know that no other idea is entertained by the commanders of Mobile than that of determined and successful defense.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, August 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST, *Grenada, Miss.:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires me to say that since 1st of July 1,700 Enfield rifles have been sent to your command, and as there has been no material increase in your forces, he supposes

that an equivalent number of inferior arms were turned in in lieu of them. Please have a report forwarded of the number and position of any such arms, as they are needed for issue to the militia. One thousand short Enfields are expected within the next few days, which will be forwarded to you. When you have them issued please send the arms turned in, with surplus ammunition, to Captain Evans, at Meridian. Please call the attention of your ordnance officer to the importance of prompt attention to sending in reports, and to the necessity of taking care of all arms which become surplus by reason of being replaced by superior guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[AUGUST 29, 1864.—For Hood to Maury, in relation to assistance from latter, see Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 999.]

MOBILE, *August 29, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Enemy have increased their force slightly at Cedar Point, but appear to be merely making a lodgment there. I cannot move outside of the breast-works with the militia. Baker's brigade has about 700 men.

FRANK. GARDNER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTH OF HOMOCHITTO,
August 29, 1864.

Col. GEORGE DEAS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

COLONEL: I have to-day, under the authority forwarded from Governor Clark, of Mississippi, established a camp of rendezvous for the mounted men of Southwestern Mississippi at Centreville, Amite County, and for the infantry at Summit. The conscript officer for East Louisiana, who is also in charge of the reserves, will immediately organize six companies of reserves here at Clinton and turn them over to me. So soon as they are organized and turned over I will station them at Tangipahoa, with instructions to extend their pickets to the lake shore. This will protect the flanks of my district by the State troops of Louisiana and Mississippi, leaving Scott, with the regular cavalry, to occupy the country in the direction of Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and I hope to be able so to extend my lines as to suppress entirely the trade in cotton and be ready to strike the enemy the moment he moves out from any of his towns. I shall soon have established here a district general hospital, into which I shall order all absentees on sick leave, and hope by this means of benevolent coercion to fill the ranks of the old regiments. I have sent in agents to Baton Rouge and New Orleans and made arrangements for speedy and constant intelligence. Greenbacks ought to be sent here for secret-service purposes. Would it not

be advisable to order me to take command of the reserves in East Louisiana to obviate any technical difficulties? If the general thinks so, please send authority by telegram.

Respectfully,

GEORGE B. HODGE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Dist. of E. La. and S. W. Miss.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 205. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., August 30, 1864.*

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XXII. No instructions having been given by this Department, and some doubt existing as to the nature of the authority for the recent expedition of Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan into Kentucky, and grave representations from different sources having been received concerning its events, and of excesses and irregularities, amounting in many instances to depredations and spoliations, alleged to have been committed by that command, not merely through the license of the soldiery, which of itself would have been discreditable to the command, but with the tolerance, if not connivance, of officers of different grades of authority therein, all of which reflects reproach and disgrace upon the character of our service and demands investigation and correction, it is ordered that Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan be suspended from command and a court of inquiry, to consist of Maj. Gen. Robert Ransom, Col. R. H. Chilton, assistant adjutant and inspector general, and Col. M. H. Cofer, Sixth Kentucky Volunteers, with Col. William H. Payne, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, as recorder, be at once constituted and convened, to meet at Abingdon, in Southwestern Virginia, on the 10th day of September next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to make inquiry and report, with the evidence, their opinion on the merits of the case, as to the source and extent of the authority upon which said expedition was undertaken, the organization and strength of the command at starting, and the number brought back, distinguishing the number of those recruited and those who started with the command, as likewise in regard to the general conduct of the expedition and the events marking it; also, especially, whether the same was attended with undue license, and marked by robberies, depredations, or unwarrantable injuries to the people or corporations of that State; whether and to what extent such outrages were tolerated by or participated in by the officers of the command, and whether property or effects of any kind seized by military authority or undue license have been turned over or accounted for to the proper officers, or have been appropriated or wasted.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *August 30, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

General Maury telegraphs following dispatch from Forrest:

GRENADA, *August 20* [*30*], *1864.*

Enemy left Holly Springs at 2 a. m. yesterday, marching rapidly in direction of Memphis and La Grange. They say they are ordered to re-enforce Sherman.

JNO. B. HOOD,
General.

MOBILE, *August 30, 1864.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

Enemy reported moving rapidly from North Mississippi to Memphis; they say to re-enforce Sherman. Nothing new here. Raid preparing to come out from Vicksburg.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Grenada, August 30, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Accompanying you will find General Orders, No. 73, from these headquarters, organizing and designating the different brigades and divisions composing my command.* I most respectfully ask and recommend that the organizations as shown and the assignment to duty of the different officers may be made permanent. The permanent assignment of Colonels Rucker, McCulloch, and Bell to the command of brigades is made upon the efficiency and gallantry of those officers, all of whom have served faithfully in the respective positions they are assigned to, and I take pleasure in saying that upon all occasions I have found them fully competent to perform the duties devolving upon them as brigade commanders. Hoping, general, that the organization as made by me may meet your approval, and the facts herein set forth concerning the officers mentioned above may have your consideration for permanent assignment and promotions,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73. HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Grenada, August 30, 1864.

I. The troops of this command will be organized and designated as follows:

Rucker's brigade, Col. Edmund W. Rucker: Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Col. William L. Duckworth; Neely's regiment Tennessee cavalry, Col. James J. Neely; Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Robert V. Richardson; Stewart's regiment Tennessee cavalry, Col. Francis M. Stewart; Twenty-sixth Tennessee Battalion Cavalry (General Forrest's old regiment), Lieut. Col. David C. Kelley.

McCulloch's brigade, Col. Robert McCulloch: Seventh Mississippi Cavalry (formerly First Mississippi Partisans), Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Hyams, jr.; Second Missouri Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Robert A. McCulloch; Fifth Mississippi Cavalry, Maj. W. G. Henderson; Willis' Battalion Texas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Willis; Eighth Mississippi Cavalry, Col. William L. Duff; Eighteenth Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.

Lyon's brigade, Brig. Gen. Hylan B. Lyon: Third Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt; Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. A. R. Shacklett; Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Edward Crossland; Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. W. W. Faulkner.

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*See following.

Bell's brigade, Col. Tyree H. Bell: Barteau's regiment (Second Tennessee), Col. C. R. Barteau; Nineteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. John F. Newsom; Twentieth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Robert M. Russell; Twenty-first Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Andrew N. Wilson.

II. Col. E. W. Rucker is assigned permanently to the command of the brigade designated as "Rucker's brigade."

III. Col. Robert McCulloch is assigned permanently to the command of the brigade designated as "McCulloch's brigade."

IV. Brig. Gen. H. B. Lyon is assigned permanently to the command of the brigade designated as "Lyon's brigade."

V. Col. T. H. Bell is assigned permanently to the command of the brigade designated as "Bell's brigade."

VI. Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers is assigned to the command of the division composed of the two brigades designated as Rucker's and McCulloch's brigades, and will be known as "Chalmers' division."

VII. Brig. Gen. A. Buford is assigned to the command of the division composed of the two brigades designated as Lyon's and Bell's brigades, and will be known as "Buford's division."

By command of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Grenada, Miss.:

Enemy reported moving troops down from Morganza; probably to Mobile. You are my only hope of succor. I will move you down by rail from Okolona, with part of your force, when you feel you can be moved. Six or seven days might take you there and back. I write by mail.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GRENADA, *August 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Water Valley:

Move to-morrow morning with your entire division and wagon train to this place, leaving Captains Forrest's and Saunders' companies at Panola with directions to guard and report to General Buford any movements of the enemy.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Water Valley, August 30, 1864.

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VII. This division will move at daylight to-morrow in the order of brigades, with its entire wagon train, to Grenada.

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By order of Brigadier-General Chalmers:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRIVATE.] CLINTON, LA., *August 30, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

MR. PRESIDENT: I write at the very earliest moment I can send anything like definite information in regard to the prospect here.

I assumed command on the 26th. A force of the enemy fully 6,000 strong came out from Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, uniting at Clinton two days before. They met with little or no resistance from the cavalry, which behaved shamefully. Nothing prevented the enemy from taking possession of the district had they desired to do so. They, however, did but little damage and retired after remaining a few hours in Clinton, and when I reached that point had retreated to Baton Rouge, pursued by our cavalry at a respectable distance. I think their movement a feint to ascertain whether the cavalry here had been moved to the aid of Forrest, and the light skirmishing they encountered had a tendency to confirm them in any delusion of that kind. My advance pickets are now at Bayou Sara and the district as completely in our possession as it was before the enemy came out. I am taking vigorous steps to call in the absentees and stragglers. Have established a general hospital at this point, into which I shall order all the sick, and thus obviate this means of absenteeism and skulking. Governor Clark has ordered the militia of the State to report to me from the counties south of Copiah and Jefferson and west of Pearl River. I have established a cavalry camp for this force at Centreville, in Amite County, and an infantry camp at Summit, on the railroad. The reserves of East Louisiana have also been turned over to my command, and as they are generally mounted I have ordered them to rendezvous at Tangipahoa, whence they will scout to the lake shore and suppress illegal trading, as well as protecting that flank, while in the space between these two flanking columns of irregulars I have placed the regular cavalry regiments, pushing the pickets up to the places of lodgment of the enemy; and if I have three or four weeks of time hope to give a good account of any party the enemy may send out in future. I send inclosed a short proclamation I have issued to the citizens that we may understand each other. The good citizens I think will sustain me, and I will take care of the vicious ones. I shall use vigorous measures to suppress the illegal cotton trade, and think I shall in a great measure succeed.

In conclusion, I can only say that while I greatly fear I shall not be able to fulfill all Your Excellency's expectations, I shall earnestly exert every faculty to do so, and I trust Your Excellency will attribute any failures to want of ability and not want of zeal. I have sent the letters to your family, but have not yet been able to see them.

I am, with sentiments of high respect and regard, your grateful friend and obedient servant,

GEO. B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTH OF THE HOMOCHITTO,
Clinton, La., August 26, 1864.

To the Citizens of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana:

In assigning me to the command of this district the President has instructed me, in addition to the duties which would ordinarily devolve

upon me as military commander of the troops stationed here, to exercise the most vigilant care in protecting the citizens of the district in the exercise of their rights of property and personal liberty. It will be to me an object of earnest effort to obey these instructions in their largest spirit of beneficent protection. Exactions, illegal impressments, and unauthorized seizures of property made by subordinates in this district will, upon proper representation and proof adduced before the commanding general, be severely punished and rigidly restrained. If the citizens feel themselves to be oppressed or aggrieved by the military authorities they are urgently invited and solicited to bring their grievances to the notice of the general commanding. When offenses have been committed by the troops against the civil law of the land the offenders will be promptly given up when proper requisitions are made by the civil authorities. But while I shall honestly and faithfully endeavor to discharge these duties devolved upon me by the President and my superiors in command, I shall in turn expect a cordial co-operation upon your part in discharging the duties which patriotism and a feeling of devotion to your country require from you. The constant trading with the enemy, which some selfish and evil-disposed persons in the community indulge in, is demoralizing in its effects upon the people, and, while benefiting temporarily a few persons, weakens permanently the resources of the nation. The Government has found it expedient, at times heretofore, and possibly may so find it in future, to exchange cotton for army supplies. In all such exchanges hereafter the closest scrutiny will be applied to prevent abuses and frauds, and the people of the district are invoked to reflect that these exchanges are necessary for the maintenance of the armies contending for their liberties; but this does not justify private trade with the enemy, nor will it be tolerated.

In the same spirit of frankness and candor in which I have assured you of my earnest desire to protect you, I assure you that the penalties denounced by law against illegal trading with the enemy will be strictly enforced. The goods or articles of illicit trade will be seized and confiscated, and the parties engaged in the traffic visited with the extremest rigor of the law. It is the desire of the Government that private cotton shall, as far as possible, be removed east of the Pearl River.

The existence of large deposits of cotton contiguous to the lines of the enemy is a constant temptation to them to organize raids, which spread devastation and ruin throughout your district. Interest, then, no less than patriotic feeling, indicates the wisdom and prudence of removing the source and cause of calamity from your midst. To all owners of cotton who desire to carry out in this disposition of their property the views of the Government I am instructed to afford every aid and facility in the way of transportation and protection in my power. Should you decline to avail yourselves of these aids the cotton will, when in danger of falling into the hands of an advancing enemy, be invariably burned.

In the earnest hope, fellow-citizens, that we may be able zealously and efficiently to co-operate with each other in repelling and crippling the resources of the common enemy,

I am, respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

GEO. B. HODGE,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. District South of the Homochitto.

Abstract from return of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury commanding, for August 31, 1864; headquarters Meridian, Miss.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.					
Department general staff	19	.....	.....	19	19	.....	19
Wirt Adams' district *a*	126	1,368	1,368	2,170	5,110	4	4,794
Scott's district	116	1,716	1,716	2,003	4,681	.....	.....
Daniel W. Adams' district *b*	143	1,391	1,391	1,871	3,640	8	215
Total	385	4,475	4,475	6,044	13,431	12	5,009
Forrest's command	460	5,149	5,149	6,736	11,845	.....	15,130
Post of Meridian, Miss	23	71	71	164	241	.....	241
Post of Demopolis, Ala	33	198	198	251	393	.....	410
Post of Cahaba, Ala	14	73	73	105	129	.....	.....
Post of Columbus, Miss	6	28	28	34	34	.....	.....
Total	76	370	370	554	797	.....	651
Artillery reserve, &c	18	268	268	333	444	.....	467
Grand total	958	10,262	10,262	13,686	26,536	12	21,276

a Two officers and 124 men prisonors. *b* Five officers and 57 men prisoners.

Federal prisoners, 496; on parole, 28.

Organization of troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, commanded by Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, August 31, 1864.

FORREST'S COMMAND.

Maj. Gen. NATHAN B. FORREST.

CHALMERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. DUCKWORTH.

7th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William F. Taylor.
12th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. John U. Green.
14th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Raleigh R. White.
15th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Francis M. Stewart.
Forrest's (Third Tennessee) regiment, Lieut. Col. David C. Kelley.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

1st Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Col. Samuel M. Hyams, jr.
5th Mississippi Cavalry, Maj. William B. Peery.
18th Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Alexander H. Chalmers.
19th Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William L. Walker.
Willis' (Texas) battalion cavalry, Lieut. Col. Leonidas Willis.
2d Missouri Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Robert A. McCulloch.

BUFORD'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM BUFORD.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HYLAN B. LYON.

3d Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt.
7th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. Edward Crossland.
8th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Absalom R. Shacklett.
Faulkner's (Kentucky) cavalry, Col. W. W. Faulkner.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. TYREE H. BELL.

2d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Clark R. Barteau.
16th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Andrew N. Wilson.
20th Tennessee Cavalry, Col. Robert M. Russell.
Newsom's (Tennessee) cavalry, Col. John F. Newsom.

DISTRICT NORTH OF HOMOCHITTO.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

Wood's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT C. WOOD, Jr.

Wood's (Mississippi) cavalry regiment, ——— ———.
Moorman's (Mississippi) battalion cavalry, Lieut. Col. George Moorman.
Peyton's and Stubbs' battalions cavalry, Mississippi Reserves.

Mabry's Brigade.

Col. HINCHIE P. MABRY.

11th and 17th Arkansas* Mounted Infantry, Col. John Griffith.
14th Confederate Cavalry, Col. F. Dumonteil.
4th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. C. C. Wilbourn.
6th Mississippi Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lipscomb.
38th Mississippi Mounted Infantry, Col. Preston Brent.
Cobb's (Texas) Scouts, Capt. J. T. Cobb.

DISTRICT SOUTH OF HOMOCHITTO.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE.

Scott's Brigade.

1st Louisiana Cavalry Regiment, ——— ———.
9th Louisiana Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. James H. Wingfield.
Gober's mounted infantry regiment, Col. Daniel Gober.
Lay's (Mississippi) cavalry regiment, Col. Benjamin D. Lay.
Ogden's (Louisiana) battalion, Maj. Frederick N. Ogden.
Powers' (Louisiana and Mississippi) regiment, Col. Frank P. Powers.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL AND NORTH ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.

Clanton's Brigade.†

Armistead's Brigade.†

ARTILLERY.

Forrest's Command.

Hudson's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. Edwin S. Walton.
Morton's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. T. Sanders Sale.
Rice's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. T. W. Rice.
Thrall's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. James C. Thrall.

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*Consolidated.
† Composition of brigades not given. But see roster of August 21, p. 791.

Hodge's Command.

Battalion of artillery (seven guns).

Wirt Adams' Command.

Ratliff's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William T. Ratliff.

Daniel W. Adams' Command.

Clanton's (Alabama) and Charpentier's (Alabama) batteries.

POSTS.

Cahaba, Ala., Lieut. Col. Sam. Jones.
Demopolis, Ala., Lieut. Col. John T. Plattsmier.
Gainesville, Ala., Capt. George W. Bates.
Marion, Ala., Lieut. W. H. Streshley.
Montgomery, Ala., Maj. Walter Jones.
Selma, Ala., Col. Thomas H. Rosser.
Talladega, Ala., Maj. W. T. Walthall.
Tuscaloosa, Ala., Capt. E. G. Liles.
Clinton, La., Lieut. Col. William E. Pinkney.
Aberdeen, Miss., Col. Marshall T. Polk.
Brandon, Miss., Capt. William R. Spears.
Canton, Miss., Capt. John N. Archer.
Columbus, Miss., Col. Levi McCollum.
Enterprise, Miss., Maj. Matthew S. Ward.
Grenada, Miss., Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Wickliffe.
Jackson, Miss., Lieut. Col. Archibald Macfarlane.
Macon, Miss., Maj. Bell G. Bidwell.
Meridian, Miss., Lieut. Col. George W. Law.
Okolona, Miss., Maj. E. G. Wheeler.
Oxford, Miss., Capt. Charles T. Biser.
Panola, Miss., Capt. R. C. Walsh.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 207. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, September 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XV. All non-commissioned officers and privates of Arkansas regiments now serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department who were captured at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and are now in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, separated from their commands, will, if declared exchanged, proceed without delay to Atlanta, and report to Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds for assignment to such companies in his brigade as they may elect to join. Such as have been paroled and are not yet exchanged, will, so soon as declared exchanged, likewise report for similar assignment. Correct returns will be forwarded to this office by Brigadier-General Reynolds, showing the names and regiments of the men who may report under this order.

XVI. The following-named officers are relieved from present service, and will proceed without delay to Andersonville, Ga., and report for duty to Brig. Gen. John H. Winder, commanding, &c.: Capts. W. G. Barth, W. B. Hundley, assistant adjutants-general, Provisional Army, C. S.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *September 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB,
Macon, Ga.:

Can you re-enforce General Hardee; if so, to what extent? Cavalry to operate on the enemy's trains would be specially advantageous. Every man who can fight, whether he be enrolled or not, should now be put in requisition. Promptitude, energy, and determination may now give complete success.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

MOBILE, *September 1, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Forrest reports enemy has evacuated Memphis and Charleston road to Memphis. Troops moving up river to Missouri and Virginia.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of Armistead's Cavalry, Col. Charles P. Ball commanding, for September 1, 1864; headquarters Talladega, Ala.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Armistead's regiment, Lieut. Col. P. B. Spence	32	302	301	372	750
8th Alabama Regiment, Maj. W. T. Poe	22	244	241	324	716
Lewis' battalion, Maj. W. V. Harrell	9	95	91	129	337
Total	63	641	633	825	1,803

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., September 2, 1864.

His Excellency T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.:

By instructions from the President, I make requisition on you for all the militia which can be summoned by you to report to Major-General Maury for defense against invasion.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *September 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Mobile, Ala.:

Your dispatch of 31st ultimo received. I had previously communicated with the Governor of Alabama in relation to the defense of that State, and hope he is using to that end all the power he possesses. It will require some time to convene the Legislature, and I think the Governor already possesses full power on the subject of the militia. The enemy, having broken the road east of West Point, has no inducement to send a large force to Opelika; it seems to me, therefore, better not to divert the reserves from Mobile to send them to Opelika. Forrest's troops are better suited to their present duty than that of the trenches. It is doubtful whether they would be much more effective than reserves in the latter service. If the enemy in his front should be withdrawn he would, I think, contribute most to the public defense by going into Tennessee to destroy the communications of Sherman's army, and, probably, to obtain a large accession of recruits.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

GRENADA, *September 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
West Point:

Ship 2,000 of your best men and horses, and five of your best wagons and teams, and five ambulances to Mobile; the rest of your command and trains to move slowly to Meridian and await orders.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *September 3, 1864.*

General HOWELL COBB,
Macon, Ga.:

My dispatch to you meant all available force, however organized and however employed. Orders have been sent to the principal depots to send forward every detailed man who can be temporarily spared. I thought that the supporting force of the enrolling officers had some time since, say a week or more, been ordered to report to you for cavalry service in the field. Let there be no delay or hesitation; much depends upon prompt concentration and decided action.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

MOBILE, *September 3, 1864.*

General COOPER:

The following received from Forrest, at Grenada, September 2:

Reported enemy's cavalry from Memphis will move in direction of Nashville. Trains going east, loaded with forage. Troops at Memphis under McPherson ordered up river.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, September 3, 1864.

General JOEL RIGGS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. State of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 31st ultimo, tendering to me the services of Colonel Gindrat, aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor. I am much obliged to His Excellency for his kindness, as Colonel Gindrat is a most valuable assistant, and almost indispensable to me at this moment. You can say to the Governor for me that everything is progressing well at this point at present. We have about 4,500 laborers employed on the defenses of this city. A few more days will make us proof against peril. Our enemy has already lost his golden opportunity. With a little more force here we could have laughed at his worst efforts to do us harm. It would be extremely dangerous, however, to let a false idea of security seduce us into inactivity and a lack of energy. I think it is all important that the good people of our State should be kept alive to the fact that the enemy is still knocking at our doors. If they will turn out with the proper spirit there are more than enough old men and boys still in the great State of Alabama to keep back the tide of invasion that threatens to roll upon us from our southern shores. All things seem to point to this as the last effort that will be required of us to crown our labors with success and secure to us the blessing of peace

and independence. Let us then in the name of manhood make this effort with such a will that the brightest page of the history of our struggle shall be the one that closes the already brilliant record.

I am, general, with the assurance of my most distinguished consideration, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Col. and Chief Eng., Dept. of Ala., Miss., and E. La.

Abstract from return of the army in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner commanding, for September 3, 1864; headquarters Mobile, Ala.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Prisoners of war.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.
District staff	15	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....
Higgins' brigade:							
Artillery	155	1,721	1,795	2,103	2,795	2	127
Thomas' brigade:							
Infantry	73	744	769	1,043	1,392	.....	.....
Artillery	7	107	110	135	226	.....	.....
Cavalry	26	454	491	565	834	3	32
Total	106	1,305	1,370	1,743	2,452	3	32
Liddell's brigade:							
Infantry, artillery, and cavalry	136	2,126	2,376	2,652	3,773	1	3
Engineer troops	2	54	54	65	103	.....	.....
Grand total	414	5,206	5,595	6,578	9,138	6	162

Organization of troops in the District of the Gulf, commanded by Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner, September 3, 1864.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN M. THOMAS.

3d Alabama Reserves, Col. William M. Brooks.
1st Battalion Alabama Reserves, Lieut. Col. William M. Stone.
Harris' (Alabama) battalion, Maj. R. A. Harris.
Morrison's (Alabama) battalion, Capt. John D. Morrison.
7th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Joseph Hodgson.
Abbay's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. George F. Abbay.
Wade's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Henry F. Wade, jr.
Winston's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William C. Winston.

Liddell's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

1st Alabama Reserves, Col. Daniel E. Huger.
2d Alabama Reserves Col. Olin F. Rice.
3d Alabama Battalion Reserves, Capt. S. F. Strickland.
Battalion Alabama Cadets, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Murphy.
15th Confederate Cavalry, Col. Henry Maury.
Goldsby's company (Alabama) State reserves.
Culpeper's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. J. L. Moses.
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.

Higgins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HIGGINS.

1st Louisiana Artillery, Col. Charles A. Fuller.
22d Louisiana Artillery, Col. Isaac W. Patton.
Bay Works, Col. P. J. Quattlebaum.
City Works, Lieut. Col. E. L. Winder.

Company Engineer Troops.

Capt. L. HUTCHINSON.

MERIDIAN, *September 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Suspend any further movements of troops. Retain your wagons and teams.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Weekly report of engineer operations, Mobile.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, September 4, 1864.

WATER DEFENSES.

1. Battery Gladden: Bomb-proof, nearly completed; one gun-pit prepared on bomb-proof. Whole battery in good condition.
2. Battery McIntosh: No work on battery; pile-driver worked on line of protection against launch attack. This line nearly finished. Battery in good order.
3. Battery Tracy: Work going on on bomb-proof; rest of battery completed and in good order.
4. Battery Huger: Completed, except sodding the parapet, which is in progress.
5. Missouri Battery: Completed.
6. New Mortar Battery: Working on bomb-proof, repairing parapets, and sodding. Battery nearly finished.
7. Battery Buchanan: Finished.
8. Round Battery: Finished.
9. General operations: Phœnix burned. Guide stakes cut off close to water's edge; beacons prepared.

LAND DEFENSES.

Parapets in front of guns in all the redoubts have been lowered to prepare for action, except Redoubt A. Traverse repaired at C. Platforms for five guns laid at D, and parapet nearly finished; work on magazine commenced. Curtain between D and E finished, except revetment. Covering of bomb-proof at E made safe. Curtain between E and F put in state of defense. Same between F and H. Work done in extending flanks of H. Redan between H and I in progress; L and M commenced, L nearly ready for platform. N has made rapid progress; is ready for commencing to lay platforms. This work being deemed important has been worked on night and day with a force of some 500 hands. Three days of rainy weather has interfered with the work and stopped operations between I and K, where the ground is low.

EASTERN SHORE.

1. Spanish Fort: Earth-work completed; one 6.4 gun mounted. Redoubt No. 2: earth-work nearly completed. Redoubt No. 3 commenced. Timber cleared in front of and between these works.
2. Wharf at Blakely repaired. Wharf at Huger repaired. Work going on on bridge between Blakely and Spanish Fort, over Bay Minette. Military road being made between same points. Hands at Blakely loading earth.

TORPEDO OPERATIONS.

During the week fifty-four torpedoes have been put in position in front of obstructions on lines between Knablock's and Howard's, and across mouth of bay east of Battery McIntosh.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer of Department.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF W. VA. AND E. TENN., *Carter's Station, September 5, 1864.*

I. Col. George B. Crittenden is relieved from the command of the troops in East Tennessee and Brig. Gen. John C. Vaughn is assigned to the command of the same.

II. Brig. Gen. G. B. Cosby having reported for duty, under assignment from the War Department to the brigade formerly commanded by Brigadier-General Hodge, will at once assume command of said brigade.

III. Col. George B. Crittenden is assigned to duty as inspector-general of the troops now in East Tennessee, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

IV. Col. D. Howard Smith is relieved from the command of the brigade composed of Morgan's men, and will report to department headquarters at Dublin for orders.

V. Col. Basil W. Duke having reported for duty, is hereby assigned to the command of the brigade lately commanded by Col. D. H. Smith, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

By command of Brigadier-General Echols:

J. W. BRANHAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, *September 5, 1864.*
(Received 6th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I have arrived here and will assume command at once.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

MERIDIAN, *September 5, 1864.*
(Via Mobile.)

General S. COOPER:

Mississippi seems free from enemy or danger. State forces now in field will insure security. Forrest and corps can act elsewhere. Have ordered railroad from Tupelo, via Corinth and Grand Junction, to Jackson repaired; in few weeks work may be done. Raid from Sherman's army not moving toward Alabama. No news from Mobile. Enemy moving troops up and down the Mississippi River. General Taylor expected here this evening.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *September 5, 1864.*

Governor CHARLES CLARK, *Meridian, Miss.:*

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: As there is no indication of an immediate advance from Vicksburg, and as General Wirt Adams has a force large enough to deal with any likely to be brought against him, I do not think it advisable to send any more militia to him. It is important that I should have a force to guard some of the important trestles on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I will be glad, therefore, if you will order Chandler's regiment and Montgomery's company of unattached cavalry to Bucatunna. The cavalry is to do scouting duty for the regiment. In that position I can easily send Chandler by rail to any threatened point.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *September 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Do not ship any more troops. Encamp your command, refit, and await orders. Retain your transportation.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 211. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., September 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XXVII. The territory embraced within the lines hereinafter described will constitute the Military Department of Western Kentucky, to the command of which Brig. Gen. A. R. Johnson, Provisional Army, C. S., is hereby assigned, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Salt River, Ky., and extending through Elizabethtown, Glasgow, and Tompkinsville, Ky., to Carthage, Tenn.; thence along the Cumberland River to Nashville; thence with the line of the Northwestern railroad to the Tennessee River; thence west to Hickman, Ky.; thence along the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio River; thence along the Ohio River to the beginning of the line.

XXVIII. Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 74, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, series of 1862, is hereby revoked, so far as it relates to the Department of Western Kentucky, constituted by paragraph XXVII of this order, and the execution of the conscription acts will be resumed therein.

XXIX. The officers charged with the duties of conscription in the Department of Western Kentucky will, till further orders, report to, and receive instructions from, Brigadier-General Johnson, as well also those ordered to inspect, muster in, and organize recruits and conscripts; and such officers are respectively authorized to conscribe, enroll, and assign conscripts, and to organize new regiments of cavalry and infantry, and new companies of artillery.

The action of Col. A. R. Johnson, heretofore had within the limits of the Department of Western Kentucky, is recognized as coming within the purview of his authority and duties, and is hereby confirmed and made the action of the War Department.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 113. } *Meridian, Miss., September 6, 1864.*

Pursuant to orders from the Chief of Ordnance, Maj. J. K. McCall is announced as chief ordnance officer of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.

By command of Major-General Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS,
No. 119. } *Meridian, Miss., September 6, 1864.*

I. Colonel Chandler, commanding militia regiment, will proceed with his command to Bucatunna, and he will take position so as to guard the trestle-work from that point to Quitman. He will draw his supplies from this point until further orders, and will report to Major-General Maury, commanding District of the Gulf.

* * * * * * *

III. The remainder of McCulloch's brigade will proceed to Mobile, Ala., by common road, and report to Colonel McCulloch. Chief quartermaster will see that forage will be placed at suitable points on the road for the purpose of supplying the command.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Maury:

[W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 114. } *Meridian, Miss., September 6, 1864.*

Pursuant to orders from the War Department, dated Richmond, Va., August 15, 1864, I assume command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The headquarters of the department will, for the present, remain at Meridian, Miss., and no change will be made in the departmental staff until further orders.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 6, 1864.*

General R. TAYLOR,
Meridian, Miss.:

General Forrest telegraphed me, on the 5th instant, that, if permitted to select from his present command 4,000 men and six pieces of artillery, he thought he could, in Middle and West Tennessee, disturb enemy's communications and recruit his command. If circumstances permit it, I think it would be well to employ him in operations on the enemy's lines of communication, as well as to interfere with the transportation of supplies and re-enforcements to General Sherman's army. Of this you must inform yourself and freely exercise your judgment.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

MERIDIAN, *September 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Move your troops from West Point to Aberdeen. Cheer up and be prepared for a move in the direction of Memphis.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *September 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Send the balance of McCulloch's brigade, his cooking utensils, four ordnance and eight other wagons and teams, to Mobile.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, *September 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Let the balance of McCulloch's men remain until I return from Mobile, but send wagons as previously ordered. Let Neely stay where he is if he can shoe his horses.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, September 6, 1864.

Colonel GINDRAT:

COLONEL: You are hereby placed in charge of all operations east of Tensas River, to wit: Batteries Huger and Tracy, Spanish Fort and its dependencies, works proposed at Blakely, obstructions in Blakely and Apalachee, military road, &c. Please devote particular attention to the obstructions. I have secured some very heavy chains, now on the La Grand, which you will have in a day or so. Stretch your obstructions across Blakely River some sixty yards below the line of piles. If you cannot fix the line to one shore or the other, and have not anchors enough for all the rafts, be sure to make the extreme ones secure by your heaviest anchors and connect all the others together by your heaviest chains.

Yours, &c.,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer of Department.

MOBILE, *September 7, 1864.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President:

Your dispatch of the 6th instant received. Five minutes after my arrival at Meridian, I issued the orders contemplated in your dispatch; the movement is now in process of execution.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Selma, Ala., September 8, 1864.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, &c.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 31st of August received, with blank weekly statements, &c.

You will please find inclosed my monthly statement, as required, as also a copy of a letter from me to Major-General Maury and to Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, in reference to the seizure of Trans-Mississippi arms, and General Adams' reply, with accompanying orders, &c., all of which I send for your information. The arms ordered to me from Lynchburg on the 23d of August arrived here to-day; but I greatly fear I shall never be able to get them safely through this department, as General Daniel Adams, now at this place, is already making an effort to get them from me, and you can judge of the disposition of the department commander from the papers herewith inclosed. I am much obliged for your efforts to prevent interference, as also to the Secretary of War; but I am very sorry to know that the potency and virtue of orders from the Departments evaporate very much by the time they reach this distance from Richmond, particularly under the influence of military necessity. The best that can be done, I suppose, is to ask the Secretary of War to send instructions to General Taylor, who, I suppose, will have command of this department.

Very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. H. PRICE,
Major of Artillery, &c.

[First indorsement.]

ORDNANCE BUREAU,
Richmond, September 23, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

Under the circumstances herein described it will [be] impossible to supply arms to the Trans-Mississippi Department. The orders from the Secretary of War, and from this bureau, were plain and unmistakable—not to interfere unless in case of necessity. That the necessity did not exist is shown in the fact that 2,000 of these arms are now in store, subject to the general's order. This statement is made in self-justification; and it is asked that these papers be returned to this office.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

The taking of these arms by General Maury, when it was not, as the result has proved, necessary as to much the larger portion of them, and when it stopped their passage at a most favorable time across the river, is to be much deplored and is seriously reprehensible. Call General Maury's attention earnestly to this subject, and instruct that hereafter the arms in transitu must not be interfered with without express orders from the Department, and then only in the contingency and to the extent authorized.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 2, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Maury, whose attention is invited to the indorsement of the Secretary of War.

By order of Adjutant and Inspector General:

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., November 17, 1864.

Respectfully returned through department headquarters.

The facts, as I remember them, are as follows: Lieutenant-General Lee stopped 3,000 Enfield rifles en route to the Trans-Mississippi Department. General Braxton Bragg approved of their detention for use of troops in this department, and so instructed me when I was placed in command of this department. I received several dispatches urging their release, one from Colonel Gorgas not to stop them "if you can help it," another from the War Department informing me that they were pressingly needed, either to arm unarmed troops General Kirby Smith would throw across the Mississippi or to replace in his department the arms the troops would bring over with them. Therefore I ordered the release of the arms and urged them forward to the Mississippi River. See inclosed dispatches to General Adams. Mean time a column of 25,000 men advanced into Mississippi as far as Oxford. I had no troops to oppose them, except Forrest and his 5,000. The Governor of Mississippi brought out his State troops to aid me. There were many of these rendezvoused at Brandon without arms; unless armed at once they would either disband and go home or would be unable to aid in meeting the invasion. There being no other arms at all within my reach, I directed these to be issued to them. At this time I learned also that General Smith would send no troops over the river, either armed or unarmed. I think Colonel Gorgas is mistaken in his view that the result "proved this seizure unnecessary." He has overlooked the fact that Forrest, by his movement on Memphis, caused the enemy to retreat out of Mississippi, and therefore the militia went home without using the arms. If the Secretary of War will read this over, in connection with the history of the events referred to, I think he will perceive that I used a sound discretion on this occasion, and that the act of my administration, by which the State of Mississippi was saved from invasion, should not be turned against me in reprehension. The inclosed dispatch to General Adams, of September 5, was issued by direction of Lieutenant-General Taylor, who had arrived at Meridian, knew that arms were not required beyond the Mississippi, and that armed troops were immediately needed in this department.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Fifth indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, November 22, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

For and in absence of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

A. J. WATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sixth indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
December 13, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with Major-General Maury's response to his indorsement in explanation.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Commanding, &c., Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: Capt. S. M. Barr, in charge of arms for Trans-Mississippi Department, informs me from Brandon that you have seized 1,000 stand Enfield rifles at that place and turned them over to the militia, threatening to put him under arrest. I regret your action in this matter exceedingly, in view of your uniform kindness and accommodation to me heretofore, and I beg leave to say to you that in reference to Captain Barr's refusal to turn the arms over under your orders, he acted in accordance with my orders, and his conduct meets my approval. General Bragg ordered me to turn these same arms over to General Withers at Montgomery through Lieutenant-General Lee, and subsequently through Major-General Maury, to turn them over for the Department of the Gulf, which I refused to do until the matter was referred to Richmond and the following telegrams were received, which I send you for your information:

RICHMOND, *August 12.*

Maj. T. H. PRICE.

* * * * * * *

The Secretary of War directs you to retain the arms for the Trans-Mississippi Department. I have telegraphed General Maury.

J. GORGAS.

Dispatch to General Maury:

RICHMOND, *August 12.*

Do not stop the arms destined for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

J. GORGAS.

I hope you will return these arms at once, as I shall await your reply before reporting the matter to Richmond. Besides the 1,000 stand in question, I am informed that you have taken 2,000 stand from Brandon without my knowledge or consent, which I had placed at that point under instructions from General Kirby Smith, and that these arms are somewhere down the country, in whose charge I know not, but I do know that I am responsible for them. I cannot think, general, that you intend any discourtesy to me in this matter or you would designedly cause confusion in affairs intrusted to my charge by the Government.

Hoping to hear from you very soon, I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. PRICE,
Major, &c.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY:

GENERAL: Your telegram on the 4th instant in the following words received:

Gorgas told me not to take arms if I could help it; but I can't help it.

I beg leave to call your attention to the following dispatch sent me from Richmond, a copy of the one sent to you:

RICHMOND, *August 12.*

General D. H. MAURY:

Do not stop the arms destined for the Trans-Mississippi Department.

* * * * * * *

I hope under these orders from the Secretary of War, through my chief at Richmond, you will allow me to urge upon you to return these arms, especially as I know it to be the express order and wish of the Government that the militia should not be armed with Enfield rifles. Supposing that General Adams had acted on his own responsibility, I have written to him demanding the return of the arms and complaining, among other things, of discourtesy to me in the matter, and an interference without my knowledge with matters intrusted to me by the Government. I feel assured, general, that you, of all the commanding officers I know, would be the last to be guilty of any intentional conduct of that sort. I have been under the painful necessity of reporting to Richmond heretofore, that instead of rendering me assistance the commandants of this department have given me more difficulty in the execution of my orders than the enemy, and I flattered myself when you took command that I would have the pleasure of making the exception in your favor. If your necessities are so pressing as to force you to persist in holding these arms for the militia you will please let me know, that I may report the fact, and you will also please order the ordnance officer of your department to send me his receipt for same, as I cannot receive the receipts of the militia officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. PRICE,
Major, &c.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Jackson, Miss., September 5, 1864.

Maj. T. H. PRICE,
Ordnance Officer, Selma, Ala.:

MAJOR: Your communication of 3d instant, in reference to arms intended for the Trans-Mississippi Department, is received. I inclose you herewith, in explanation of my action in this matter, the orders and official communications of Major-General Maury, commanding department. One thousand and fifty stand of these arms have been turned over to State troops, in compliance with these orders; the remaining 1,950 stand, after being taken to the Mississippi River, were returned to Hazlehurst and are now stored at or near that point. I will turn them over to you or to your order whenever applied for.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WIRT ADAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

There is another communication from General Maury, giving more specific instructions in regard to delivery of arms to Lieut. Col. J. D. Stewart, ordnance officer, State of Mississippi, and to Captain Blackburn, which is now in the possession of Colonel Stewart. A copy will be sent you as soon as it can be obtained.

[Sub-inclosures.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Mobile, Ala., August 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS,
Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: Three thousand arms have been sent to Brandon to be sent to the Mississippi River to meet the troops of General Kirby Smith, which are to be crossed over. It is believed that the troops may come over unarmed, hence the great importance of hurrying on the arms to meet them. General Maury desires you to take the matter in hand and make immediate arrangements to have the arms at the right place and at the right time. Maj. Thomas H. Price, ordnance officer, at Selma, Ala., is the proper person to apply to to supply any deficiency in accouterments or ammunition which may be necessary. In case the troops come over armed please see that the arms above mentioned are sent over to General Kirby Smith as soon as may be practicable.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, yours,

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, ALA., *August 16, 1864.*

General WIRT ADAMS:

Ascertain where and when the Enfield rifles sent to Brookhaven yesterday will be required, and be sure to have them ready.

* * * * * * *

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MOBILE, ALA., *August 19, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. GEORGE MOORMAN,
Jackson:

Where are the 2,000 Enfield rifles sent through Jackson recently?

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 20, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. GEORGE MOORMAN:

Retain the 1,000 arms left at Jackson until further orders.

By command of Major-General Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *August 28, 1864.*

General WIRT ADAMS:

General Maury directs that the arms at Jackson for Trans-Mississippi Department, except such as you may give to Captain Blackburn, be turned over to Colonel Stewart, who goes to Jackson to-morrow, for militia at Brandon.

L. R. EVANS,
Captain and Acting Chief of Ordnance.

Since the letter to you was written the following telegram has been received:

MERIDIAN, MISS., *September 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS:

Stop all arms en route for Trans-Mississippi Department, and have them brought back to Jackson, subject to orders of department commander.

By command of Major-General Maury:

D. W. FLOWERREE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
West Point, Miss., September 8, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER REGIMENT STATE CAVALRY,
Pineville, Miss.:

COLONEL: General Chalmers has just received instructions from Major-General Forrest to "order the regiment of State cavalry at Pineville to Rienzi and Corinth to guard the railroad." General Chalmers therefore directs that you move with your command on Saturday morning for the points designated. You will carry with you all of your wagons; your men will carry four days' cooked rations and one day's forage with them. You will supply yourselves with ten days' rations of beef on foot from the post commissary at Okolona, which you will drive with you. You will encamp the first night at Verona, where arrangements will be made to furnish you with a further supply of forage. You are at liberty to encamp at either of the points above designated which you may prefer. General Chalmers has information that the grazing around Corinth is very fine, and it will probably furnish the best encampment. You will guard carefully against a surprise. Keep all approaches to your camp well picketed, and throw out scouting parties twelve or fifteen miles to the north and west. Report promptly to these headquarters any suspicious movements of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

H. H. CHALMERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 9, 1864.

General BRAGG:

General Sherman has ordered the removal of all citizens from Atlanta, to go North or South as they may elect, and proposes a truce for ten days to provide for the transportation of such as may desire to come South. Have accepted and am making arrangements.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 9, 1864—1 p. m.*

General B. BRAGG, *Richmond, Va.:*

General Taylor informs me, in reply to my dispatch* on the subject of troops crossing the river, that none have crossed and believes no effort is being made to cross any.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

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* See Hood to Gardner, Vol. XXXVIII, Part V, p. 1030.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 9, 1864—8.20 a. m.*

Governor BROWN,
Milledgeville:

General Sherman has ordered the removal of all citizens from Atlanta to go North or South. I desire to see you. It will be necessary to make arrangements to prevent suffering.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Mobile, September 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS,
Selma, Ala.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Taylor to advise you of the fact that orders have been given to Major-General Forrest to proceed as soon as possible to the rear of Sherman for the purpose of interrupting his communications. General Forrest will have 3,500 men, with six pieces of artillery, for this expedition, besides all available equipments that will add to the mobility and efficiency of his command. He will start from the vicinity of Tupelo very soon. The general desires me also to say that General Roddey's command must not be withdrawn from its present field of operations, unless the immediate defense of North Alabama shall render its withdrawal absolutely necessary.

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 10, 1864.

General BRAGG:

The following dispatch just received from Lieutenant-General Taylor, dated Mobile, September 9:

Randolph scouts report six boats heavily loaded with troops passed up the Mississippi River on the 6th; General Smith and staff on board, said to be going to Nashville.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 10, 1864.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Richmond, Va.:

Please ask General Lee to send me my old division.

J. B. HOOD.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Ga., September 10, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: As the militia of the State were called out for the defense of Atlanta during the campaign against it, which has terminated by the fall of the city into the hands of the enemy, and as many of these left

their homes without preparation (expecting to be gone but a few weeks), who have remained in service over three months (most of the time in the trenches), justice requires that they be permitted, while the enemy are preparing for the winter campaign, to return to their homes and look for a time after important interests and prepare themselves for such service as may be required when another campaign commences against other important points in the State. I, therefore, hereby withdraw said organization from your command.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-General HARDEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs me to inform you that Major Clare has been ordered to superintend the removal of citizens from Atlanta, and will take charge of the guards, ambulances, and wagons employed for this purpose.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S, *September 10, 1864.*

Major-General WHEELER,
Corinth, Miss.:

Continue your work upon the enemy's communications. It is important to keep them constantly broken between this point and Chattanooga. Forrest and Roddey are ordered on same mission. Will send you at once to Corinth, by rail, all the horseshoes I can raise. Have telegraphed General Maury also to furnish you, if possible. Have an officer at Corinth to receive them.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

MOBILE, *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST:

GENERAL: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Taylor to call your attention to the importance of breaking up the illegal traffic and free intercourse with the enemy which has to so great an extent obtained in this department. It is absolutely essential to the necessary secrecy of military operations, as well as to the morals of our people, that it should be broken up. The general is determined to stop it, and, as an important step in that direction, directs me to say to you that as it has been represented to him many irregularities and forged passes for persons and cotton under alleged Government contract to go through the lines are in existence, and as many frauds have been perpetrated, and much important information given to the enemy thereby, you will from receipt hereof permit no cotton or person to pass your lines in direction of the enemy until the contracts or passes under which a passage is claimed are submitted to and acted upon by him. Hereafter you will permit no cotton or persons (except such secret agents as are absolutely necessary for your own information as to matters within the enemy's lines) to pass your lines toward the enemy except upon permits or passes issued or approved at department headquarters. Should you detect any

one attempting to pass your lines in contravention of these instructions or with cotton in violation of the positive laws of the Confederate States, you will promptly cause their arrest and closely confine them until they can be brought to trial, burning the cotton attempting to be passed out, and turning the property used in its transportation over to the nearest C. S. marshal or deputy marshal. In the event of the enemy advancing upon your lines you are expected to fight and vigorously contest his advance. Should you be compelled to retreat or fall back, you will burn all cotton that may be within your reach and liable to fall into his possession.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Maury, Hodge, Wirt Adams, and D. W. Adams.)

MOBILE, ALA., *September 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Comdg. District of North Alabama, Selma, Ala.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Taylor to request you to go to Montgomery for the purpose of conferring with His Excellency Governor Watts relative to affairs in your district. If after your conference you should deem it advisable, the Governor will call out the militia of the counties contiguous to Opelika, Chehaw, &c., for the purpose of furnishing you with troops for the defense of the works of those places. The Governor leaves here this evening for the State capital, and is advised that you will meet him there.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding, for September 10, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	14	.....	.....	14	14	14
Hardee's corps: *a*						
Staff	14	.....	.....	14	16	16
Cheatham's division	481	3,423	3,231	4,976	11,186	11,306
Cleburne's division	370	3,408	3,290	5,024	12,652	12,795
Bate's division	227	1,999	1,896	3,064	8,239	9,941
Total	1,092	8,830	8,417	13,078	32,093	34,058
Lee's corps: *b*						
Staff	18	.....	.....	18	22	22
Johnson's division	253	2,727	2,583	3,861	10,734	10,870
Stevenson's division	382	3,111	3,013	4,538	11,010	11,243
Clayton's division	236	1,910	1,805	2,952	10,130	10,309
Total	889	7,748	7,401	11,369	31,896	32,444

a 268 officers and 3,884 men prisoners of war are included in the absent without leave.
b 297 officers and 5,712 men prisoners of war are included in the absent without leave.

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
Stewart's corps: *a*						
Staff	12	.....	.....	12	12	11
Loring's division	404	3,920	3,823	5,340	10,024	10,286
French's division	343	2,948	2,855	4,257	8,653	8,763
Walthall's division	254	2,239	2,171	3,599	6,937	7,048
Total	1,013	9,107	8,849	13,208	25,626	26,108
Engineer troops	20	439	437	632	865	852
Total infantry	3,028	26,124	25,104	38,301	90,494	93,476
Cavalry:						
Escort army headquarters	4	134	134	163	249	247
Escorts Hardee's corps	5	52	51	78	131	134
Escorts Lee's corps	4	80	80	89	194	195
Escorts Stewart's corps	1	70	70	109	136	136
Wheeler's corps *b*	759	7,261	6,283	10,897	18,629	18,629
Jackson's division	406	4,126	3,794	5,888	8,444	8,459
Total	1,179	11,723	10,412	17,224	27,783	27,800
Artillery:						
Hardee's corps	64	1,228	1,182	1,552	2,091	2,091
Lee's corps	55	1,048	1,014	1,342	1,760	1,760
Stewart's corps	52	1,008	940	1,215	1,756	1,781
Wheeler's cavalry corps	18	350	340	430	579	579
Jackson's cavalry division	13	259	246	310	384	384
Total	202	3,893	3,722	4,849	6,570	6,595
Grand total	4,409	41,740	39,238	60,374	124,847	127,871

a 170 officers and 2,216 men prisoners of war are included in the absent without leave.
b The report of 1st of August is used, none having been received since that time, the command being on an expedition in rear of the enemy.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA. *September 11, 1864—5.45 p. m.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Richmond, Va.:

I wish to move by the left flank as soon as possible, resting my left on the Chattahoochee River, so as to interrupt the communications of Sherman. I have about 26,000 infantry. What re-enforcements can I expect within ten or fifteen days, or within the next month? General Johnston's loss in seventy days in this campaign about 25,000 effective; my own about 8,000 in fifty-four days. The army in good spirits.

J. B. HOOD.

[SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.—For Hood to Bragg, in regard to exchange of prisoners with Sherman, see Second Series.]

HEADQUARTERS,
September 11, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER:

It is important that all the horses you have shod should be operating incessantly upon the enemy's communications. A. J. Smith is moving

up the Mississippi River; said to be moving to Nashville. Move against the road south of Chattanooga and keep it continually broken. They repair very rapidly.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding, &c.:

General Hood directs me to inform you that a truce of ten days has been agreed upon between himself and General Sherman, commencing upon the 12th instant and ending on the 21st. This truce is only applicable to the thoroughfares and the country leading to and in the vicinity of Rough and Ready, the object being to aid in the removal of citizens of Atlanta who shall desire to come South under the recent order of General Sherman. Of course during the time specified all trains and public property will be suffered to pass in the vicinity mentioned unmolested.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

(Copy of same sent General Jackson.)

Copy of foregoing dispatch, with this addition, sent General John T. Morgan, commanding, &c.: General Hood desires you to send a detail of couriers to these headquarters to receive your dispatches. Please convey this intelligence to General Iverson.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. ROSS' BRIG., JACKSON'S CAV. DIV., *Fayetteville, Ga., September 11, 1864.*

The attention of the officers and men of this brigade is directed to General Orders, No. 16, from these headquarters. Citizens complain almost daily of the depredations of this brigade upon their property. Hogs are being stolen and killed almost every night, and it is certain that some of the officers of the brigade are acquainted with the names of the offenders. Company officers are notified that they are responsible for the conduct of their men, and that if such lawlessness and disgraceful disregard for the right of citizens is not checked some of them will suffer the most severe consequences. They are expected to control their men, and failing to do so should be dismissed from the service. Hereafter, therefore, if fresh meat of any kind illegally obtained is brought into the camps of any company, and the company officers fail to find out and punish or bring to trial the party or parties having it, they will themselves be liable to arrest and charges of "disobedience of orders" and "neglect of duty." The brigade commander is determined, if possible, to arrest the growing disregard for the rights of private property, which is more and more manifest in this command every day. It is equally as disreputable now "to steal a hog" as in times of peace, and the man who can be guilty of such an offense is unworthy to be regarded either as an honest man or as a gentleman.

By order of Brigadier-General Ross:

D. R. GURLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 11, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Mobile:

Why is no effort being made to cross your troops? Hasten Forrest and get him to operating upon Sherman's communications. It is all-important.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS, *September 12, 1864.*

I. Col. E. Capers, Twenty-fourth South Carolina Regiment, will relieve Major Wilder, [Sixth] Tennessee, in command of the post of Jonesborough. The Twenty-fourth South Carolina will constitute the provost guard, and the provost guard of Cheatham's division will be relieved and return to the division.

By order of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *September 12, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG:

Mississippi River scouts continue to report troops going up the river. A few troops also reported to have recently left front of Mobile for New Orleans. Defenses of Mobile rapidly approaching completion under energetic administration of Major-General Gardner. Some additional 30-pounder Parrotts or 24-pounder rifled guns required for its land defenses. I think no immediate apprehension need be felt about Mobile. Am using every exertion to make Forrest's movements as formidable as my limited resources will permit.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. CHALMERS' DIVISION, FORREST'S CAVALRY,
West Point, Miss., September 12, 1864.

Col. F. M. STEWART, Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry; Col. J. U. GREEN, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry; Col. W. L. DUCKWORTH, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry; Col. J. J. NEELY, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry; Maj. P. T. ALLIN, Twenty-sixth [Tennessee] Battalion:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by Brigadier-General Chalmers to say to you, in reply to your note of this morning, that by paragraph I of General Orders, No. 73, from headquarters Forrest's Cavalry, dated Grenada, August 30, 1864, the regiments under your respective commands were organized into a brigade, "to be designated as Rucker's brigade," and by paragraph II of the same order Col. E. W. Rucker was assigned permanently to the command of that brigade. Colonel Rucker having reported for duty, you will obey promptly all orders issued by or coming through him.

A copy of the order referred to above was sent some days since from these headquarters to Colonel Neely, who was then commanding your brigade, and it was his duty to have issued copies of it promptly to the different regiments under his command, but the general learns with re-

gret that this duty was neglected, and the order permitted to lie unpublished in his office—a neglect of duty which deserves censure. As, however, Colonel Neely had regular official information of the existence of that order, which was, indeed, in his own hands, and as some others of you had verbal information of the existence of such an order, the general thinks that the fact that you have not received official copies of it affords scarcely a decent pretext for hesitating to obey orders issued by or coming through Colonel Rucker.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, September 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE,
Commanding, &c., Clinton, La.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Taylor to inform you he considers it essential to the efficiency and prompt movement of the troops for all forces in Western and Southwestern Mississippi and East Louisiana to be subject to the orders and control of some one commanding officer, who may be held responsible for their proper disposition and availability. He therefore directs, as Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams is the senior officer in the district named, that you will hereafter report to, and receive your orders from, that officer.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 13, 1864.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

In the battle of July 20 we failed on account of General Hardee. Our success on July 22 not what it should have been, owing to this officer. Our failure on August 31 I am now convinced was greatly owing to him. Please confer with Lieutenant-Generals Stewart and S. D. Lee as to operations around Atlanta. It is of the utmost importance that Hardee should be relieved at once. He commands the best troops of this army. I must have another commander. Taylor or Cheatham will answer. Hardee handed in his resignation a few days since, but withdrew it. Can General Cobb give me all the reserve regiments he has?

J. B. HOOD.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 13, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond, Va.:

Sent a dispatch to the President in cipher. Desire you to see it. You know something of the facts. Will do all in my power with resources in my hands.

J. B. HOOD.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 13, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

General Brown is in command of Bate's division with temporary rank of major-general, and General Cumming is absent severely wounded. General Holtzclaw is absent sick. Desire the appointment of Colonel Shelley to command Cantey's brigade as already asked. Cantey is sick and not likely to return.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond:

It is very important that funds for the payment of this army should be sent without delay to prevent dissatisfaction and desertion in consequence of the non-payment of the troops.

J. B. HOOD.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 13, 1864.*

Governor J. E. BROWN,
Milledgeville:

The enemy having robbed the people in the vicinity of Jonesborough, I have about 1,000 applications daily for rations for persons in that quarter. I cannot subsist them. Can you not make arrangements and send food for them?

J. B. HOOD,
General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *In the Field, September 13, 1864.*

I. The general commanding desires to call the attention of his corps and division commanders to the great importance of having their commands well in hand and to prevent straggling while on the march. He was pained to see that on the last march from Atlanta to this point two-thirds of the straggling was caused not from the fatigue of marching, but by want of discipline by regimental and company commanders and the great desire of the men for leaving their commands and plundering the citizens of the country. Hereafter corps commanders will hold responsible the division, they their brigade commanders, and the brigadiers will hold their regimental and company officers responsible for all straggling or irregularities on the march.

II. Rolls will be called before commencing the march. Division commanders will halt their commands at the expiration of every hour, stack arms and have their rolls called, resting ten minutes at each regular halt. Brigade commanders will have their regimental and company commanders to march in the rear of their respective commands, and will be responsible for all men of their commands who straggle. The men of each brigade who are unable to march in ranks with their commands will be collected together and placed under the charge of a commissioned officer who will be responsible for their conduct while on the march. When the march for the day is over, the name, company, and regiment

of all stragglers will be sent to corps headquarters. While upon the march when it becomes necessary to pass a creek or any bad place by which the column may become broken, it will be required that the brigade commanders will remain in person and see his command file past him.

III. Whenever an officer is found negligent in performing his duty or incapable to prevent straggling his name will be sent forward to army headquarters, with the recommendation that he be dropped from the rolls of the army.

By command of General Hood:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

General J. T. MORGAN,
Commanding, &c.:

General Hood directs me to report to you that the truce agreed upon between the two armies applies only to the roads leading in the vicinity of Rough and Ready Station, and that you will please so instruct your command.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

LOVEJOY'S, *September 13, 1864.*

Major-General WHEELER,
Corinth:

Move with your command in this direction as soon as possible, destroying the railroad as you come. I propose resting my left flank on the Chattahoochee, with Jackson's cavalry on its north side. As soon as you reach the vicinity of the Etowah communicate with me. General Taylor has sent to Corinth for you 8,000 horseshoes. Send there an officer to receive them.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

LOVEJOY'S, *September 13, 1864.*
(Received Corinth 14th.)

General JOSEPH WHEELER:

After shoeing your horses telegraph me how soon you will leave, in accordance with my telegram in cipher of to-day.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

MOBILE, *September 13, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD:

I will have to refer you to General E. Kirby Smith for answer to your inquiry of 11th. I issued orders to Forrest for contemplated movement in five minutes after my arrival at Meridian. He will start on the 15th.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
No. 138. } *Verona, September 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers will proceed to Grenada and assume command of this department, including all State troops and reserve corps within the limits of this department, which are as follows: All that portion of the State of Mississippi north of the Southern Railroad and east of the Mississippi Central Railroad, thence north to Grenada, and west to the Mississippi River.

By command of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 14, 1864—1.20 p. m.*

President DAVIS,
Richmond:

It will do much to increase the efficiency of this army to give them their pay now due. Urgent appeals have been made to the Quartermaster-General. Many of the troops have ten months' pay due them.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 14, 1864.

General BRAGG:

Wheeler has been forced on this side of the Tennessee River. Have ordered him to move in this direction, destroying railroad as he comes. Taylor informs me Forrest will start on his mission to-morrow. As Wheeler, from superior numbers, is compelled to cross south of Tennessee River I suggest that Forrest be ordered to operate between this point and Chattanooga. Wheeler, and all I can re-enforce him with, will do the same.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 218. } *Richmond, Va., September 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. B. D. Fry, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty to relieve Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright, at Augusta, Ga., and Brigadier-General Wright, when relieved, will, in accordance with a previous order, proceed to headquarters Army of Tennessee, and report to General J. B. Hood, commanding, &c.

By command of the Secretary of War:

ED. A. PALFREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 19. } *In the Field, September 14, 1864.*

Hereafter all the teams of this army will be driven by negroes, excepting ambulances and the brigade ordnance wagons. All soldiers

detailed as teamsters driving other teams than ambulances or the brigade ordnance wagons will be sent at once under guard to the provost-marshal-general of the army to be returned to their commands. This is intended to refer to teamsters of all reserve ordnance trains, who will be sent to the provost-marshal-general, and their places filled by negroes.

By command of General Hood:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 20. HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *In the Field, September 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup, Provisional Army, is relieved from duty as chief of staff, Army of Tennessee, at his own request.

By command of General Hood:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 14, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT CONFEDERATE STATES:

MR. PRESIDENT: Several officers have asked me to write to you in regard to a feeling of depression more or less apparent in parts of this army, and I have declined doing so, but for your own satisfaction it might be well that you send one or two intelligent officers here to visit the different divisions and brigades to ascertain if that spirit of confidence so necessary for success has or has not been impaired within the past month or two. They might further inquire into the cause if they find in this army any want of enthusiasm. I am sure you will pardon my writing to you thus when I tell you it is dictated by the purest of motives and in the spirit of friendship.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. FRENCH,
Major-General.

[Indorsement:]

Respectfully referred, in the absence of the President, to the honorable the Secretary of War.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

MOBILE, *September 14, 1864.*

SECRETARY OF WAR:

To secure army supplies much needed in this department and not otherwise obtainable, as well as to regulate the cotton traffic, I respectfully ask that the Treasury Department instruct its cotton agent in Mississippi to turn over to me upon my requisition such cotton as I may require to pay for supplies delivered. Answer.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

Respectfully referred to honorable Secretary of Treasury, with the request that, if consistent with his views, the instructions asked by General Taylor may be given.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

The honorable Secretary of War is referred to the accompanying letter* to J. W. Clapp, esq., agent Produce Loan Bureau. If in accordance with the honorable Secretary's views it will be transmitted at once. A reply is respectfully requested and the return of the letter to the agent.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Lovejoy's Station, September 15, 1864.

General BRAGG:

I am very much gratified at the feeling now existing among the officers of this army. All mortified at their feeble efforts on the 31st ultimo. I think we will make a better fight the next time than we could have done any time since we left Resaca. Extra-duty lists being materially decreased.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, Macon:

General Hood desires that you should at once replace the teamsters of your pontoon train by negroes in your charge, leaving one white man specially selected to every ten wagons intrusted with their charge, the teamsters to be ordered by you to their commands. He will soon be able to return the number of wagons taken from you for this purpose.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood desires that you should move in this direction, in accordance with previous instructions, tearing up the railroad as you come between Chattanooga and Atlanta. He directs me to inform you that by next week the left flank of the army will rest on the Chatta-

*Not found.

hoochee River, with Jackson's cavalry on the north side, where you are expected to join. When you reach the vicinity of the Etowah River communicate. General Taylor has sent to Corinth 8,000 horseshoes for you.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General LEWIS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Barnesville:

General Hood orders that you march your brigade to Newnan, starting on Sunday morning next, taking position there and reporting to Brigadier-General Jackson, commanding cavalry division.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

Abstract from inspection reports of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding, for September 15 to 24, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Date of inspection.
Hardee's corps:							
Cheatham's division	518	3,585	4,075	5,214	11,066	.....	Sept. 15–22.
Cleburne's division	389	3,650	4,183	5,232	12,556	.....	Sept. 20.
Bate's division	236	2,182	2,540	3,243	8,158	.....	Sept. 18.
Artillery	24	705	684	885	1,207	36	Sept. 20.
Total	1,167	10,122	11,482	14,574	32,987	36	
Lee's corps:							
Johnson's division	277	2,930	3,097	4,046	10,617	.....	Sept. 20.
Stevenson's division	412	3,338	3,674	4,791	10,621	.....	Sept. 17.
Clayton's divison	237	1,887	2,356	3,018	9,906	.....	Sept. 22.
Artillery	38	819	857	1,022	1,319	36	Sept. 20.
Total	964	8,974	9,984	12,877	32,463	36	
Stewart's corps:							
Loring's division	389	4,153	4,710	5,403	9,977	.....	Sept. 24,
French's division	331	2,945	3,626	4,347	8,557	.....	Sept. 20.
Walthall's division	362	2,346	2,975	3,673	6,918	.....	Sept. 20.
Artillery	33	755	759	896	1,384	36	Sept. 20.
Total	1,115	10,199	12,070	14,319	26,836	36	
Cavalry:							
Jackson's division	448	4,032	3,956	6,119	10,787	.....	Sept. 20.
Artillery (Jackson's)	13	247	254	301	383	8	Sept. 20.
Wheeler's reserves*	51	686	713	948	1,341	.....	Sept. 20.
Artillery (Wheeler's reserves)	3	138	141	170	256	8	Sept. 20.
Total	515	5,103	5,064	7,538	12,767	16	
Artillery Reserve (at Macon, Ga.)†	24	427	470	517	672	42	
Grand total‡	3,785	34,825	39,070	49,825	105,725	166	

* Temporarily under Jackson's command.
† The strength, other than armament, of six batteries not accounted for.
‡ Wheeler's command not reported. The aggregate present and absent includes 635 officers and 9,984 men reported as prisoners of war.

Estimate of engineer force for which supplies will be required in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louistana.

Post.	Number.	Time.	Depot.
Mobile	1,000	One month	Mobile.
Do	4,000	Three months	Do.
Montgomery	300	Four months	Montgomery.
Chehaw	50	do	Do.
Opelika	100	do	Opelika.
Demopolis	30	do	Demopolis.
Meridian	20	do	Meridian.
General Forrest	100	do	With the command.
Coosa bridge	200	do	Selma.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer Dept. of Ala., Miss., and E. La.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, September 15, 1864.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
DEPT. OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Meridian, Miss., September 15, 1864.

Maj. JOHN RAWLE,
Chief of Artillery, District of North Alabama:

MAJOR: Your communication asking for two guns, with ammunition and equipments complete, for the defense of Coosa bridge has been received and referred to Major McCall, chief of ordnance, who shipped you this morning two 9-pounder Napoleon guns, with 260 rounds shell and 90 rounds canister for same, and directs that you make requisition for the equipments, which will be furnished at Selma. You will direct the officer who takes charge of these guns to exercise care and economy in the use of the ammunition, as no more can be had for this caliber of gun, and the guns will become useless so soon as the ammunition sent you is expended.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. PHILLIPS,
Acting Chief of Artillery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. —. } *Meridian, September 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers will proceed to Grenada, Miss., and assume command of all forces there or north of there belonging to the Confederate service regularly or which have been turned over to said service by the State authorities.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:
W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Verona, September 16, 1864.

Maj. P. ELLIS, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meridian, Miss.:

MAJOR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he moves this evening his entire command, numbering 3,542 men

effective. Would send you a complete field report but for the inaccuracy of the division and brigade reports brought into these headquarters this morning. Will send you a correct report as soon as possible.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Liberty, Miss., September 16, 1864.

Capt. W. F. BULLOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to lay before the department [the following] statement:

On the 4th of August, 1864, I received from the War Department the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 183. }

Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the District South of the Homochitto River, in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, to relieve Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, Provisional Army, C. S.

By command of the Secretary of War:

SAML. W. MELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At the same time, in addition to much verbal and personal suggestion and instructions from the President and the Secretary of War, I received from the Secretary elaborate and carefully prepared instructions signed by his own hand, copies of which are on file in the War Department, and a copy of which I left with the commanding general of the department. By these instructions I was directed not only to vigorously endeavor to repel the assaults of the enemy upon the district, but to suppress on the one hand the illegal trade of the people in cotton with the enemy, and on the other to carry out in good faith contracts entered into by the Department at Richmond and the various department commanders for the furnishing of supplies to the army, copies of some of which were furnished me and copies of some of which I was ordered to call for. Long, full, verbal instructions were given me by the President in regard to the suppression of abuses and the removal of causes of complaint which existed in the district. It will be observed that I was not ordered to report to the general commanding the department for assignment to duty, but was by a direct order from the War Department assigned to the command of this district, and by direct and voluminous orders from the Secretary of War instructed in regard to the administration of the affairs of the district. So clearly defined seemed to be the views of the Government upon this subject that when, after a conversation with Major-General Maury, at Meridian, he had directed me to suspend all contracts, I telegraphed the fact to the Secretary of War, and, suggesting that the order was in conflict with his, asked for instructions afresh, he replied:

RICHMOND, *August 26, 1864.*

General G. B. HODGE:

Suspend until General Maury can report his reasons, carrying out, however, transactions in process of execution.

JAS. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

The troops in the district were very few, badly organized, badly equipped, badly disciplined. Of these it became my duty to make such dispositions as would enable me to check raids from greatly superior forces of the enemy located at Baton Rouge, Morganza, and Natchez, and at the same time to picket and guard the roads, that illegal shipments of cotton should be prevented, and this I have endeavored to do and thus far with some immediate and greater prospect of success.

I, however, received the following dispatches:

MOBILE, ALA., *August* [*September*] *12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HODGE:

You are directed to report to and receive your orders from Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams. Furnish him with any troops he may order.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, [*September 10,*] *1864.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE:

No cotton can be shipped by any one until the papers under which shipment is asked are submitted to and approved by Lieutenant-General Taylor.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

It will be perceived that by these orders my district is merged in another, and the control of my troops placed under the command of another brigadier-general, commanding an adjoining district. No volition, choice, or judgment is left to me as to the measures I should take in carrying out the views of the Government at Richmond. Brigadier-General Adams may call for all my troops at the very moment my district is being overrun by the enemy. My duty is clearly to obey his orders and furnish the troops, yet the apparent responsibility of the loss of the district would, in the estimation of the country and of the Government, rest upon me. I am liable to be deprived at any moment of the means of suppressing the trade in cotton, or to have the measures I have taken nullified and rendered nugatory. I am powerless to accomplish the objects for which I understood I was sent here. Under these circumstances, while entertaining the highest opinion of the abilities and military status of Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams, and while expressly and earnestly protesting against the supposition that I presume to question the correctness of judgment or wisdom of action of the distinguished lieutenant-general who commands the department, justice to myself and to the department compels me most respectfully to protest, which I here most respectfully do.

I am, captain, yours, &c.,

GEORGE B. HODGE,
Brigadier-General.

SPANISH FORT, *September 16, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. V. SHELIHA,
Chief Engineer District of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report progress of work for the week ending on the 11th instant, at Blakely, Batteries Tracy and Huger, and Spanish Fort. At Blakely the new work near Sibley's brick-yard has been started and considerable progress made. A gang of thirty hands has been employed at Tracy wheeling earth from transports to cover

the new magazine, and clearing away the debris accumulation from work on alterations made upon the battery; with the exception of sodding the earth on magazine all the work on this battery has been completed, so far as instructed. At Battery Huger a small gang of hands has been employed cutting grass on the marsh, south side, trimming glacis on the north side of the battery, and clearing up; also in preparing to strengthen the obstructions. At Spanish Fort the main work and Redoubt No. 2 have advanced rapidly toward completion. Redoubt No. 3 has been commenced and much progress made. A gang of twenty-four men has been employed hewing timber for bomb-proof and magazines, and a like number cutting down timber in front of the work. The bridge across Bay Minette has also been pushed forward, and is nearly ready for crossing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GINDRAT,
Assistant Engineer.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 17, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

By next Monday evening this army will be between Palmetto and Fairburn. Please appoint Cheatham to command Hardee's corps. This change will promote the efficiency of the army. If Hardee is relieved Cheatham takes command by seniority of rank.

J. B. HOOD.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, *September 17, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond:

As the army will move toward West Point railroad, will you please order Maj. J. F. Cummings, purchasing commissary, to go and remain at West Point.

J. B. HOOD.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS.
In the Field, September 17, 1864.

The divisions of this corps will march to-morrow in the following order: Clayton's, at 5.30 a. m.; Johnson's, at 7 a. m.; Stevenson's, at 9 a. m. The artillery battalions will move with their respective divisions: division ordnance wagons of each division after the artillery; cook wagons after the ordnance. There will be a quartermaster in charge of the cook wagons of each division. Generals Stevenson and Johnson will march on the road leading by the headquarters and Liberty Church. Guides will be furnished. The wagons will be ordered up to-night; should they not all arrive by the time the commands move a guard of one or two men will be left with the baggage, who will join their commands at night. The hospitals will not be moved until 12 m., and then under the direction of the medical director of this corps.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, *September 18, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG:

Owing to change West Point becomes a most important place, and I will for the present keep General Tyler at that place, and make changes only after my positions are established.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 18, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE, *Jonesborough:*

If you do not move to-day, General Hood expects you to march and get into position to-morrow. He still hopes that the wagons will reach you in time. He suggests in case they do not, however, that some of the loads be left to be brought up by the wagons at Rough and Ready when they arrive at Jonesborough.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 18, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General HARDEE, *Jonesborough:*

General Hood directs that if you cannot move to-day that you move to-morrow, starting at 2 a. m.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
September 18, 1864—8 p. m.

Colonel CAPERS,
Commanding Twenty-fourth South Carolina:

COLONEL: Lieutenant-General Hardee directs me to inform you that Cheatham's, the rear division of the corps, will move at daylight. He does not wish you to leave until after daylight, when you have examined the town and the old encampments to see that no stragglers are left behind.

Respectfully,

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
In the Field, September 18, 1864.

The divisions of this corps will resume the march to-morrow morning, left in front, in the following order: Johnson's division, at 4 a. m.; Clayton's division, at 5.30 a. m.; Stevenson's division, at 6.30 a. m. The artillery and wagons will move as yesterday, except the cooks' wagons, which will not move until 9 a. m. Wagons having unissued hard bread and bacon in them will move with the troops; those that have been hauling hard bread and bacon which has been issued will not move with the troops.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

[J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

LOVEJOY'S, *September 18, 1864.*

Major-General WHEELER:

Headquarters to-morrow at Palmetto, left on Chattahoochee. Join left as soon as possible.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WINDER,
Andersonville:

As the army will be in position to-morrow on the West Point railroad, it is important that the Federal prisoners, except the 2,000 to be exchanged, should be removed without delay.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA., *September 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Macon:

As the army to-morrow will be in position on the West Point railroad, send men belonging to the army to Griffin, and from there they will be marched across to the railroad.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

MOBILE, *September 18, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

I find the following staff on duty in this department: Lieut. Col. George Deas, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. F. Bullock, jr., assistant adjutant-general; Maj. G. W. Holt, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Maj. J. S. Hope, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Capt. W. Hough, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Maj. G. B. Dyer, chief commissary; Maj. J. W. Young, chief quartermaster; Surg. P. B. Scott, medical director; Maj. J. K. McCall, ordnance officer.

I respectfully recommend and urge that Lieutenant-Colonel Deas and Major Holt be relieved, and Maj. E. Surget, assistant adjutant-general, and W. M. Levy, assistant adjutant and inspector general, be assigned to me, with such promotion as existing regulations authorize; also that Capt. W. F. Bullock, jr., born in Kentucky, citizen of Arkansas, be promoted to major in adjutant-general's department, and permanently assigned to this department as examiner of court-martial proceedings; also that Col. J. L. Brent be assigned as chief of artillery, and Capt. Andrew J. Watt and Maj. Joseph D. Sayers, formerly of Generals Mouton's and Green's staffs, and with me since the death of these generals, be ordered to report to me for appropriate duty. Majors Surget and Levy and Colonel Brent have long been with me, and am particularly desirous to retain them. They are fine officers. The above are the only changes I desire in department staff.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to honorable Secretary of War.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Telegraph Lieutenant-General Taylor that, in compliance with his recommendation, he is authorized to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Deas and Major Holt from duty at his headquarters, but that he is not authorized to order them to report to this office for assignment, there being no vacant assignments for them within the knowledge of this office. Under the restrictions of regulations and orders Lieutenant-Colonel Deas is assistant adjutant-general in the regular army, and Major Holt is a first lieutenant in the same army with temporary rank of major for command and "service with volunteer troops." If he have no such command and service his temporary rank falls. Majors Surget and Levy have been promoted and ordered to report to him.

S. C.

[Memoranda.]

George Deas is lieutenant-colonel, adjutant-general's department, C. S. Army. W. F. Bullock is a captain and assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army, C. S. G. W. Holt is a first lieutenant infantry, C. S. Army; has temporary rank of major. W. Hough is a captain and assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army, C. S. G. B. Dyer is a major and commissary of subsistence, Provisional Army, C. S. J. W. Young is a major and quartermaster, Provisional Army, C. S. P. B. Scott is a surgeon, Provisional Army, C. S. J. K. McCall is a first lieutenant infantry, C. S. Army; has temporary rank of major, in command of arsenal battalion, Atlanta, Ga. Adjutants May and Hope do not appear on the records.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Cherokee, September 18, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La., Mobile:

GENERAL: I have the honor to announce my arrival here by rail this evening. Buford's division has also reached here and Rucker's brigade will be here to-morrow. I have not seen Major-General Wheeler yet, but I understand that his command will not number more than 2,000 men; the men have deserted and straggled off to such an extent, and a portion of them cut off or lost, and the above is represented as his effective strength. General Roddey claims to have 2,000 men, but they are much scattered, and it is uncertain what number can be relied on from that quarter. The enemy are reported in heavy force in Middle Tennessee. Nevertheless, I shall go on and do the best I can. I learn from a person who left Memphis a few days since that another move against North Mississippi is in preparation. General Smith has returned to Memphis. Their lines are closed, and under the circumstances I have telegraphed General Chalmers as per copy inclosed. I respectfully suggest that unless much needed at Mobile, McCulloch's brigade

be sent to Tupelo or Verona. There is a regiment of State troops at Corinth, but I do not consider them sufficient for the protection of this road; hence the suggestion in regard to McCulloch's brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Cherokee, September 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS, or
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Grenada:

You will send at once a sufficient force to break the railroad from La Grange to as near Memphis as practicable, burning all the bridges and trestles and destroying the road as thoroughly as possible.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, September 19, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President Confederate States:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have had a conversation with General Beauregard with reference to the army and operations in Georgia. I have endeavored particularly to explain to him the necessity of the commander in Georgia developing the latent resources of the department, drawing to him all absentees from the army, concentrating its strength, restoring its confidence, and, in a word, creating the means with which he must operate against the enemy and the impracticability at present of giving him any extraneous aid. Of all this he is fully sensible, and while strongly impressed with the responsibility of the station and fearful of not being equal to the present emergency, being anxious to do all in his power to serve the country, he says he will obey with alacrity any order of the War Department placing him in command of that army, and do his best to expel the enemy. Should you deem, therefore, a change in the commander of the army in Georgia advantageous, and select General Beauregard for that position, I think you may feel assured that he understands the general condition of affairs, the difficulties with which they are surrounded, and the importance of exerting all his energies for their improvement. To facilitate his operations I would recommend that if assigned to that duty his chief of staff and assistant, his chief quartermaster, surgeon, medical inspector, engineer, and commissary, if required, be ordered with him. None of these officers will be wanted with this army. His chief of staff and quartermaster are conversant with that army and country, and the other officers have been a long time with him. His chief engineer, Colonel Harris, would be very useful at Wilmington or Charleston, and the services of his commissary might not be required in Georgia.

Committing this whole subject now to Your Excellency's good judgment,

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 19, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond:

My present position leaves the road open to Augusta, also to Macon. The enemy has a sufficient force to send a detachment of 15,000 men to either of these places, especially to the former. On account of its great importance it is important that we should be able to assemble independently of this army a sufficient force to drive back such a detachment. If the enemy should move with his main force upon Augusta or Macon this army should be left to come upon his rear. I suggest, in addition to the force the Confederate Government could collect for such an emergency, that the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia be urged to prepare for a like purpose. I shall myself appeal to them. I am pushing forward the fortifications around those two places.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 19, 1864—1.20 p. m.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
West Point:

Order Gholson's cavalry brigade immediately up the west side of Chattahoochee River, opposite to Newnan, and it will there report to General Jackson. Please come up on the first train to my headquarters.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 19, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Columbus:

What number of effective men can you place under arms for the defense of Columbus, or to send to Macon in case of necessity?

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

PALMETTO, *September 20, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

I respectfully suggest that powder-mills be at once established at Cahaba, Ala., or some other place in that State.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
September 22, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to honorable Secretary of War.

In the position of the army on the West Point road it may be readily cut off from the east by railroad.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[Second indorsement.]

To Ordnance Bureau for early attention. You had better confer.

J. A. S.

[Third indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel St. John. It is understood that the mill at Selma is ready for work. Is there any one to run it?

J. GORGAS.

[Fourth indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the Chief of Ordnance. One of the proprietors (J. B. Knight) has informed this Bureau that the Selma powder-mills were nearly ready for operation. It will be useless, however, to commence work unless the niter production of Alabama can be continued uninterrupted.

I. M. ST. JOHN,
Colonel and Chief of Bureau.

[Fifth indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, calling attention to the indorsement of Colonel St. John. It will be necessary to keep up the production of niter at all hazards. I trust orders will be given to that effect to commanding generals.

J. GORGAS.

PALMETTO, *September 20, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MCMICKEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Griffin:

You will not impress nor disturb the State cotton train.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

PALMETTO, *September 20, 1864.*

Major DAMERON,
Commissary of Subsistence, Meridian:

I understand that you have flour. Please send to West Point for this army as much as you can without delay. The operations of this army render it necessary that I should have flour, to let me have which I hope you will make every effort. Please inform me how much and when you can send.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *In the Field, September 20, 1864.*

I. Hereafter no teams, wagons, or ambulances will be allowed to water their mules whilst on the march, except with express authority from their corps commanders. This authority cannot be delegated to subordinate commanders.

II. Corps, division, and brigade inspectors, and any other staff officers that can be spared for the purpose, will see that this and all other orders pertaining to the line of march are rigidly enforced. They will scatter themselves through their respective commands, see that all trains, as well as the artillery, move steadily forward, that there are no gaps, and that officers of every grade remain with their respective trusts. It is made the duty particularly of all inspectors to see that the provisions of this and General Orders, No. 18, from these headquarters, dated September 13, 1864, are strictly enforced.

By command of General Hood:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Tuscumbia, Ala., September 20, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Army of Tennessee:

General Forrest thinks that the aid of my force for ten or twelve days would be of great service to him and materially affect the success of his expedition. Some of my troops are still in Tennessee, and by remaining a short time I could increase my command. All reports indicate great difficulty in moving by the route you first ordered. However, unless I hear from you, will start as directed as soon as possible. General Williams being absent with half my command, I will only be able to bring back 2,000 men.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Tuscumbia, Ala., September 20, 1864.

The following troops of this corps will immediately report to Major-General Forrest, and accompany him on his expedition into Middle Tennessee: Colonel McLemore, commanding Fourth Tennessee Regiment; Colonel Nixon, commanding Nixon's regiment; Col. J. B. Biffle, commanding brigade Tennessee troops.

By order of Major-General Wheeler:

WM. E. WAILES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PALMETTO, *September 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
West Point:

Bring with the train to-morrow flat-cars or hand-cars to carry the iron. The superintendent can tell you what force of negroes to bring. Urge upon him the importance of the transfer to this road without delay of the rolling-stock of the road.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT,
Augusta, Ga.:

Instruct the superintendent of the Georgia railroad to take up at once all the rails between the Oconee River and Stone Mountain, and to destroy all bridges between those two points; the iron to be kept for future use. Answer by telegraph.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WRIGHT,
Macon, Ga.:

General Hood desires that the rails on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad should all be taken up above Griffin, to be kept for future use. Please so instruct superintendent of railroad, and have it done as soon as possible.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

PALMETTO, *September 20, 1864.*

Colonel McGUIRK,
Commanding Gholson's Brigade, Opelika, Ala.:

You will proceed at once with Gholson's brigade as required by order communicated through General Tyler.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding, for September 20, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters:					
Staff and escort	15	130	130	167	262
Engineer troops	11	377	375	484	767
Total	26	507	505	651	1,029
Hardee's corps:					
Staff and escort	20	53	52	94	147
Cheatham's division	516	3,734	3,543	5,282	11,112
Cleburne's division	392	3,734	3,620	5,327	12,545
Bate's division	231	2,181	2,064	3,237	8,145
Artillery	33	691	665	869	1,225
Total	1,192	10,393	9,444	14,809	33,174
Lee's corps:					
Staff and escort	24	75	75	107	216
Johnson's division	283	2,926	2,786	4,053	10,626
Stevenson's division	406	3,370	3,269	4,816	10,435
Clayton's division	243	2,138	2,029	3,157	9,983
Artillery	43	819	793	1,006	1,286
Total	999	9,328	8,952	13,139	32,546

Abstract from return of the Army of Tennessee, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Stewart's corps:					
Staff and escort	10	72	72	118	147
Loring's division	386	4,165	4,062	5,418	9,974
French's division	329	3,057	2,962	4,412	8,536
Walthall's division	268	2,463	2,384	3,721	6,845
Artillery	37	780	734	943	1,371
Total	1,030	10,537	10,214	14,612	26,873
Cavalry:					
Jackson's division	418	4,353	3,931	6,088	9,878
Artillery (Jackson's)	13	247	234	321	383
Wheelers corps*	759	7,261	6,283	10,897	18,629
Artillery (Wheeler's*)	18	350	340	430	579
Total	1,208	12,211	10,788	17,736	29,469
Artillery Reserve† (at Macon, Ga.)					
Grand total‡	4,455	42,976	40,403	60,947	123,091

Organization of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding, September 20, 1864.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

Gist's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STATES R. GIST.

46th Georgia, Maj. Samuel J. C. Dunlop.
65th Georgia, Capt. William G. Foster.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard H. Whiteley.
8th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Zachariah L. Watters.
16th South Carolina, Col. James McCullough.
24th South Carolina, Col. Ellison Capers.

Maney's Brigade.

Col. GEORGE C. PORTER.

1st Tennessee, 27th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John L. House.
6th Tennessee, 9th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. John L. Harris.
19th Tennessee, Maj. James G. Deaderick.
34th Tennessee, 46th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. Oliver A. Bradshaw.
50th Tennessee, Col. Stephen H. Colms.

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CARTER.

8th Tennessee, Col. John H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Maj. Benjamin Randals.
28th Tennessee, Capt. John B. Holman.
38th Tennessee, Maj. Hamilton W. Cotter.
51st Tennessee, 52d Tennessee, } Maj. Thomas G. Randle.

Strahl's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. OTHO F. STRAHL.

4th Tennessee, 5th Tennessee, } Maj. Henry Hampton.
24th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Shannon.
31st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Fountain E. P. Stafford.
33d Tennessee, Capt. W. Frank Marberry.
41st Tennessee, Capt. A. M. Kieth.

*According to return for August 1.
†Not accounted for on original.
‡See also abstract from inspection reports for September 15 to 24, 1864, p. 838.

Vaughan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GORDON.

11th Tennessee, Maj. John E. Binns.
12th Tennessee, 47th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Vincent G. Wynne.
13th Tennessee, 154th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Michael Magevney, jr.
29th Tennessee, Col. Horace Rice.

CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

Lowrey's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARK P. LOWREY.

16th Alabama, Col. Frederick A. Ashford.
33d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Crittenden.
45th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Abercrombie.
3d Mississippi Battalion, 5th Mississippi, Col. John Weir.
8th Mississippi, 32d Mississippi, Col. William H. H. Tison.

Granbury's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HIRAM B. GRANBURY.

5th Confederate, Capt. Aaron A. Cox.
35th Tennessee,* Col. Benjamin J. Hill.
6th Texas Infantry, 15th Texas Cavalry,† Capt. Benjamin R. Tyus.
7th Texas, Capt. J. William Brown.
10th Texas, Lieut. Col. Robert B. Young.
17th Texas Cavalry,† 18th Texas Cavalry,† Capt. Felix L. McKnight.
24th Texas Cavalry,† 25th Texas Cavalry,† Maj. William A. Taylor.
Louisiana cavalry company,‡ Capt. L. M. Nutt.

Govan's Brigade.

Col. PETER V. GREEN.

1st Arkansas, 15th Arkansas, Capt. William H. Scales.
2d Arkansas, 24th Arkansas, Capt. John K. Phillips.
6th Arkansas, 7th Arkansas, Capt. J. T. Robinson.
8th Arkansas, 19th Arkansas, Maj. David H. Hamiter.
5th Arkansas, 13th Arkansas, 3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. E. A. Howell.

Mercer's Brigade.

Col. CHARLES H. OLMSTEAD.

1st Volunteer Georgia, Maj. Martin J. Ford.
54th Georgia, Col. Charlton H. Way.
57th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Cincinnatus S. Guyton.
63d Georgia, Capt. Elijah J. Craven.

BATE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Tyler's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS B. SMITH.

37th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Smith.
4th Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Theodore D. Caswell.
2d Tennessee (Provisional Army,) Capt. Isaac P. Thompson.
10th Tennessee, Lieut. Lynch B. Donoho.
15th Tennessee, 37th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. Dudley Frayser.
20th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William M. Shy.
30th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James J. Turner.

Finley's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT BULLOCK.

1st Florida, 3d Florida, Maj. Glover A. Ball.
1st Florida Cavalry† 4th Florida, Lieut. Col. Edward Badger.
6th Florida, Capt. Stephen A. Cawthorn.
7th Florida, Maj. Nathan S. Blount.

* Reported present at inspection of this date but not borne on return.
† Dismounted.
‡ So in inspection report; not in return.

Jackson's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM D. MITCHELL.

1st Georgia (Confederate), 66th Georgia, } Lieut. Col. James C. Gordon.
1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaaff.
25th Georgia, Capt. George W. Holmes.
29th Georgia, 30th Georgia, } Lieut. Col. W. W. Billopp.

LEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. STEPHEN D. LEE.

STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

*Brown's Brigade.**

Col. JOSEPH B. PALMER.

3d Tennessee (Volunteers), Capt. Walter S. Jennings.
18th Tennessee, Maj. William H. Joyner.
26th Tennessee, Col. Richard M. Saffell.
32d Tennessee Maj. John P. McGuire.
45th Tennessee, 23d Tennessee Battalion, } Col. Anderson Searcy.

Cumming's Brigade.

Col. CHARLES M. SHELLEY.

34th Georgia, Capt. Russell A. Jones.
36th Georgia, Col. Charles E. Broyles.
39th Georgia, Capt. William P. Milton.
56th Georgia, Capt. Benjamin T. Spearman.
2d Georgia (State Troops), Capt. Seaborn Saffold.

Pettus' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDMUND W. PETTUS.

20th Alabama, Col. James M. Dedman.
23d Alabama, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Bibb.
30th Alabama, Lieut. Col. James R. Elliott.
31st Alabama, Maj. George W. Mattison.
46th Alabama, Capt. James W. Powell.

*Reynolds' Brigade.**

Col. JOSEPH B. PALMER.

58th North Carolina, Capt. Samuel M. Silver.
60th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. James T. Weaver.
54th Virginia, Col. Robert C. Trigg.
63d Virginia, Lieut. Col. Connally H. Lynch.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON.

Deas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ZACHARIAH C. DEAS.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. George R. Kimbrough.
22d Alabama, Col. Harry T. Toulmin.
25th Alabama, Capt. Napoleon B. Rouse.
39th Alabama, Capt. Alexander A. Cassady.
50th Alabama, Col. John G. Coltart.

Manigault's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Col. Newton N. Davis.
28th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William L. Butler.
34th Alabama, Capt. John C. Carter.‡
10th South Carolina, Capt. B. B. McWhite.
19th South Carolina, Col. Thomas P. Shaw.‡

Brantly's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. BRANTLY.

24th Mississippi, 27th Mississippi, 34th Mississippi, } Lieut. Col. James M. Johnson.
29th Mississippi, 30th Mississippi, } Capt. R. W. Williamson.†

Tucker's Brigade.§

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. TUCKER.

7th Mississippi, 9th Mississippi, } Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Johns.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, 10th Mississippi, 44th Mississippi, } Maj. Wm. C. Richards.
41st Mississippi, Capt. James M. Hicks.

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*An inspection report shows these brigades combined under Palmer's command.

†According to inspection report of same date Maj. George W. Reynolds was in command.

‡According to inspection report of same date Maj. John N. Slaughter was in command of 34th Alabama and Capt. Robert F. McCaslan in command of the 19th South Carolina.

§According to inspection report for same date Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Sharp commanded the brigade and Col. William H. Bishop the 7th and 9th Mississippi Regiments.

CLAYTON'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. HENRY D. CLAYTON.

Stovall's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS A. STOVALL.

40th Georgia, Maj. Raleigh S. Camp.
41st Georgia, Capt. Jared E. Stallings.
42d Georgia, Capt. Lovick P. Thomas.
43d Georgia, Col. Henry C. Kellogg.
52d Georgia, Capt. J. R. Russell.
1st Georgia (State Troops), Maj. William Tate.

Gibson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

1st Louisiana (Regulars), Capt. William Quirk.
4th Louisiana, Col. Samuel E. Hunter.
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Francis L. Campbell.
16th Louisiana, 25th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Lindsay.
19th Louisiana, Capt. Camp Flournoy.
20th Louisiana, Capt. Alexander Dresel.
30th Louisiana, Capt. H. P. Jones.
4th Louisiana Battalion, Capt. T. Alexander Bisland.
14th Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. John E. Austin.

Holtzclaw's Brigade.

Col. BUSHROD JONES.

18th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Hunley.
32d Alabama, 58th Alabama, Maj. Harry I. Thornton.
36th Alabama, Capt. Nathan M. Carpenter.
38th Alabama, Capt. Benjamin Lane Posey.

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

LORING'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM W. LORING.

Featherston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. FEATHERSTON.

1st Mississippi, Maj. Milton S. Alcorn.
3d Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Dyer.
22d Mississippi, Maj. Martin A. Oatis.
31st Mississippi, Col. Marcus D. L. Stephens.
33d Mississippi, Maj. Robert J. Hall.
40th Mississippi, Capt. Charles A. Huddleston.
1st Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. James M. Stigler.

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN ADAMS.

6th Mississippi, Col. Robert Lowry.
14th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Washington L. Doss.
15th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. James R. Binford.
20th Mississippi, Col. William N. Brown.
23d Mississippi, Maj. George W. B. Garrett.
43d Mississippi, Col. Richard Harrison.

Scott's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. SCOTT.

27th Alabama, 35th Alabama, 49th Alabama, Col. Samuel S. Ives.
55th Alabama, Maj. James B. Dickey.
57th Alabama, Maj. J. Horatio Wiley.
12th Louisiana, Capt. Evander McN. Graham.

* Baker's brigade, consisting of the 37th, 40th, 42d, and 54th Alabama Regiments, reported in this division April 30 to August 31, transferred to Mobile.

FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

Ector's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

29th North Carolina, Maj. Ezekiel H. Hampton.*
39th North Carolina, Col. David Coleman.
9th Texas, Maj. James H. McReynolds.
10th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. C. R. Earp.
14th Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. John L. Camp.
32d Texas Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Julius A. Andrews.

First Missouri Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

1st Missouri, 4th Missouri, } Capt. Aaron C. Patton.†
2d Missouri, 6th Missouri, } Col. Peter C. Flournoy.
3d Missouri, 5th Missouri, } Col. James McCown.
1st Missouri Cavalry (dismounted), 3d Missouri Cavalry Battalion (dismounted), } Col. Elijah Gates.

Sears' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CLAUDIUS W. SEARS.

4th Mississippi, Col. Thomas N. Adaire.
35th Mississippi, Col. William S. Barry.
36th Mississippi, Col. William W. Witherspoon.
39th Mississippi, Maj. R. J. Durr.
46th Mississippi, Col. William H. Clark.
7th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. D. Harris.

WALTHALL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD C. WALTHALL

Quarles' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. QUARLES.

1st Alabama, Maj. Samuel L. Knox.‡
42d Tennessee, Capt. Austin M. Duncan.
46th Tennessee, 55th Tennessee, } Lieut. Col. Gideon B. Black.
48th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Evans.
49th Tennessee, Maj. Thomas M. Atkins.
53d Tennessee, Capt. Samuel C. Orr.

Cantey's Brigade.

Col. EDWARD A. O'NEAL.

17th Alabama, Capt. William W. McMillan.
26th Alabama, Capt. James W. White.
29th Alabama, Capt. Samuel Abernethy.
37th Mississippi, Col. Orlando S. Holland.

Reynolds' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL H. REYNOLDS.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles (dismounted), Capt. Robert P. Parks.
2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles (dismounted), Maj. James P. Eagle.§
4th Arkansas, Maj. Jesse A. Ross.‖
9th Arkansas, Maj. John C. Bratton.
25th Arkansas, Capt. Edward C. Woodson.

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* Lieut. Col. Bacchus S. Proffitt reported as commanding on inspection report of same date.

† Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Garland according to inspection report of same date.

‡ Acting Lieut. Col. Richard Williams, according to inspection report of same date.

§ Capt. James M. Benefield according to inspection report of same date.

‖ Capt. Augustus Kile according to inspection report of same date.

CAVALRY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

MARTIN'S DIVISION.

Allen's Brigade.

1st Alabama, Lieut. Col. D. T. Blakey.
3d Alabama, Col. James Hagan.
4th Alabama, Col. Alfred A. Russell.
7th Alabama, Capt. George Mason.
51st Alabama, Col. M. L. Kirkpatrick.
12th Alabama Battalion, Capt. Warren S. Reese.

Iverson's Brigade.

1st Georgia, Col. Samuel W. Davitte.
2d Georgia, Col. Charles C. Crews.
3d Georgia, Col. Robert Thompson.
4th Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.
6th Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

HUMES' DIVISION.

Ashby's Brigade.

1st [6th] Tennessee, Col. James T. Wheeler.
2d Tennessee, Capt. William M. Smith.
5th Tennessee, Col. George W. McKenzie.
9th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. James H. Akin.

Harrison's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Amson W. Hobson.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Paul F. Anderson.
8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Gustave Cook.
11th Texas, Col. George R. Reeves.

KELLY'S DIVISION.

Anderson's Brigade.

3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. John McCaskill.
8th Confederate, Lieut. Col. John S. Prather.
10th Confederate, Capt. William J. Vason.
12th Confederate, Capt. Charles H. Conner.
5th Georgia, Col. Edward Bird.

Hannon's Brigade.

53d Alabama, Lieut. Col. John F. Gaines.
24th Alabama Battalion, Maj. Robert B. Snodgrass.

Dibrell's Brigade.

4th Tennessee, Col. William S. McLemore.
8th Tennessee, Capt. Jefferson Leftwich.
9th Tennessee, Capt. James M. Reynolds.
10th Tennessee, Maj. John Minor.
11th Tennessee, Col. Daniel W. Holman.

Williams' Brigade.

1st [3d] Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.
2d Kentucky [Woodward's regiment], Maj. Thomas W. Lewis.
9th Kentucky, Col. William C. P. Breckinridge.
2d Kentucky Battalion, Capt. John B. Dortch.
Allison's (Tennessee) Squadron, Hamilton's (Tennessee) Battalion, } Maj. Joseph Shaw.

RESERVES.†

4th Georgia, Col. Duncan L. Clinch.
Sanders' Battalion, Capt. Calvin F. Sanders.

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* Compiled from return of August 1, 1864. See explanatory foot-note (†), Vol. XXXVIII, Part III, p. 683.

† Brig. Gen. John T. Morgan's command; taken from an inspection report of September 20. Sanders' battalion was composed of companies detached from regiments and independent companies that had been acting as escorts.

JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. JACKSON.

Armstrong's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

1st Mississippi, Col. R. A. Pinson.
2d Mississippi, Maj. John J. Perry.
28th Mississippi, Col. Peter B. Starke.
Ballentine's (Mississippi) Regiment, Lieut. Col. William L. Maxwell.

Ferguson's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM BOYLES.

2d Alabama, Col. John N. Carpenter.
56th Alabama, Lieut. Col. William Martin.
9th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Horace H. Miller.
11th Mississippi Cavalry, Col. Robert O. Perrin.
12th Mississippi Battalion, Capt. George F. Peek.
9th Mississippi Cavalry, Company—(scout company), Capt. Thomas C. Flournoy.

Ross' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LAWRENCE S. ROSS.

3d Texas, Lieut. Col. Jiles S. Boggess.
6th Texas, Lieut. Col. Peter F. Ross.
9th Texas, Capt. Hamilton C. Dial.
27th Texas,* Col. Edwin R. Hawkins.

Lewis' Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH H. LEWIS.

2d Kentucky, Capt. Joel Higgins.
4th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Thompson.
5th Kentucky, Maj. William Mynhier.
6th Kentucky, Capt. Richard P. Finn.
9th Kentucky, Col. John W. Caldwell.

ENGINEER TROOPS.‡

Lieut. Col. STEPHEN W. PRESSTMAN.

ARTILLERY.

Col. ROBERT F. BECKHAM.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH.

Hoxton's Battalion.

Capt. WILLIAM B. TURNER.

Marion (Florida) Light Artillery, Lieut. James C. Davis.
Phelan's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Nathaniel Venable.
Turner's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. W. W. Henry.

Hotchkiss' Battalion.

Capt. HIRAM M. BLEDSOE.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Richard W. Goldthwaite.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Key.
Bledsoe's (Missouri) battery, Lieut. R. L. Wood.

Cobb's Battalion.

Maj. ROBERT COBB.

Ferguson's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. René T. Beauregard.
Mebane's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. J. W. Phillips.
Washington (Louisiana) Light Artillery, 5th Company, Lieut. J. Adolph Chalaron.

LEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Col. JAMES H. HALLONQUIST.

Courtney's Battalion.

Maj. ALFRED R. COURTNEY.

Alabama Battery, Capt. James Garrity.
Alabama Battery, Capt. Staunton H. Dent.
Texas Battery, Capt. James P. Douglas.

Johnston's Battalion.

Maj. JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

Stephens (Georgia) Light Artillery, Capt. John B. Rowan.
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Lieut. Meshack L. McWhorter.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Lucius G. Marshall.

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* Or First Texas Legion.
† Formerly serving as infantry in Bate's division.
‡ Composition of battalion not indicated on original return.

Eldridge's Battalion.

Maj. J. WESLEY ELDRIDGE.

Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. William J. McKenzie.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Charles E. Fenner.
Stanford's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. James S. McCall.

STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL C. WILLIAMS.

Trueheart's Battalion.

Maj. DANIEL TRUEHEART.

Alabama Battery, Capt. Edward Tarrant.
Mississippi Battery, Capt. James H. Yates.
Selden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. Charles W. Lovelace.

Myrick's Battalion.

Maj JOHN D. MYRICK.

Cowan's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. George H. Tompkins.
Lookout (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. Robert L. Barry.
Pointe Coupée (Louisiana) Artillery, Lieut. Ernest C. Legendre.

Storrs' Battalion.

Maj. GEORGE S. STORRS.

Brookhaven (Mississippi) Artillery, Capt. James A. Hoskins.
Guibor's (Missouri) battery, Sergt. Raymond Burke.
Ward's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. George W. Weaver.

CAVALRY.

Wheeler's Corps.

Maj. JAMES HAMILTON.

Ferrell's (Georgia) battery, Lieut. Nathan Davis.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Almaria L. Huggins.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. D. Breck. Ramsey.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. Benjamin F. White, jr.
Wiggins' (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. J. Wylie Calloway.

Jackson's Division.

Capt. JOHN WATIES.

Clark (Missouri) Artillery, ——— ———.
Columbus (Georgia) Artillery, Lieut. Alfred J. Young.
Waties' (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. R. B. Waddell.

AT MACON, GA.*

Martin's Battalion.

Capt. JOHN W. RIVERS.

Gracey's (Kentucky) battery.
Howell's (Georgia) battery.
Warren (Mississippi) Light Artillery.

Palmer's Battalion.

Capt. CHARLES L. LUMSDEN.

Anderson's (Georgia) battery.
Havis' (Georgia) battery.
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery.

Waddell's Battalion.

Capt. OVERTON W. BARRET.

Barret's (Missouri) battery.
Bellamy's (Alabama) battery.
Emery's (Alabama) battery.

Williams' Battalion.

Capt. WILLIAM C. JEFFRESS.

Barbour (Alabama) Artillery.
Jefferson (Mississippi) Artillery.
Nottoway (Virginia) Artillery.

* The battalions following are not accounted for on original return. Inspection report for this date reports them at Macon under command of the officers indicated, but does not give the composition of the battalions. It is here assumed to be as reported July 31, though the inspection report represents but two batteries in Martin's battalion.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 116. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Meridian, September 20, 1864.*

The headquarters Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, are hereby removed to Selma, Ala. The officers of the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding will report at once to that place.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Cherokee, September 20, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I met Major-General Wheeler to-day at Tuscumbia. His command is in a demoralized condition. He claims to have about 2,000 men with him; his adjutant-general says, however, that he will not be able to raise and carry back with him exceeding 1,000, and in all probability not over 500. One of his brigades left him and he does not know whether they are captured or have returned, or are still in Middle Tennessee. He sent General Martin back in arrest, and his whole command is demoralized to such an extent that he expresses himself as disheartened, and that, having lost influence with the troops, and being unable to secure the aid and co-operation of his officers, he believes it to the interest of the service that he should be relieved from command. General Roddey is sick, but has ordered three regiments—I suppose about 900 men—to report to me. You will see, therefore, that I can expect but little assistance, but will nevertheless go ahead; am all ready and will move in the morning and have my command across the river to-morrow night. General Wheeler has turned over to me what he has of my old brigade, numbering sixty men. When I left it with him last November it then numbered over 2,300 for duty. I hope to be instrumental in gathering them up. I am satisfied that many will flock to me and I shall greatly need the arms telegraphed for to-night.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, September 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel SHELIHA,
Chief Engineer District of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Please notice and give your attention to the following points: Have the obstructions in Blakely and Apalachee Rivers strengthened as soon and as much as possible by ratts, barges, hulks, chains, and any material that will serve that purpose. Give your attention to field-works at Blakely, and visit the ground at your earliest convenience. The curtain line between I and K is still in statu quo and needs attention. The right of the line of rear defense from A to the river and rear redoubts on river must be kept in view. The ditches encircling the Batteries Huger and Tracy should be made as soon as tides will permit. The piling around Gladden and McIntosh needs urging.

S. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer of Department.

PALMETTO, *September 21, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG, *Richmond, Va.:*

I have ordered the iron removed from the Macon and Atlanta Railroad above Griffin, and from the Augusta road all above Oconee River. It would be better for us if there were no railroad from Atlanta to Augusta. Would it not be well to remove the iron from a point even farther south than this on the Augusta road? The army very much inspirited by our move in this direction.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 21, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG, *Richmond:*

I wish now to have all the cavalry commanded by General D. W. Adams join my cavalry, now across the Chattahoochee River.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond:

This army is very much in need of shoes; its operations render it absolutely necessary that they should be furnished at once. Dillard, at Columbus, can furnish 5,000 pairs on your order. Please give it.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond:

Major Ayer has reported for assignment as chief quartermaster. I have not assigned him, as an assignment merely temporary would seriously embarrass the army, and would be unjust to him in view of the great responsibility. Please telegraph whether assignment will be permanent; if so, I will assign him.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *In the Field, September 21, 1864.*

I. The commanding general calls attention to the fact that it is the duty of all officers and men to secure to the citizen the unmolested enjoyment of his property, and to discountenance and endeavor to bring to deserved punishment those who cause suffering and distress to citizens by acts of depredation and wanton destruction. It should be the proud aim of the soldier to reward the generosity and patriotism of our citizens by respecting their private rights, and to preserve the admiration and esteem of his countrymen by refraining from the commission of those acts that justly render him a disgrace to the service and a menace to the peace and security of families.

II. The different commanders should issue the most stringent orders to arrest this evil, and the most energetic measures should be promptly adopted to apply a remedy in every case of complaint.

III. The commanding general orders that all the officers of the brigade to which the party so offending belongs shall be held pecuniarily responsible, and in case of the destruction or theft of private property, of whatever kind, such as fences, horses, vegetables, &c., division inspectors will ascertain the value of the same, and have the amount stopped against all the officers of the brigade, pro rata, in settlement of the damage caused. Should the offender be made known the liability of the brigade officers will then cease and he will be made pecuniarily responsible as above indicated, as well as amenable to trial by court-martial.

IV. When the army is in bivouac it is made the duty of division and brigade commanders to furnish guards to protect private property, and in case of loss to the citizen by the acts of soldiers the officers of the brigade camped nearest to the place where the act of theft or destruction of private property was committed, will be pecuniarily charged as above directed.

By command of General Hood:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS, *Near Palmetto, Ga., September 21, 1864.*

The lieutenant-general commanding was gratified to see so little straggling and plundering on the march to this place. He hopes that the officers will continue to do their duty, and the soldiers to yield cheerful obedience.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PALMETTO, *September 21, 1864.*

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding, &c., near Tuscumbia, via Iuka:

General Hood orders that you return as soon as possible with your 2,000 men to join the left of the army.

[J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 21, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER:

Your dispatch dated 20th instant, near Tuscumbia, received. The commanding general directs that you join the left of this army without delay.

J. B. EUSTIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No news to day as yet.

ALLEN.

PALMETTO, *September 22, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

I shall, unless Sherman moves south, so soon as I can collect supplies, cross the Chattahoochee River, and form lines of battle near Powder Springs. This will prevent him from using the Dalton railroad and force him to drive me off or move south, when I shall fall upon his rear. I make this move, as Sherman is weaker now than he will be in future, and I as strong as I can expect to be. Would it not be well to move a part of the important machinery [from] Macon to the east of the Oconee River, and do the same at Augusta to the east side [of the] Savannah? If done, it will be important to make the transfer so as not to interfere with the supplies for the armies.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 22, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond, Va.:

There are a large number of supernumerary officers in the army and throughout the country, owing to the consolidation of regiments and brigades. Cannot their resignations be accepted if they will join some regular organizations or form some organization of their own, selecting their own officers?

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 22, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond:

Can Baker's brigade, sent to Mobile from this army, be now returned?

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 22, 1864.*

General BRAGG,
Richmond:

Brigadier-General Wright unfit for field service; commanding at Augusta; is doing good service there. I respectfully request, if compatible with the interests of the service, that Brigadier-General Wright be allowed to remain there. Brigadier-General Fry has been ordered to assume command there.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 22, 1864.*

Major DILLARD,
Quartermaster, Columbus:

I have telegraphed General Lawton for the order for the shoes. The army is in great need of them. Can I not have 3,000 pairs at once?

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 22, 1864.*

General JOSEPH WHEELER,
Near Tuscumbia:

Send orders to General Williams to return to this army also, if you know where he is.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT,
Commanding at Augusta:

Your dispatch received. I have telegraphed to the Government on the subject. You will remain in command until an answer can be received.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 22, 1864.*

General A. R. WRIGHT,
Augusta:

I desire the iron should be removed in good condition back to Augusta and saved for future use, and that a large force be employed to remove it as rapidly as possible. After removing the iron, the ties can be burned and gunpowder used to fill up the cuts. I think there will be no difficulty in removing that iron from the vicinity of Lithonia toward the Oconee River. Send to Brigadier-General Reynolds at Athens to order a company of cavalry to picket near Lithonia while this work is being done.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., September 22, 1864.

All contracts which have been entered into by officers in this department on behalf of the Government for the importation of any description of army supplies or merchandise of any kind whatsoever from within the enemy's lines, and for which payment has been contracted to be made in cotton, are hereby annulled.

All officers in this department are prohibited from contracting for the importation of supplies or stores of any description from within the enemy's lines in exchange for cotton.

Hereafter parties who are by law exempt from military service to the Confederates States may bring within the lines of this department articles of ordnance, medical, quartermaster, and commissary stores of such quality and description as are strictly suitable for army use and consumption. These parties, immediately upon their arrival within the lines, will report to officers hereafter to be designated by orders from these headquarters, to whom they will exhibit certified invoices of the goods, together with the prices-current in the localities and at the dates of purchase, as specified in the invoices. If, upon a thorough inspection, the stores are found to be of the description above specified, and the invoices are correct and satisfactory, the articles will be pur-

chased by the Confederate States, and, upon delivery, will be paid for in cotton at a valuation of 50 cents per pound, with an allowance, also, to the parties of 15 per cent. on invoice amount for cost of transportation, and permission will be granted from department headquarters to export the quantity of cotton thus received in payment of goods beyond the lines of the C. S. Army at such points as may be designated by officers commanding in the front. In all cases full reports of the inspections of goods brought in must be forwarded to department headquarters before orders will be issued from thence for the required amount of cotton.

Hereafter no articles of luxury or merchandise of any description not necessary and suitable for army use will be permitted to be imported from within the enemy's lines into this department. The violation of this clause will render the parties violating it liable to arrest, and all the goods found in their possession will be confiscated.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRENADA, MISS., *September 22, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Meridian:

Following just received from scout near Memphis:

Rumored yesterday enemy with pack-mules ready to start on a raid, they say to West Point to capture horses left by Forrest.

If this proves true, I ask that McCulloch be sent up.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

DUBLIN, *September 23, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I have received information from two sources (both believed to be reliable) in the last two days that a force of about 8,000 of the enemy will assemble on Beaver Creek, in Kentucky, a short distance beyond Pound Gap, for a raid on salt-works. There were 12,000 mounted men at Lexington, Ky., two weeks ago.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

PALMETTO, GA., *September 23, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

I have requested Colonel Rains, at Augusta, to send a large supply of ammunition to Selma, my object being to have a good supply at Selma as well as Augusta during my operations. I shall endeavor to keep my back toward Alabama unless otherwise ordered. Cannot conjecture as to Sherman's plan of campaign, but think he will move on Columbus or Montgomery to open communication with Mobile. I would be pleased to have the views of the President and yourself with regard to the future operations of this army.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General, Richmond, Va.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. I have assigned Major Ayer as chief quartermaster of the army, relieving Major McMicken. I am pleased to have him, and thank you very much for your prompt action in the matter. I did not intend to convey in my previous dispatch any objection to Major Ayer, but merely to desire that his assignment be a permanent one. Proceedings of the court of inquiry have been forwarded to General Bragg. You will confer a great favor on me if you can possibly give me an order for shoes on Major Dillard, at Columbus, Ga.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 23, 1864.*

Colonel GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:

I have requested Colonel Rains, at Augusta, to forward immediately to Selma a large supply of ammunition, my object being to have a good supply at Selma as well as Augusta. The force employed at Selma manufacturing ammunition should be at once largely increased and in charge of an energetic officer. Please give me your assistance.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER,
Near Palmetto Station, Ga., September 23, 1864.

Maj. KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: I have the honor of applying through you to the general commanding in behalf of Lieut. Col. A. H. Cole, inspector-general field transportation, C. S. Army, for permission to take from this army to the Army of Northern Virginia one first-class six-mule team. I would respectfully state that it is the intention of Colonel Cole to exhibit to the quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia said team as a sample of the transportation of this army, and by such an exhibition to arouse their pride and induce them to put forth greater energies in behalf of their respective departments.

Hoping that the above application may meet with the approval of the general commanding,

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. BEALL,
Major and Assistant Inspector Field Transportation.

PALMETTO, *September 23, 1864.*

ORDNANCE OFFICER,
Augusta, Ga.:

I respectfully request that a large supply of ammunition ready for the field be sent immediately to Selma, Ala., and that such supplies of the same as the chief of ordnance of this army may ask for be placed at Columbus or West Point. A large supply of powder and bullets

should also be sent to Selma, and the force there manufacturing fixed ammunition should be largely increased; my object being to have a good supply at Selma as well as Augusta. Please communicate with the ordnance officer at Selma to know his present facilities for the manufacture of ammunition with the probability of increasing them.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 23, 1864.*
(Received Iuka 24th.)

General WHEELER:

Your dispatches of the 21st from Courtland received. Your command is needed here and cannot remain to assist General Forrest. Move, striking the Chattanooga railroad as before directed, and return as quick as possible.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

In answer to your note of this morning, General Hood directs me to inform you that should the enemy press you from the direction of Atlanta you will retire, if forced back, in direction of Griffin, endeavoring at the same time to send small parties to the enemy's rear to interfere with his trains and ascertain his numbers and probable intention. Should a raid move you will pursue it with your principal force, leaving sufficient behind to do picket duty and report to headquarters. Should a raid move which you deem too formidable for your force to defeat a brigade will be sent from the other wing of the army to your assistance.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

PALMETTO, *September 23, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER OF ARMISTEAD'S BRIGADE,
Opelika, Ala.:

Move with your command without delay to Phillips' Ferry, opposite Newnan, and report to Brig. Gen. W. H. Jackson, commanding cavalry.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

PALMETTO, *September 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Selma, Ala.:

General Bragg telegraphs you were assigned to command at Opelika and are subject to my orders. By what order are you on duty at Selma? Please answer as soon as possible.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. J. WRIGHT,
Commanding at Macon:

As soon as all supplies are removed from Griffin have the iron taken up as far as Barnesville. Use as large a force as possible, that it may be done quickly.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 117. } *Selma, September 23, 1864.*

The following-named officers are announced on the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Maj. J. D. Sayers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. J. Watt, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William Stevens, assistant quartermaster.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABINGDON, *September 24, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

From different persons just from Kentucky, one arriving to-day, I learn that a movement is about being made into this department and against the salt-works. A considerable force is reported as at Paintsville several days ago, all mounted and provided with pack-mules. I am making all arrangements that I can. The railroad and telegraph were cut in two places last night by Union men and bushwhackers between this place and Bristol. They will be repaired to-day.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND, *September 24, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD:

Your suggestion that Wheeler and Forrest operate on the railroad from Atlanta to Chattanooga is eminently proper. Confer with General Taylor. A position in front of Jacksonville, Ala., would be immediately on the enemy's line, and could be supplied by the Selma and Blue Mountain or Rome railroad.

B. BRAGG.

PALMETTO, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Chief Engineer Army of Tennessee, Macon:

I desire that you will visit Columbus as well as Macon and Augusta, for the purpose of putting the engineers to work on the fortifications at that place. As soon as you have seen these things started would be glad if you would join me.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
West Point:

Please inform me by telegraph at what time President Davis will leave West Point, and what officers are with him.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ADAMS,
Selma, Ala.:

I suppose General Taylor does not understand the position of this army as it now covers Opelika. Therefore you will countermand your instructions, and Armistead's brigade will move without delay to Phillips' Ferry, as previously ordered.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

MACON, *September 24, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding:

Ten thousand or 15,000 bales of cotton at Griffin. Had I not better remove it before I have the track taken up? Rails are being taken up above Griffin rapidly.

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General.

PALMETTO, GA., *September 24, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Mobile:

Have any troops crossed to this side of the Mississippi River? The newspapers so report.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

ENGINEER OFFICE, DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Selma, Ala., September 24, 1864.

Major SURGET:

At the request of Colonel Lockett, I have the honor to submit the following report of engineer operations in this department:

First. Works at Mobile in rapid state of progress, with a force of about 5,000 laborers and mechanics at work; with the same force kept constantly engaged will be completed in main points in about one month.

Second. At Selma, Ala., a line of works encircling the city prepared for raids; in tolerable condition of defense; good state of repair; no work being done.

Third. At Demopolis, Ala., a line of works semi-detached encircling the town, inclosing (when completed) workshops and arsenals, in tolerable repair; no work being done. A force of some fifteen mechanics at work in engineer workshops.

Fourth. At Montgomery, line of rifle-pits for defense of West Point railroad depot; detached redoubts about one-third of the distance around the city; no work going on. Laborers reported coming in.

Fifth. Inclosed work for 500 men. Two batteries of artillery finished at Upahaufee bridge.

Sixth. Line of redoubts being erected for defense of junction of railroad at Opelika. Force of about 250 or 300 hands. Will be finished probably in a fortnight.

Seventh. At Coosa bridge four block-houses, rifle-pits, and one strong redoubt finished.

Eighth. At Columbus, Miss., the town is entirely intrenched against raiders, similar to work around Selma, Ala. No work has been done for twelve months.

Ninth. At Meridian, Miss., engineer squad of sixteen men, under Major Wintter, repairing pontoon-boats.

Tenth. At Grenada, Miss., one lieutenant of engineers, with a small force, keeping works and pontoon bridge in repair.

Exact returns of engineer force will be furnished as soon as papers of the office arrive.

I am, major, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER J. MORRIS,
Captain, Acty. Chief Eng. Dept. Ala., Miss., and E. La.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Selma, September 24, 1864.

I. The District of North Alabama is hereby divided into two districts, to be known by the names of District of North Alabama and District of Central Alabama.

II. The District of North Alabama will consist of the counties of Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Jackson, De Kalb, Marshall, Morgan, Lawrence, and Franklin.

III. The District of Central Alabama will comprise all that portion of the State of Alabama not included in the limits of the District of the Gulf or the District of North Alabama.

IV. Brig. Gen. P. D. Roddey is assigned to the command of the District of North Alabama.

V. Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams is assigned to the command of the District of Central Alabama.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Selma, September 24, 1864.

Maj. J. A. A. West is hereby announced as chief of artillery on the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Selma, September 24, 1864.*

I. The system of provost-marshals is hereby abolished in this department. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates attached to or in any way employed in it, fit for duty and connected with organizations in the field, will at once rejoin their respective commands. Officers unfit for active duty will report in writing to these headquarters, giving their status as officers, copy of order placing them on duty, and certificate of a medical examining board as to the continuance of their disability. Non-commissioned officers and privates detailed on certificate of medical examining boards, with provost-marshals, will report to the commandants of the posts at which they may be stationed; or, if there be no commander of such posts, then to the nearest to them.

II. Post commanders are charged with the duty of arresting and returning to their commands all officers and soldiers improperly absent from them.

III. All persons employed as detectives or secret service men, unless by authority of the War Department, cease to be so employed on the first of next month and become liable to enrollment by the proper officers, unless re-engaged and employed by the lieutenant-general commanding department.

IV. Paragraph III of this order does not apply to those persons employed for temporary purposes by commanders on the frontier, nor is it intended to prevent them from so employing persons from time to time as they may find necessary.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATHENS, ALA., *September 24, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

My forces captured this place this morning with 1,300 officers and men, 50 wagons and ambulances, 500 horses, 2 trains of cars loaded with quartermaster's and commissary stores, with a large quantity of small-arms, and 2 pieces of artillery. My troops in fine spirits. My loss, 5 killed and 25 wounded.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

(Telegraphed by Taylor to Secretary of War, September 26, 1864.)

SELMA, *September 24, 1864.*

General CHALMERS:

General Wirt Adams has been directed, if called upon by you, to furnish any assistance in his power.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., September 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY,
Commanding District of North Alabama:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that in addition to your regular duties as district commander, such as protecting it from the enemy, seeing that all orders are properly executed, arresting deserters and stragglers, and recruiting your command, he wishes you to co-operate with and be subject to the orders of Major-General Forrest as long as by so doing you do not uncover the front of your district and thereby leave it unprotected. As soon as you have selected your headquarters you will establish a line of couriers from them to this point in connection with a line to be formed by Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams through his district. You will report direct to these headquarters, but in all cases where your information affects the interest of the District of Central Alabama you will, in order to save time, communicate it direct to General Adams.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Forrest.)

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, September 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE:
(Through Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams.)

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to say that the authority from the War Department for you to organize the reserve forces of East Louisiana has been forwarded to you, and that he hopes that Governor Clark will be able to render you efficient assistance from the militia of Mississippi.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABINGDON, *September 25, 1864.*

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts report that Burbridge on Thursday night (22d) was at Salyersville, Ky., with between 8,000 and 10,000 mounted men and 3,200 pack-mules, just ready to move for Pound Gap. Forty flat-boats with provisions had come up to mouth of Beaver Creek. I have ordered all the detailed men and all others capable of bearing arms to be brought out. General Vaughn expected to be attacked this morning at Greeneville, Tenn. I have ordered him back. It is important that General J. S. Williams, now in the department, should be ordered at once to report to me. I hope that arms that I have telegraphed to Richmond for will be sent at once. Please urge it.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SELMA, *September 25, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD:

Your telegram of yesterday received. None have crossed and no effort is being made to cross any at this time.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF TENN. AND GEORGIA, *In the Field, September 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. In obedience to orders from the War Department, Maj. Gen. Arnold Elzey, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to duty as chief of artillery of the Army of Tennessee. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
September 25, 1864.

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inform you that the President will ride around the lines to-morrow, commencing on the right, and that he wishes you to have your division drawn up in line of battle along the road in rear of the breast-works at 9.30 a. m. Let the men stack arms, and rest, till notice is given that the President is approaching.

The artillery will be drawn up on your line at once at some convenient point. Any further instructions which may be necessary will be given on the field.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To division commanders.)

PALMETTO, *September 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON, *Comdg. Cavalry, Right Wing:*

General Hood directs me to inform you that he has ordered Brigadier-General Lewis' brigade (lately mounted) to report to you for duty. This has been done to strengthen your force, and also that scouting parties may be sent from this brigade to operate against the enemy's foraging parties, so as to give the men a chance to mount themselves.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, September 25, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, Richmond:*

SIR: I have the honor to report the removal of the headquarters of this department to Selma for the time being. Immediately on my arrival at Meridian from the Trans-Mississippi Department, perceiving

the urgent importance of lending all the aid I could in the operations against Sherman's rear, I dispatched General Forrest toward the Tennessee, with instructions to communicate and co-operate with Wheeler, and I am advised by telegraph of his arrival on the 18th instant at Cherokee, near Tuscumbia. He reports considerable success in enlisting recruits. I have also instructed General Roddey, commanding District of North Alabama, to co-operate, as far as possible, with Forrest without uncovering his district front. My advices from Mobile satisfy me as to the present safety of that point and its security against any immediate land attack from the enemy. Though Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has disbanded the militia of his State, he promises me some 3,000 volunteers to be selected out of it for three months' service. From Governor Watts also (from an interview with whom at Montgomery I have just returned) I have the promise of similar aid as soon as the Alabama Legislature, which has specially convened, can take the action necessary in the premises. While at Montgomery I was impressed with the importance of completing the gap of railroad about thirty-nine miles in length between that point and Union Springs. The road is graded nearly its entire length, and if iron can by any possibility be furnished from some of the branch roads of Georgia with the labor I could procure it could be completed in time to obviate the difficulty and delay of hauling over the prairie country between the two points when the winter rains set in. I am pushing on as vigorously as possible the work on the gap of road between Demopolis and McDowell's Ferry, on the Tombigbee, but am somewhat fearful that the river will rise before the bridge is completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

PALMETTO, *September 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR, *Selma, Ala.:*

I directed the removal of Armistead's brigade because I thought that the presence of this army protected Opelika.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of 20th instant inclosing field return of your command and advising me of the demoralized condition of General Wheeler's forces. This I am pained to hear, but I rely greatly upon your skill and energy in accomplishing the object of your present movement, and to this end I desire and authorize you to be guided in your operations by your own good judgment, reporting directly to me and acting independently of any officer, regardless of rank, with whom you may come in contact. The nature of the service in which you are now and in future likely to be engaged renders it desirable that you should not be tied down to or burdened with the details of a district command, and I propose, therefore, making but one district of Mississippi. General Chalmers, while reporting to the commander of it, will report also to you and hold himself in readiness to

co-operate with you. On your return from your present expedition, or before, should the necessity arise, he and all the rest of your command, in whatever portion of the department, will be ordered to report to you. On your return also the commander of any district in which you may find yourself will be instructed to furnish your troops with whatever they require, you reporting direct to these headquarters. The arms for which you telegraphed were immediately forwarded and I hope have been received.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Nine miles north of Athens, September 25, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Comdg. Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: I would respectfully suggest that you send a command to Corinth for the purpose of protecting the railroad and other prisoners which I expect to send you. Will leave in the morning for Elkton and Pulaski.

Respectfully,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 269. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, September 25, 1864.

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V. Col. Joseph Hodgson will proceed forthwith by rail with whatever of his regiment he may have to Verona, Miss., and report to Brigadier-General Chalmers. Quartermaster will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury:

D. F. HOLLAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., September 26, 1864.

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XIV. Brig. Gen. H. B. Lyon, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the department lately created in the State of Kentucky, and will report accordingly.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE INSP. FIELD TRANSPORTATION, ARMY OF TENN.,
September 26, 1864.

Col. A. H. COLE, *Chief Inspector Transportation:*

COLONEL: Your letter from Macon of 21st of September reached me to-day. Major Beall had already gone to Macon, to which point I for-

warded your letter to him. He was very much disappointed at his failure to procure the team and wagon. I did all I could in the matter, but Major Mason said that General H. refused even to consider the paper. I return it to you with indorsements. Inclosed I send a copy of the report* made out 1st of July by Washington. I have shown to Major Smith, who paid us a short visit, what had become of the excess of transportation. You must recollect that there is more transportation allowed now in this army than under Order No. 17. General Hood said to Major Smith and myself yesterday that he would have to increase his supply trains 300 wagons. These he expected to get as follows: Two hundred and twenty from Union Springs and eighty from train of reserve artillery, now on its way here from Macon. Since our conversation with him, I learn through Major George that he has promised the corps commanders that they may have such of the wagons as they may want to complete and better their transportation, exchanging their worst wagons for them. If so, he will have a very poor supply train of it, besides it will be reduced to less than 100 wagons, at least 120 being required to fill up present deficiencies. I will see him early to-morrow on the subject, and urge him not to break up the train and tell him that I cannot supply its place with others. He has not yet given up his idea of mounting cavalry, and says he will see the President to-morrow and ask him to issue an order authorizing it. I will do my best in the way of impressing him with the importance of saving horses. He desired Major Smith to have at least 150 collected together to be held in reserve to replace those which would be killed in battle, which he intimated would not long be delayed. I think I will be able to send you a report in a few days on the points you were anxious about. All my officers, except Berry, who is sick, and Chaffie, are hard at work, riding constantly, in getting information. Clark's train has been broken up, and is now in division ordnance trains. Ayer seems to mean to co-operate with us, but is trying to make us do a great deal of his work. Both he and the general seem to think it is my duty to supply the negro teamsters, which I declined to do, but they still continue to trouble me with it. I will show them your dispatch to Landis on the subject to-morrow. The order for the impressment of animals in front of our lines [was] issued on the 24th, but the officers ordered to report to me to carry it out have not reported yet, and I fear they are all very inefficient. I hope, however, to be able to get 75 or 100 head of animals, which would doubtless go to the enemy if we do not. I understand we are now issuing rations to 65,000 men here -we have 30,000 muskets in the three corps—which is a great increase. I hope it will continue.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

From reports received from corps inspectors I find we will have to take 103 of the wagons now on the way up from Union Springs to complete the transportation allowed by orders, reducing the train for supplies that much. This deficiency General Hood says we must make up. The movement he intends making will require 600 supply wagons, and I have advised Major Smith of it. It is understood that we move to-morrow at 8 o'clock toward Powder Springs. Where we will go to, or what the campaign is, I cannot understand. I fear, however, it is to be a sort of forlorn hope, and that many of us will land in some Northern prison. My health is not at all good; have been suffering very much

* Not found.

yesterday and to-day from cold produced by the damp weather. I fear I will soon be entirely unfit for duty in the field. I will write you again in a few days, and will then send you copies of two of the reports you desire—that of all the transportation in the army and report of artillery horses. I fear we will be able to get you very little information about number of horses furnished Longstreet.

Very respectfully,

E. H. EWING,
Major and Inspector Transportation.

PALMETTO, *September 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT,
Augusta, Ga.:

The following dispatch just received from General Bragg:

It is not deemed advisable to change the assignment of General Fry to the command at Augusta.

Therefore General Fry will assume command at once.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

SELMA, *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

General Forrest has captured Athens, Ala., with 1,300 prisoners. You are notified that you may issue necessary orders for escorting them to interior. They will be sent out via Cherokee.

By order of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOLLY SPRINGS, *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad was destroyed yesterday from Moscow to within seventeen miles of Memphis. But little indications of a move out of Memphis. I shall be in Oxford to-morrow.

H. P. MABRY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

GRENADA, MISS., *September 26, 1864.*

Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma, Ala.:

Colonel Mabry reports railroad bridges and culverts destroyed on Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Moscow to within seventeen miles of Memphis. Enemy give no indications of an advance.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, MISS., *September 26, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER FORCES AT WEST POINT, MISS.:

Have you force enough to send to Cherokee for 1,300 prisoners captured by General Forrest? Answer immediately.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, MISS., *September 26, 1864.*

Colonel HODGSON,
Seventh Alabama Cavalry, Meridian:

Stop your regiment at Egypt, and move it across to Panola.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GRENADA, MISS., *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. E. G. WHEELER,
Commanding Post, Okolona:

Send men of Rice's battery to this place.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 229. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., September 27, 1864.*

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XIII. In addition to his other duties, Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge will take immediate command of the reserve forces of East Tennessee. He will complete their organization and place them at once in service. To this end he is authorized to employ all enrolling officers, who are hereby directed to obey his instructions. Officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance, and Medical Departments are required to furnish all necessary facilities. All officers from the State of Tennessee of the Invalid Corps, and such of the regular forces as are for any reason unassigned, will immediately report to General Breckinridge, who is authorized to assign them temporarily to duty with the reserves of East Tennessee.

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XVIII. Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams will immediately report with the force brought by him from Middle Tennessee to Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, commanding, &c., for duty in the Department of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

XXI. Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Provisional Army, C. S., will assume command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYTHEVILLE, *September 27, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

This department is in much peril. Troops are much needed. General John S. Williams in it with 2,500 men. He is under orders to go to Georgia. If he leaves, it is equivalent to our abandonment of this department. We do not think it can be defended without him; if he stays till the crisis passes it can be defended. We earnestly urge that he be ordered to report for duty temporarily to the commanding general of this department.

LANDON C. HAYNES.
T. L. BURNETT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., September 27, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

If you have not already, order General Williams, with the force brought by him from Middle Tennessee, to report at once for service to Major-General Breckinridge, commanding Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee Department.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
No. 138. } *Selma, Ala., September 27, 1864.*

I. Asst. Surg. A. L. East is relieved from temporary assignment in Way Hospital at Canton, Miss., and will report to Brigadier-General Chalmers for duty in the field.

II. On medical certificate of disability for field service, Asst. Surg. William R. Hodges is relieved from his present assignment and will report for duty to Surgeon Wilson, in charge of Way Hospital, Canton, Miss.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SOUTH OF PULASKI, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

I succeeded yesterday in capturing 4 trestles, 3 block-houses, and the fort at Elk River, with about 50 prisoners, without the loss of a man, and have entirely destroyed the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski and 5 large railroad bridges, which will require sixty days to replace.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

(Telegraphed by Taylor to Secretary of War, October 2, 1864.)

HALF MILE SOUTH OF PULASKI, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

I have driven enemy, after fighting here all day, into his fortifications at this place, and find General Rousseau with heavy force well fortified. I will move to Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad My loss to-day about 100 wounded; enemy's much heavier, having contested ground for several miles. Enemy concentrating heavily against me.

N. B. FORREST.

(Telegraphed by Taylor to Secretary of War, October 2, 1864.)

SENATOBIA, *September 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Federals advancing on Hernando plank road, seven miles north of Hernando. Sargeant thinks they are in force, with artillery, traveling rapidly. Will give numbers as soon as they can be had.

J. W. RUTLAND,
Commanding Scouts.

PANOLA, MISS., *September 27, 1864.*

Colonel HODGSON,
Seventh Alabama Cavalry, Egypt Station:
(Care Colonel Simonton, Okolona.)

Send four companies of your regiment, under a field officer, to Corinth; bring rest to Panola.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

ABINGDON, VA., *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Piedmont Hotel:

I wrote you fully by General Marshall, who will reach Lynchburg this evening. Hunt him up. It is important that you should come directly through to this place to-morrow. Dispatch received during last night confirms all the news heretofore from Kentucky.

JNO. ECHOLS,
Brigadier-General.

WEST POINT, ALA., *September 28, 1864.*

General JOHN B. HOOD,
Headquarters Army of Tennessee:

Relieve Lieutenant-General Hardee from duty with the Army of Tennessee, and direct him to proceed at once to Charleston, S. C., and assume command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

OPELIKA, ALA., *September 28, 1864.*

General JOHN B. HOOD,
Headquarters Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have anxiously reflected upon the subject of our closing conversation, and the proposition confidentially mentioned. It seems to me best that I should confer with General Beauregard, and if quite acceptable to him, to place him in command of the department, embracing your army and that of General R. Taylor, so as to secure the fullest co-operation of the troops, without relieving either of you of the responsibilities and powers of your special commands, except so far as would be due to the superior rank and the above assignment of General Beauregard. He would necessarily, if present with either army, command in person. Before final action there will be time for you to communicate with me, and I shall be glad to have your views. In the mean time you will of course proceed as though no modification of existing organization was contemplated.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFN. DAVIS.

PALMETTO, GA., *September 28, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS:

I commence to change my headquarters to-morrow; hope to complete it by Friday night or early Saturday morning. I am very hopeful of good results.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. M. L. SMITH,
Chief Engineer Army of Tenn., Macon and Augusta:

It is impossible to spare any of the bridge train of the army at present for use at Macon.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF TENN. AND GA., *In the Field, September 28, 1864.*

I. By direction of the President, Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee is relieved from duty with the Army of Tennessee, and will proceed at once to Charleston, S. C., and assume command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He is authorized to take with him such officers of the general staff at present serving at corps headquarters as may be agreed upon by himself and Major-General Cheatham.

II. Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb, Provisional Army, is assigned to the command of a district within the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, to be known as the District of Georgia, embracing all that portion of the State of Georgia included within the limits of this department, excepting that portion lying in the immediate vicinity of the Army of Tennessee.

III. The commanding officers of all posts included in the District of Georgia, as well as all commanders of bodies of detached troops, will report in future to Major-General Cobb.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
In the Field, September 28, 1864.

The undersigned having been ordered to another department is called upon to take leave of the officers and soldiers of this command. The ties that length of years and common fortunes have drawn closer and made stronger are not to be sundered without deep feelings, and he parts with the comrades of so many campaigns with a heartfelt regret. His will not be the pleasure to share with them the perils and glories of the coming campaign, but he feels assured that the veterans of this corps will be to his successor the brave, true soldiers that they have always been to him, and that their arms, which have never known disaster, will win for them the success in the future that they have never failed to do in the past. Though no longer identified with them, no one will watch their fortunes with a deeper interest nor hail their success with a prouder pleasure than himself. He bids them an affectionate farewell.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood directs me to inform you that a wagon train loaded with commissary supplies will be sent this evening from Newnan, Ga., to cross the river at Phillips' Ferry, and thence to Lick Skillet, where the stores will be unloaded and the train return. He desires that you will send a regiment of cavalry to escort this train and protect the stores after they are unloaded. The escort could meet the train at whatever point you think best.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.

HEADQUARTERS,
September 28, 1864.

In obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Jackson, commanding cavalry, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the division, composed of Ross' and Gholson's brigades. Until further orders all reports will be made to these headquarters.

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General, &c.

PALMETTO, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. COBB,
Macon, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala.:

You have been this day assigned to the command of a district which will embrace all the posts in the State of Georgia. I have so informed by telegraph the commandants at Macon, Columbus, and Augusta, that you may take immediate control.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PALMETTO, *September 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. J. WRIGHT,
Commanding at Macon:

Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb has been this day assigned to command a district which will embrace your post. You will report directly to him in future. General Cobb's headquarters will be at Macon.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

(Same to General Fry, Augusta, and Colonel Von Zinken, Columbus.)

PALMETTO, *September 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Selma, Ala.:

General Hood desires your headquarters to be at Talladega, Ala., and wishes to know if you have any infantry under your command.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PANOLA, MISS., *September 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

Hill's regiment of militia was withdrawn from Corinth without my knowledge. I have no force on that road, and have asked Governor Clark to receive General Forrest's prisoners.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

PANOLA, MISS., *September 28, 1864.*

Hon. CHARLES CLARK,
Governor, &c., Macon, Miss.:

Please order some militia to receive at Cherokee, or where they may be delivered, the prisoners captured by General Forrest. I thought Hill's regiment was at Corinth, and have no force on that road to receive prisoners.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

WOODVILLE, MISS., *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. W. H. DAMERON,
Commissary of Subsistence, Meridian, Miss.:

Gun-boat now anchored where commissary stores were expected to cross.

W. W. MERIWETHER,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 230. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., September 28, 1864.*

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VII. Brig. Gen. E. A. Perry, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to Maj. Gen. J. M. Withers, commanding reserves of Alabama, for assignment to duty with that force.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., September 28, 1864.

Capt. W. F. BULLOCK, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma, Ala.:

CAPTAIN: I received the dispatch of Governor Milton yesterday, and have ordered all the cavalry east of Mobile Bay that can be spared to move under Col. Henry Maury to meet the raiding party reported near Marianna, Fla. The greater portion of his force will have to march 150 miles over a country destitute of supplies, and over very heavy roads. It does not seem, therefore, very probable that he will intercept the enemy before he can reach his transports on Choctawhatchee Bay. But if no force be sent there at all, the whole of that region of country might be subjected to the uninterrupted depredations of the enemy. Although Colonel Maury's force will not be numerically equal to that of what the enemy is reported to be (probably not exceeding 500 men), it will be sufficient with what Governor Milton will be able to add to it to prevent the enemy from prosecuting his raid. Colonel McCulloch has gone with two of his regiments toward Pascagoula. Another of his regiments was ordered yesterday to the eastern side of the bay to replace Colonel Maury's troops. The last report of the whole number of vessels in Mobile Bay indicates that most of the heavy vessels which passed the forts have gone away.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *September 29, 1864.*

General E. K. SMITH, *Shreveport, La.:*

What are you doing to execute the instructions sent you to forward troops to the east side of the Mississippi? If success will be more certain you can substitute Wharton's cavalry command for Walker's infantry division, by which you may effect a crossing above that part of the river patrolled by the larger class of gun-boats.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General GOVAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

General Hood desires that your brigade remain in its present position until to-morrow evening, when you will move to Moore's Bridge, on the Chattahoochee River, taking position there, with your sharpshooters on this side and your battery in position on this side of the river, or make such disposition as you think best for holding the bridge. General Hood's headquarters will be at Pumpkin Town, on the other side of the river.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PALMETTO, *September 29, 1864—8 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General STEWART, *Commanding Corps:*

General Hood directs me to say that unless there should be some movement of the enemy in your front to prevent he desires you will commence moving your command to cross the river as soon as you receive this instead of waiting till 12 o'clock to-day, as was previously ordered by General Hood verbally. I shall write to inform General Lee that this note has been written you, and to direct him (if nothing prevents) to mass up toward the river this evening, and should your troops be out of the way to get as many of his over as possible.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PALMETTO, *September 29, 1864—8 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General LEE, *Commanding Corps:*

I have just written General Stewart that unless some movement of the enemy in his front should prevent that he would commence to move his command to cross the river as soon as he received my note instead of waiting until 12 m. to-day. General Hood desires that unless some movement of the enemy in your front should prevent you should mass your troops close to the river this evening, and that if General Stewart's command should be out of your way that you cross as much of your command as possible, say one or two divisions. General Hood thinks it would be well to send your wagon trains this morning out of your way to cross where General Cheatham's command does.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PALMETTO, *September 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TYLER, *West Point:*

I will send you a battery as soon as I can.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

MACON, *September 29, 1864.*

General CHALMERS:

The militia have been disbanded. I have no troops save the few that are reporting to General Adams and yourself.

CHARLES CLARK,
Governor.

MERIDIAN, *September 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Here with eight companies Seventh Alabama Cavalry. Delayed by break in road. Will move to Lauderdale and await train. Your dispatch for Colonel Hodgson received. Major Randolph sent copy of your dispatch to Okolona.

E. D. LEDYARD,
Captain, Commanding.

OXFORD, *September 29, 1864.*

General CHALMERS:

Memphis scouts report under date 27th:

Raid to Hernando returned last night. One brigade cavalry and one regiment infantry, five pieces artillery, at White's Station, making raids daily to Germantown. Raid out on Holly Ford road yesterday; came out ten miles and returned. Second New Jersey Regiment has recruited 400 recently.

SAM. C. LANCASTER,
Henderson's Scouts.

MONTGOMERY, *September 30, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Revoke order establishing boundary between the Departments of Georgia, &c., and Alabama, &c., by substituting the Florida and Georgia State line up to Tennessee River for the line which now runs south of that river through the State of Alabama.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

[Indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Make the change of boundary directed and issue at once.

J. A. SEDDON.

PALMETTO, *September 30, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Montgomery or Opelika, Ala.:

I concur fully in your views expressed in your letter brought by Colonel Cox. I will write you at length.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

DARK CORNER, *September 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GOVAN,
Commanding, &c.:

General Hood desires that you will give Brigadier-General Iverson any aid you can in resisting any cavalry expedition against the West Point railroad, but not to allow yourself to be cut off from Moore's Bridge, as you must cross the Chattahoochee there, whenever you are ordered to join the main body of the army.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

DARK CORNER, *September 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood desires you should report daily in future, whether anything important transpires with you or not; he desires you to put on a line of couriers from your headquarters to Moore's Bridge, where we will have a station, or near there, as I am having a line put on to Newnan. Brigadier-General Govan has been directed while he remains at Moore's Bridge to co-operate with you in resisting any cavalry movement against the West Point railroad.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

Abstract from return of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor commanding, for September 30, 1864; headquarters Selma, Ala.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	20			20	20	19
District of the Gulf, Major-General Maury, September 12:						
District staff	12			12	12	15
Higgins' brigade *a*	145	1,617	1,617	2,056	3,054	2,795
Thomas' brigade	97	1,250	1,250	1,744	2,457	2,452
Liddell's command	205	2,782	2,782	3,773	6,934	3,896
McCulloch's brigade *b*	84	890	890	1,270	2,613	
Engineer company	2	54	54	65	103	103
Total	545	6,593	6,593	8,920	15,173	9,261
Wirt Adams' district, September 21	175	2,073	2,073	2,934	5,505	5,184
Hodge's district, August 2 *c*	116	1,716	1,716	2,003	4,681	4,681
Daniel W. Adams' district, August 24 *c*	143	1,391	1,391	1,871	3,640	215
Total	434	5,180	5,180	6,808	13,826	10,080
Major-General Forrest's command: *d*						
Cavalry	376	4,259	4,259	5,466	9,232	9,232
Artillery	18	268	268	333	444	467
Total	394	4,527	4,527	5,799	9,676	9,699
Military posts: *e*						
Meridian, Miss., September 20	27	143	143	232	322	323
Grenada, Miss., August 31	15			15	15	15
Columbus, Miss., September 19	5	25	25	30	30	34
Brookhaven, Miss., September 3	13			25	43	43
Cahaba, Ala., August 31	14	98	100	131	147	154
Brandon, Miss., September 20	7	10	10	17	17	17
Total	81	276	278	450	574	586
Grand Total	1,474	16,576	16,578	21,997	39,269	29,645

a One officer and 112 men absent in arrest and 45 officers and 1,066 men prisoners in the hands of the enemy, enumerated with "absent with leave."

b Temporarily detached from Forrest's command.

c No report since last return.

d Field return dated Cherokee Station, Tenn. [Ala.], September 20, 1864: Cavalry—effective, 2,960; total, 3,217; aggregate, 3,532. Artillery—effective, 88; total, 123; aggregate, 133. Dismounted cavalry battalion—effective, 159; total, 185; aggregate, 192. All detached from this return.

e 811 Federal prisoners (27 commissioned officers, 780 men, and 4 negroes).

Artillery embraced in returns of district commanders.

Troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor, C. S. Army, commanding, September 30, 1864.

DISTRICT OF THE GULF.

Maj. Gen. DABNEY H. MAURY.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BRYAN M. THOMAS.

1st Alabama Battalion Reserves, Lieut. Col. W. M. Stone.
3d Alabama Reserves, Col. William M. Brooks.
7th Alabama Cavalry,* Col. Joseph Hodgson.
Harris' (Alabama) battalion, Maj. R. A. Harris.
Morrison's (Alabama) battalion, Capt. John D. Morrison.
Abbay's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. George F. Abbay.
Wade's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Henry F. Wade, jr.
Winston's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William C. Winston.

Higgins' Brigade.

1st Louisiana Artillery, Col. Charles A. Fuller.
22d Louisiana, Col. Isaac W. Patton.
Bay Batteries, Lieut. Col. E. L. Winder.

Liddell's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

15th Confederate Cavalry, Col. Henry Maury.
Culpeper's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. J. L. Moses.
3d Missouri Battery, Lieut. Thomas B. Catron.
Owens' (Arkansas) battery, Capt. James A. Owens.
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. Thomas F. Tobin.

Baker's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS BAKER.

Withers' Brigade.‡

Col. WILLIAM T. WITHERS.

Engineer Troops.

Engineer Company.

DISTRICT OF NORTH ALABAMA.§

Brig. Gen. PHILIP D. RODDEY.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.

Armistead's Brigade. | *Clanton's Brigade.*

Artillery.

Charpentier's (Alabama) battery.
Clanton's (Alabama) battery.

DISTRICT NORTH OF HOMOCHITTO.

Brig. Gen. WIRT ADAMS.

Mabry's Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HINCHIE P. MABRY.

11th Arkansas Infantry (mounted).‖
17th Arkansas Infantry (mounted).‖
14th Confederate, Col. F. Dumonteil.
4th Mississippi, Col. C. C. Wilbourn.
6th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Lipscomb.
38th Mississippi Infantry (mounted), Col. Preston Brent.
Gamblin's (Mississippi State) cavalry battalion, Capt. E. D. Gamblin.

Wood's Cavalry Brigade.

Col. ROBERT C. WOOD, Jr.

Montgomery's battalion,¶ Maj. W. E. Montgomery.
Moorman's battalion, Maj. Calvit Roberts.
Peyton's battalion,¶ Maj. E. A. Peyton.
Stubbs' battalion,¶ Maj. George W. Stubbs.
Wood's (Mississippi) regiment, Maj. S. R. Cleveland.

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* En route for Grenada, Miss.

† For composition of Baker's brigade see foot-note (*), p. 854.

‡ Composition of Withers' brigade not given.

§ No report since the organization of this district, but return shows Ferrell's (Georgia) battery.

‖ Furloughed.

¶ Mississippi State cavalry, reserves.

Unattached.

Ratliff's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. William T. Ratliff.
Texas Scouts, Capt. J. T. Cobb.

DISTRICT SOUTH OF HOMOCHITTO.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE.

Scott's Cavalry Brigade.

1st Louisiana, Col. John. S. Scott.
Louisiana Battalion, Maj. Frederick N. Ogden.
9th Louisiana Battalion, Lieut. Col. James H. Wingfield.
Lay's (Mississippi) regiment, Col. Benjamin D. Lay.
Mounted Infantry, Col. Daniel Gober.
Powers' (Louisiana and Mississippi) regiment, Col. Frank P. Powers.

Artillery.

Barlow's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. W. P. Barlow.
Holmes' (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Eugene Holmes.

FORREST'S CAVALRY.

Maj. Gen. NATHAN B. FORREST.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. EDMUND W. RUCKER.

7th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William F. Taylor.
12th Tennessee, Col. John U. Green.
14th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Raleigh R. White.
15th Tennessee, Col. Francis M. Stewart.
26th Tennessee Battalion, Lieut. Col. David C. Kelley.

*Second Brigade.**

Col. ROBERT MCCULLOCH.

7th Mississippi, ——— ———.
8th Mississippi, ——— ———.
18th Mississippi Battalion, ——— ———.
2d Missouri, ——— ———.
Willis' (Texas) battalion.
Hudson's (Mississippi) battery (one section).

BUFORD'S DIVISION.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HYLAN B. LYON.

3d Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. Gustavus A. C. Holt.
7th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Col. Edward Crossland.
8th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. Absalom R. Shacklett.
12th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. W. W. Faulkner.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. TYREE H. BELL.

2d Tennessee, Col. Clark R. Barteau.
16th Tennessee, Col. Andrew N. Wilson.
18th Tennessee, Col. John F. Newsom.
20th Tennessee, Col. Robert M. Russell.

ARTILLERY.

Hudson's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. Edwin S. Walton.
Morton's (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. T. Sanders Sale.
Rice's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. T. W. Rice.
Thrall's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. James C. Thrall.

* On detached service in District of the Gulf.

MILITARY POSTS.

Aberdeen, Miss., Lieut. Col. Marshall T. Polk.
Brandon, Miss., Capt. William R. Spears.
Cahaba, Ala., Lieut. Col. Samuel Jones.
Canton, Miss., Capt. John N. Archer.
Clinton, La., Lieut. Col. William E. Pinkney.
Columbus, Miss., Lieut. Col. Levi McCollum.
Demopolis, Ala., Lieut. Col. John T. Plattsmier.
Enterprise, Miss., Maj. Matthew S. Ward.
Gainesville, Ala., Capt. George W. Bates.
Grenada, Miss., Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Wickliffe.
Iuka, Miss., Lieut. Col. Archibald Macfarlane.
Macon, Miss., Maj. Bell G. Bidwell.
Marion, Ala., Lieut. W. H. Streshley.
Meridian, Miss., Lieut. Col. George W. Law.
Montgomery, Ala., Maj. Walter Jones.
Okolona, Miss., Maj. E. G. Wheeler.
Oxford, Miss., Capt. Charles T. Biser.
Panola, Miss., Capt. Richard C. Walsh.
Selma, Ala., Col. Thomas H. Rosser.
Talladega, Ala., Maj. W. T. Walthall.
Tuscaloosa, Ala., Capt. E. G. Liles.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WEST. VA. AND E. TENN.,
No. —. } *Abingdon, September 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. A. E. Jackson, Provisional Army, C. S., will proceed at once to Saltville and assume command of all the forces at that point.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Echols:

H. T. STANTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbay's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Batteries B, C, D, I, and K.*

Abeel's (Gustavus N.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*

Abercrombie's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Abercrombie's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment.*

Abernethy's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*

Acker's (George S.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*

Adaire's (Thomas N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*

Adams' (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*

Adams' (Silas) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Aken's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 51st Regiment.*

Akin's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*

Alabama State Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*

Alcorn's (Milton S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Aldrich's (Simeon C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*

Alexander's (Francis N.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*

Alexander's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*

Allen's (Hiram) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 24th Battery.*

Allen's (Jack) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*

Allin's (Philip T.) **Cavalry.** See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, post.*

Allison's (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

Alston's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Special.*

Anderson's (Albert R.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*

Anderson's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*

Anderson's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Anderson's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*

Anderson's (Paul F.) **Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, post.*

Anderson's (Ruel W.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*

Anderson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*

Andress' (James F.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Andrew's (Abram P.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*

Andrew's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*

Andrews' (Julius A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 32d Regiment.*

Appeal Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*

Armistead's (Charles G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

Armstrong's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 56th Company.*

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*References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Armstrong's (F. M.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Armstrong's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Arndt's (Albert F. R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Arnold's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Arthur's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Ashby's (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Ashcraft's (Thomas C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Ashcroft's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Ashford's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Askew's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Asper's (Joel F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 171st Regiment.*
Atkins' (Smith D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Atkins' (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
Atwater's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 22d and 42d Regiments.*
Austin's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Austin's (John E.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Battalion.*
Avery's (Isaac W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Babbitt's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Babcock's (Walter S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Backus' (William) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Badger's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment;* also *1st Cavalry.*
Bailey's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Bainbridge's (Edmund C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Baker's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Elbert D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Norman A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Baldwin's (Oliver L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Ball's (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Ball's (Glover A.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 1st and 3d Regiments.*
Ballentine's (John G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Banbury's (Jabez) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bancroft's (Eugene A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Barber's (Gershom M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Barbour Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Barentzen's (Lauritz) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Barksdale's (H. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Barlow's (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Barnes' (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Barnes' (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Barnes' (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Barnett's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Barnum's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Barr's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *John T. Levi's Artillery, post.*
Barret's (Overton W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Barris' (Sampson P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Barry's (Henry W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Barry's (Robert L.) **Artillery.** See *Lookout Artillery, post.*
Barry's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Barteau's (Clark R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Barth's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
Bartholomew's (Orion A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 109th Regiment.*
Bates' (Edward P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*

Batsford's (George S.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Beach's (Albert F.) **Artillery**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
Beatty's (John W.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Beauregard's (René T.) **Artillery**. See *Thomas B. Ferguson's Artillery, post.*
Becht's (John C.) **Infantry**. See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Beck's (Moses M.) **Artillery**. See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Beckett's (Andrew W.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Beebe's (Yates V.) **Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
Beers' (George H.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Belknap's (William W.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Bell's (Leroy S.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bell's (William B.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bellamy's (Richard H.) **Artillery**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Battalion, Battery B.*
Benefield's (James M.) **Mounted Rifles**. See *Arkansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Benteen's (Frederick W.) **Cavalry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Bentley's (Robert H.) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Bereman's (Alvah H.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Berkey's (John M.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Berry's (James W.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Berry's (William W.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Best's (Clermont L.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Bibb's (Joseph B.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Biffle's (Jacob B.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Bigelow's (John C.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Biggs' (Jonathan) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Billopp's (W. W.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 29th and 30th Regiments.*
Binford's (James R.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Binns' (John E.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Bird's (Edward) **Cavalry**. See *Georgia Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bishop's (John S.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 108th Regiment.*
Bishop's (Loomis K.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Bishop's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th and 9th Regiments.*
Bisland's (T. Alexander) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Black's (Edward) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Black's (Gideon B.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 46th and 55th Regiments.*
Blackstone's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Blair's (Lewis J.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Blakey's (D. T.) **Cavalry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Blanch's (Willis) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Bland's (Charles C.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*
Bledsoe's (Hiram M.) **Artillery**. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Blount's (Nathan S.) **Infantry**. See *Florida Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Boehm's (George) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Boggess' (Jiles S.) **Cavalry**. See *Texas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bohlender's (Alexander) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 165th Regiment.*
Bolton's (William H.) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Bond's (William G.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Bonham's (Edward) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Boone's (Thomas C.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Bowen's (Edwin A.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Bowers' (David G.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*

Bowie's (Andrew W.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Bowlus' (Lewis H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Bowyer's (Eli) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Boyd's (David) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 40th Regiment.*
Boydston's (Nelson N.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Brackett's (Albert G.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Bradburn's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 67th, 87th, and 157th Companies.*
Bradford's (J. D.) **Cavalry Scouts.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Bradford's (J. L.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Bradley's (Cullen) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
Bradley's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Bradley's (George) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bradshaw's (Oliver A.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 34th and 46th Regiments.*
Brant's (Jefferson E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Bratton's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Brazelton's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Brazelton.*
Breckinridge's (William C. P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Brent's (Preston) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Bridges' (Lyman) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Bridgewater's (James H.) **Scouts.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union.*
Bringhurst's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Brisbin's (James S.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Britton's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Brock's (John W. M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Bronson's (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Brookhaven Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Brooks' (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Reserves.*
Brown's Battalion. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Brown* (Confederate).
Brown's (Aaron) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Brown's (Frederick H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Brown's (George R.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Battery.*
Brown's (Isaac M.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Brown's (J. William) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Brown's (Napoleon B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Brown's (Richard H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Brown's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Brown's (Simeon B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Brown's (T. W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Brown's (William N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Browne's (Cyrus M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Brownlow's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Broyles' (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Bruner's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Brunner's (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Bryan's (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *W. R. Miles' Legion, post.*
Bryan's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Bryant's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Bryant's (Julian E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 51st Regiment.*

Buchanan's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Buckner's (Allen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Buell's (George P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Buell's (Henry M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Bundy's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*
Burdell's (Harvey) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Battery.*
Burdick's (James) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
Burge's (Hartwell T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*
Burgh's (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Burke's (Luke A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Burke's (Raymond) **Artillery.** See *Henry Guibor's Battery, post.*
Burkhardt's (Christian) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Burnap's (Silas A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhett Artillery, post.*
Burroughs' (Wilson) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Burton's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Busey's (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Bush's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Bush.*
Bush's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*
Bush's (Llewyllyn E. P.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery E.*
Buswell's (Nicholas C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Butler's (J. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Butler's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Bynum's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Byrd's (Robert K.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Cahill's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Caldwell's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Callahan's (Milton T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Callender's (Byron M.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Callicott's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Calloway's (J. Wylie) **Artillery.** See *J. H. Wiggins' Artillery, post.*
Camp's (John L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Camp's (Raleigh S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Campbell's (D. S.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Francis L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Franklin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Campbell's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Canby's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Capers' (Ellison) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Carleton's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Carnahan's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Carpenter's (John N.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Carpenter's (Nathan M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Carter's (Haley M.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 18th Battalion.*
Carter's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Carter's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Carter's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Case's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Cassady's (Alexander A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Cassell's (Jacob T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Special.*
Caswell's (Theodore D.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Battalion.*
Catron's (Thomas B.) **Artillery.** See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Catterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*

Cawthorn's (Stephen A.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Chalaron's (J. Adolph) **Artillery.** See *Washington Artillery, post, 5th Battery.*
Chalmers' (Alexander H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Chandler's (Green C.) **Militia.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Channel's (Joseph R.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Chapin's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Chapman's (Fletcher H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Chapman's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Charpentier's (Stephen) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Chase's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Chatfield's (Harvey S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Chenoweth's (J. Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Cherokee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Childs' (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Clanton's (N. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Clanton's (Turner, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment;* also *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment* (*Hodgson's*).
Clark Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (Andrew H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Clark's (Lewis M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 45th Regiment.*
Clark's (Samuel F.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Clark's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Clark's (Willis G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Clarke's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Cleveland's (S. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Wirt Adams' Cavalry, ante.*
Clift's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Clinch's (Duncan L.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Clinch's (Henry A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cobb's (J. T.) **Cavalry Scouts.** See *Texas Troops.*
Cobb's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cockefair's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Cockerill's (Armstead T. M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Cockerill's (Daniel T.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Cockerill's (Giles J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Cogswell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Coleman's (David) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Coleman's (James T.) **Cavalry.** See *W. R. Miles' Legion, post.*
Coleman's (John P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Colms' (Stephen H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Coltart's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Columbus Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Colvin's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Colvin's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Compton's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Conner's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 12th Regiment.*
Conover's (John) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Conrad's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cook's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Cook's (Gustave) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cook's (Jeremiah B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*

Cooper's (Charles S.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (Wickliffe) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Corbin's (Henry B.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Corbin's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Cornell's (Peter) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Battery.*
Cotter's (Hamilton W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Cowan's (James J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Cowden's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Cox's (Aaron A.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Cox's (Carlos C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Cox's (Nicholas N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Craddock's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Craig's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Crall's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Cram's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Crandal's (Frederick M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Crandall's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Mississippi Marine Brigade, 1st Battalion.*
Crane's (Jacob S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Crane's (Jeremiah H.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery G.*
Crane's (Nirom M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Craven's (Elijah J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Creamer's (Robert D.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Crenshaw's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Cresson's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Crews' (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Crews' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, post.*
Crittenden's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Croft's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Columbus Artillery, ante.*
Crossland's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Crowell's (Moses H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Croxton's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Culpeper's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Culver's (Joshua B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Cummins' (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (Charles J. L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (George P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Cunningham's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (Richard D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Curly's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Currie's (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, Mississippi Marine Brigade, 1st Regiment.*
Curtis' (Elijah P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Curtis' (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Daboll's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Dachenhausen's (Adolphus von) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Regiment.*
Dachsel's (Gustave) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G;* also *6th Indiana Battery.*
Davidson's (George S.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*

Davidson's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Davidson's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Davidson's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, post, Battery B.*
Davies' (John R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Davis' (Charles L.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Davis' (James C.) **Artillery.** See *Marion Artillery, post.*
Davis' (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Davis' (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 77th Company.*
Davis' (Nathan) **Artillery.** See *Coleman B. Ferrell's Artillery, post.*
Davis' (Newton N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Davis' (Reuben A.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Davis' (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Davitte's (Samuel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dawes' (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Dawkins' (Richard C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Dawson's (Thomas E.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Dawson's (William E.) **Artillery.** See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Day's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Deaderick's (James G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Dean's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Dedman's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Degenfeld's (Charles M.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
De Gress' (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
De Groat's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Deimling's (Francis C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
De Long's (Solomon) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Denis' (Jules C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Dent's (Staunton H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Deposter's Men. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Deposter.*
De Vries' (Peter) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Dial's (Hamilton C.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Dibrell's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Dick's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Dickenson's (Crispin) **Artillery.** See *Ringgold Artillery, post.*
Dickey's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Dilger's (Hubert) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Dillon's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Doan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Doane's (Elisha) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Dobke's (Adolphus) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Dobozy's (Peter P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Donoho's (Lynch B.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Dooley's (Sylvester V.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Doolittle's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Doremas' (Peter J.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Dortch's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Doss' (Washington L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Douglas' (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops.*
Dow's (Tristram T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Downey's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 15th Regiment.*
Doyle's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Doyle.*
Dresel's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Driscoll's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*

Duckworth's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Duckworth's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Duff's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Duffield's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Dumonteil's (Felix) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Duncan's (Austin M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Duncan's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Dunlop's (Samuel J. C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Dunn's (David M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Dunn's (Rhadamanthus H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Dunn's (Walter G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Dunphy's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Durr's (R. J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Dutton's (Everell F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Dwyer's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 40th Company.*
Dyas' (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Dyer's (Calvin M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Dyer's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Dyer's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Eads' (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Eagle's (James P.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Earle's (Willard C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 71st Regiment.*
Earnest's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Earp's (C. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Easton's (David J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Echte's (George) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Eddy's (Henry G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Edson's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Edwards' (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Eggleston's (Edwin L.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Ekings' (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Eldridge's (L. Briggs) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Elgin Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Ellet's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Mississippi Marine Brigade.*
Elliott's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Elliott's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Elliott's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Emery's (Augustus H.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Emery's (Winslow D.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 20th Battalion, Battery A.*
Esembaux's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Estes' (Benjamin P.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Evans' (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Evans' (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Eve's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Everett's (Peter M.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Rifles.*
Fahnestock's (Allen L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Fairchild's (Cassius) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Faulkner's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (W. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Fearing's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Felton's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Fenner's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Ferguson's (Stephen M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Ferguson's (Thomas B.) **Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Ferrell's (Coleman B.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Fesler's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Fidler's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Finn's (Richard P.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Fisher's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Fitch's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Fitzgibbon's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Fitzpatrick's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Flad's (Henry) **Engineers.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Flanders' (George A.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Flood's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Flournoy's (Camp) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Flournoy's (Peter C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d and 6th Regiments.*
Flournoy's (Thomas C.) **Cavalry.** See *Horace H. Miller's Cavalry, post.*
Floyd's (Spencer B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Follett's (Joseph L.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Foote's (Thaddeus) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Ford's (Martin J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Volunteer Regiment.*
Foreman's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Forrest's (Jeffrey E.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Forrest's (Nathan B.) **Cavalry Regiment.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Forrest's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
Forsyth's (Robert C.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Foster's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Foster's (Nathaniel H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Foster's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Fouts' (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Fowler's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Fox's (Benton D.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Fox's (Ogden W.) **Infantry.*** See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Frambes' (Granville A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Frayser's (R. Dudley) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 15th and 37th Regiments.*
Frohock's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 66th Regiment.*
Fry's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Fuller's (Charles A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Fulton's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Fulton's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Fyan's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 24th Regiment.*
Gaines' (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Gallagher's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Gamblin's (E. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Gandolfo's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Gardner's (George Q.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
Garland's (Hugh A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 4th Regiments.*

* Also temporarily commanding detachments 81st and 95th Illinois (Worden's Battalion).

Garland's (Landon C.) **Cadets.** See *Tuscaloosa Cadets, post.*
Garrett's (George W. B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Garrett's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Garrity's (James) **Artillery** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gates' (Elijah) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment;* also *3d Battalion.*
Gaw's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 16th Regiment.*
Gay's (Ebenezer) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
Gay's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 1st Battery.*
Geddes' (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Gee's (James T.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Gere's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Geschwind's (Necolas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Horatio G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gid. Nelson Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gilbert's (C. H.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *C. H. Gilbert.*
Gilbert's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Gilbert's (James I.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Gilchrist's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (Hamilton S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Gillmore's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Gilmore's (Frank T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Given's (Josiah) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Given's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Gleaves' (Isaac L.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Gober's (Daniel) **Mounted Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Golden's (Stephen) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Goldsby's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Goldthwaite's (Richard W.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gonzales' (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Good's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Goodwin's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Gordon's (Anthony E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Gordon's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment;* also *Georgia Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Gordon's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 16th Regiment.*
Gouldin's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Gouldin.*
Gove's (David) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Gracey's (Frank P.) **Artillery.** See *Robert Cobb's Artillery, ante.*
Graham's (Evander McN.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Graham's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Granger's (George) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Gray's (Samuel F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Green's (John Uriah) **Cavalry.** See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, post.*
Greenlee's (Louis S.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Greer's (Henry Clay) **Cavalry.** See *Robert M. Russell's Cavalry, post.*
Gregory's (Samuel O.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Daniel F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Trumbull D.) **Artillery.** See *Chicago Board of Trade Artillery, ante.*
Griffith's (John) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Grigsby's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery C.*
Grosvenor's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Gruber's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*

Grumbach's (Nicholas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Guenther's (Francis L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
Guibor's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Guyton's (Cincinnatus S.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Hagan's (James) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Hale's (Clayton) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Hale's (Francis E.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Hall's (Bolling, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Hilliard's Legion, post, 2d Battalion.*
Hall's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Hall's (Robert J.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Halloway's (Ephraim S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Hallowell's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Halpin's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Ham's (T. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Hamilton's (Isaac) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Hamilton's (Oliver P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hamiter's (David H.) **Infantry** See *Arkansas Troops, 8th and 19th Regiments.*
Hammond's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hammond's (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Hammond's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hampton's (Ezekiel H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Hampton's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 4th and 5th Regiments.*
Hamrick's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Hanchett's (Hiram S.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Hanna's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Hardie's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Harlow's (Edward G.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Battery.*
Harnden's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harper's (George B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Harper's (James P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Harrell's (William V.) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas H. Lewis' Cavalry, post.*
Harris' (Clark M.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Harris' (Frederick H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Harris' (J. D.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Battalion.*
Harris' (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 6th and 9th Regiments.*
Harris' (R. A.) **Infantry.*** See *R. A. Harris.*
Harris' (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Harrison's (Andrew A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Harrison's (Isham) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Harrison's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Harrison's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Hart's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 77th Company.*
Hart's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Harvey's (Alonzo D.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Battery.*
Harwood's (Thomas M.) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, post.*
Haslip's (Amos M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Hatch's (Lemuel D.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment (Ball's).*
Hathaway's (Mark) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*
Havis' (Minor W.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*

* Improvised command.

Hawkins' (Edwin R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Hawley's (Chauncey G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hawley's (William) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hayes' (Edwin L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Haymond's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Headington's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Healy's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Heath's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Heckman's (Lewis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Helena Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
Helmer's (Robert W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Helmrich's (Gustav von) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Henderson's (David B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Paris P.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Stephen H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Henderson's (Thomas) **Scouts.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Henderson's (W. G.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Henry's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Henry's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Henry's (William H.) **Company.** (Official designation not of record.) See *William H. Henry.*
Henry's (W. W.) **Artillery.** See *William B. Turner's Artillery, post.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Herrick's (Thomas P.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Herring's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hess' (Joseph C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hiatt's (Aikin D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 70th Regiment.*
Hibbets' (Jefferson J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hicks' (George) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Hicks' (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Higgins' (Joel) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Higgs' (Wiley) **Cavalry Scouts.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hight's (Wallace) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Battery.*
Hill's Militia. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Hill's (Benjamin J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Hill's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 24th Battery.*
Hill's (Sylvester G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Hilliard's Legion. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Hinrichs' (Charles F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Hobson's (Amson W.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hodges' (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Hodges' (Milton P.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Hodgson's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Hoefling's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hogan's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 114th Regiment.*
Holahan's (Amos J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Holbrook's (George) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Holland's (Orlando S.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
Holman's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Holman's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Holmes' (Eugene) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Holmes' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Holmes' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Holt's (Gustavus A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*

Homer's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery D.*
Horn's Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Horn.*
Horton's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hoskins' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Brookhaven Artillery, ante.*
Hotchkiss' (Charles T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hottenstein's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*
Houchin's (Woodford M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
House's (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st and 27th Regiments.*
Howard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Howe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Howell's (E. A.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 5th and 13th Regiments;* also *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Howell's (Evan P.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Hubbard's (Hiram F.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Battery.*
Hubbell's (Richard W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Huddleston's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Hudson's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*
Hudson's (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 133d Regiment.*
Huger's (Daniel E.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Huggins' (Almaria L.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hughes' (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hulburd's (Edwin M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Hummel's (Gottlob) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 11th Company.*
Humphrey's (George) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Humphrey's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Humphrey's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Hunley's (Peter F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Hunter's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hurlbut's (Frederick J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Hurst's (Fielding) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hurst's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Hurter's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Huston's (Benjamin W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hutchins' (Rue P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (L.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Huwald's (Gustave A.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Hyams' (Samuel M., jr.) **Cavalry.*** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Hyde's (Charles W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Hyde's (Cornelius W. G.) **Infantry.** See *James W. Powell's Infantry, post.*
Indiana Legion. See *Indiana Troops.*
Ingerton's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Innes' (William) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*
Innes' (William P.) **Engineers.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Irwin's (John D.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery A.*
Isaminger's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Ives' (Samuel S.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 27th, 35th, and 49th Regiments.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Jackson's (Charles H.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Cyrus F.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 15th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Ezra P.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Frank) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Jackson's (George W.) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Thomas J.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
Jackson's (William H.) **Cavalry**. See *William L. Duckworth's Cavalry, ante.*
Jacobs' (James W.) **Artillery**. See *Indiana Troops, 12th Battery.*
James' Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *James.*
James' (William, jr.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Jefferson Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Jefferson's (John W.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Jenkins' (David P.) **Cavalry**. See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Jenkins' (Jeremiah W.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Jenkins' (John S.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Jenkins' (William S.) **Cavalry**. See *Kansas Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Jennings' (Jasper N.) **Infantry**. See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (mounted).*
Jennings' (Walter S.) **Infantry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Volunteers.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) **Infantry**. See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Jerome's (Moses) **Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Battery.*
Jessee's (George M.) **Cavalry**. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Battalion.*
Jett's (Benjamin P.) **Infantry**. See *Arkansas Troops, 11th and 17th Regiments.*
Jewett's (Horace) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Johns' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th and 9th Regiments.*
Johns' (Frederick A.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Aaron C.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Johnson's (Adam R.) **Cavalry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Charles E.) **Cavalry**. See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Johnson's (James M.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 24th, 27th, and 34th Regiments.*
Johnson's (Lewis) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 44th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Ole C.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Samuel F.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 52d Regiment.*
Johnson's (Thomas) **Mounted Rifles**. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Johnston's (T. N.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Jolly's (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Jones' (Fielder A.) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Jones' (James H.) **Infantry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Jones' (J. Blackburn) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Jones' (H. P.) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Jones' (John S.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 174th Regiment.*
Jones' (Russell A.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Jones' (Toland) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Jones' (W. A. C.) **Engineers**. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars.*
Jones' (Warren C.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Jones' (William) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Jordan's (David M.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Joslin's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*

Joyce's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Joyner's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Justin's (William) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Kargé's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Keeler's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Keen's (Alderson T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Keigwin's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Kellam's (Alphonzo G.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Kellams' (Gideon R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Kelley's (David C.) **Cavalry.** See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
Kellogg's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Kelly's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery G.*
Kelly's (Usher F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 68th Company.*
Kemper's (Milton) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 1st Battalion,*
Kendrick's (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*
Kennedy's (Ebenezer H.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Kent's (Loren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Kent's (Samuel J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (mounted).*
Kentucky First Heavy Artillery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Kern's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Kerr's (Lucien H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Ketcham's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Key's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Helena Artillery, ante.*
Kieth's (A. M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Kile's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Kilgour's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Kimbrough's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Kimmel's (David H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Kincaid's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 118th Regiment.*
King's (Houston) **Artillery.** See *Clark Artillery, ante.*
King's (J. Floyd) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, 13th Battalion.*
King's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kingsbury's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Kinney's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Kirk's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 3d Regiment (mounted).*
Kirkbride's (Andrew B.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Kirkendall's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kirkpatrick's (M. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 51st Regiment.*
Kirkup's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th and 7th Regiments.*
Kirwan's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Kise's (Reuben C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Kitchell's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Kizer's (Thomas N.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *Thomas N. Kizer.*
Knight's (Isaac P.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Knox's (Samuel L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Koehler's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Lademann's (Otto C.) **Artillery.*** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Battery.*
Lamberg's (Carl A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Lampkin's (Alexander W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, Local Defense Corps.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Lane's (John Q.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Lary's (Washington T.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Lawrence's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Lawson's (Gaines) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Lawson's (Joseph J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Lay's (Benjamin D.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Lee's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 25th Battalion.*
Lee's (Henry S.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Battery.*
Leeson's (Moses D.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Leftwich's (Jefferson) **Cavalry.** See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry, ante.*
Legendre's (Ernest C.) **Artillery.** See *Pointe Coupée Artillery, post, Battery A.*
Leinart's (Samuel D.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*
Lemmon's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Levi's (John T.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Lewers' (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Wirt Adams' Cavalry, ante.*
Lewis' (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (Thomas W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (Woodward's).*
Lieb's (Herman) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Light's (Harvey E.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lindsay's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 16th and 25th Regiments.*
Lipscomb's (Thomas C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Livingston's (Henry J.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Locher's (Michael H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Lockman's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Logan's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Lookout Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Louisiana Seventh Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 64th Regiment.*
Love's (James R., jr.) **Infantry.** See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Love's (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Lovelace's (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*
Lowe's (Edgar M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
Lowell's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Lowry's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Lowry's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Lowry's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment (State).*
Lowry's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Lubbers' (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Lucy's (Jackson A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Lumsden's (Charles L.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Lusk's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Lynch's (Connally H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Lyon's (Will) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 46th Regiment.*
Lyon's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
McCafferty's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
McCaleb's (Hubert A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
McCall's (James S.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas J. Stanford's Artillery, post.*
McCaskill's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
McCaslan's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 19th Regiment.*
McClain's (Richard W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
McClanahan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*
McClung's (Hugh L. W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*

McClure's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
McCole's (Cyrus J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
McConnell's (Henry K.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment.*
McConnell's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
McCook's (Anson G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McCook's (Edwin S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
McCord's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
McCown's (James) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 3d and 5th Regiments.*
McCown's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
McCulloch's (Robert A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
McCullough's (James) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McCutchen's (David R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 108th Regiment.*
McDanald's (Bedan B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
McDonald's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
McEathron's (Rufus C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 15th Regiment.*
McFadden's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
McFall's (John) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
McGriff's (Richard) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
McGuire's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
McGuirk's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Mack's (Michael H.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McKeaig's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
McKenzie's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McKenzie's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Eufaula Artillery, ante.*
McKnight's (Felix L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 17th and 18th Regiments.*
McLane's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops.*
McLaurin's (Cornelius) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment (Wilbourn's).*
McLemore's (William S.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
McLendon's (J. M.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
McLeod's (Cornelius) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*
McMahan's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
McMahon's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McMaster's (Perry E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
McMillan's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
McNeely's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
McQuiston's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 123d Regiment.*
McReynolds' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McWhite's (B. B.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 10th Regiment.*
McWhorter's (Meshack L.) **Artillery.** See *Cherokee Artillery, ante.*
McWilliams' (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Magevney's (Michael, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 13th and 154th Regiments.*
Mahon's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Main's (Zalmon S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Malone's (James C., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Mann's (Adin) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Manning's (Michael W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Mansfield's (Mortimer) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marberry's (W. Frank) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*

Marion Artillery. See *Florida Troops.*
Marker's (Caleb) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 156th Regiment.*
Markham's (William) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marks' (Washington) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Marshall's (Alexander) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Marshall's (Lucius G.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Marshall's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Marshall's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Martin's (Joel O.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Martin's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 37th Regiment.*
Martin's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*
Mason's (George) **Cavalry.** See *James C. Malone, jr.'s, Cavalry, ante.*
Mason's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Matheny's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Mathey's (Edward G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Matthaei's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Mattison's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Mattocks' (Eli) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Matzdorff's (Alvin V.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
Maxwell's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *John G. Ballentine's Cavalry, ante.*
Mayhew's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Maynard's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Mebane's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Melton's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Merrill's (William E.) **Engineers.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment, Veteran.*
Merritt's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Metham's (Pren.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Meumann's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d, 12th, and 17th Regiments.*
Miles' (W. R.) **Legion.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Miller's (Alexander J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Miller's (Horace H.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Miller's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Mills' (Anson) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Mills' (Gilbert C.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment.*
Milton's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Milward's (Hubbard K.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Mims' (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Mindil's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Miner's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Minnis' (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Minor's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Nicholas N. Cox's Cavalry, ante.*
Minor's (John E.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Minshall's (Thaddeus A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Mississippi Marine Brigade. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mitchell's (Joseph W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Mix's (Elisha) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Montfort's (W.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 6th Battalion.*
Mong's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Battery.*
Montgomery's Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Montgomery's (W. E.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Mooney's (James) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Moore's (Edwin) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Moore's (George W.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Moore's (Israel T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Moore's (Jabez H.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Moore's (Jesse H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Moore's (Risdon M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Moorman's (George) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Morelock's (William C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, P. A.*
Morgan's (Otho H.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 7th Battery.*
Morgan's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Morphis' (J. L.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Morrison's (Alfred) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Morrison's (John D.) Cavalry.* See *John D. Morrison.*
Morrison's (Samuel H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 83d and 84th Companies.*
Morse's (Francis W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
Morton's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Morton's (John W., jr.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Morton's (Quin) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Moses' (J. L.) Artillery. See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Mueller's (Alexander) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Mueller's (Michael) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Muenscher's (Emory W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Muhlenberg's (Edward D.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mullins' (Mathew) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Munns' (Brice P.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Murchison's (D. J.) Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *D. J. Murchison.*
Murphy's (Samuel J.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Myers' (Vincent) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery C.*
Myers' (William C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 14th Battery.*
Mynhier's (William) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Nale's (John H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Naylor's (William A.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neely's (James J.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Nell's (George W.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery B.*
Nelson's (David M.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Nelson's (Thomas M.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops.*
Nesbitt's (William B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Neville's (John W.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery C.*
Newlan's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Newsom's (John F.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Nicholson's (Edward W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Nitschelm's (Charles F.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Nixon's (George H.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Noble's (John W.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Norman's (H. T.) Heavy Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

* Improvised command.

Northup's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Norton's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Norwood's (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Nottoway Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Nutt's (L. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Oatis' (Martin A.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
O'Connor's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*
O'Connor's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Ogden's (Frederick N.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Ogden's;* also *9th Battalion Cavalry.*
Olson's (Porter C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
O'Neal's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Orcutt's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Organ's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 70th Regiment.*
Orr's (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Orr's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th and 12th Regiments.*
Osband's (Embury D.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Osborne's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Osborne.*
Osborne's (Milton A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Battery.*
Osburn's (Norval) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Otey's (G. G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Owen's (Alfred D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Owen's (Robert A.) **Cavalry Scouts.** See *J. D. Bradford's Scouts, ante.*
Owens' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
Pace's (Thomas N.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Packard's (Jasper) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Page's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Palmer's (David J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Palmer's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Palmetto Battalion, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pardee's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Park's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Park's (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Parks' (Robert P.) **Mounted Rifles.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Parry's (Augustus C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Patten's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Patterson's (Josiah) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Patterson's (Michael L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Patterson's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery E.*
Patton's (Aaron C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 1st and 4th Regiments.*
Patton's (Isaac W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Patton's (Samuel K. N.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Pease's (Phineas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Peatman's (Norris T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Peebles' (Ferdinand E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*
Peek's (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Peeler's (J. M.) **Infantry** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Peery's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Pence's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Pepper's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Perrin's (Hector) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*

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* Temporarily commanding.

Perrin's (Robert O.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Perry's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Peters' (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Peyton's (E. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Phelan's (John) **Artillery.** See *William H. Fowler's Artillery, ante.*
Philbrook's (Alvah) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Phillips' (John K.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 2d and 24th Regiments.*
Phillips' (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *John W. Mebane's Artillery, ante.*
Phillips' (Sylvester B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 79th Company.*
Pickands' (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Pickands' (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Pickett's (Richard O.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Pickett's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Pinkerton's (Adam) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Pinson's (R. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Platt's (Alexander) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Platt's (James D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Platt's (Wesley) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Poe's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment (Ball's).*
Pointe Coupée Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Polleys' (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Pomutz's (George) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Porter's (John A.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars.*
Posey's (Benjamin Lane) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Potts' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Powell's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powell's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Powell's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored.*
Powell's (Walter H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Powers' (Edwin H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Powers' (Frank P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops.*
Prather's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Pratt's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Prentice's (Clarence J.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Battalion.*
Preston's (Simon M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 58th Regiment.*
Pridemore's (Auburn L.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Proffitt's (Bacchus S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Prosser's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Proudfit's (James K.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Putnam's (Azro C.) **Artillery.** See *Edward C. Henshaw's Artillery, ante.*
Putnam's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Battery.*
Putnam's (Joseph R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 42d Regiment.*
Qualman's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Quirk's (William) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment (Regulars).*
Ragan's (Zachariah S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Ramey's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Ramey.*
Ramsey's (D. Breck.) **Artillery.** See *Gustave A. Huwald's Artillery, ante.*
Randals' (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Randle's (Thomas G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 51st and 52d Regiments.*
Ranney's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*

Ransom's (Albert G.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Ratliff's (Robert W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Ratliff's (William T.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Ray's (W. Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Ray's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Reckard's (Frank B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Redfield's (James) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Reed's (Joseph R.) **Artillery.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Reese's (Warren S.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Reeves' (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Reeves' (John L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Reeves' (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 29th and 30th Regiments.*
Reynolds' (James M.) **Cavalry.** See *Jacob B. Biffle's Cavalry, ante.*
Rheinlander's (John) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rice's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Rice's (Olin F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Reserves.*
Rice's (Richard) **Cavalry.** See *William McLaughlin's Cavalry, ante.*
Rice's (T. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richards' (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 10th and 44th Regiments;* also *9th Battalion Sharpshooters.*
Richardson's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Richardson's (Robert V.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richmond's (George N.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Rider's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Rinaker's (John I.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Ringgold Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Risdon's (Orlando C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*
Ritter's (Eli F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Ritter's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Roach's (Thomas K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Roberts' Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Roberts.*
Roberts' (Calvit) **Cavalry.** See *George Moorman's Cavalry, ante.*
Robertson's (Elliott W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Robie's (Oliver P.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Robinson's (Aaron B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Robinson's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 6th and 7th Regiments.*
Robinson's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Rockhill's (Stephen D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Rodgers' (Benjamin F.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Rodgers' (J. Fred.) **Cavalry.** See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
Rodney's (George B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Rogers' (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th and 15th Regiments.*
Rogers' (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Rogers' (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Rogers' (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Rombauer's (Raphael G.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Root's (Richard) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Rose's (Gottlieb C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Ross' (Jesse A.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Ross' (Peter F.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Rouse's (Napoleon B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
Rousseau's (Laurence H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Rowan's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Stephens Light Artillery, post.*
Rowcliff's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Russell's (Alfred A.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Russell's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Russell's (J. R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Russell's (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Saffell's (Richard M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Saffold's (Seaborn) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment (State).*
Saint Louis Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Sale's (T. Sanders) **Artillery.** See *John W. Morton, jr.'s, Artillery, ante.*
Salm's (Felix Prince) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Salomon's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Sanders' (Addison H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Sanders' (Calvin F.) **Cavalry Battalion.*** See *Calvin F. Sanders.*
Saunders' (B. F.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Sawdy's (Henry J.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Scales' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 1st and 15th Regiments.*
Scearce's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Schambeck's (Friedrich) **Cavalry.**† See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Schnitzer's (Gustavus) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Schryver's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Schueler's (Gustavus) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Schuetz's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Schultz's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Schumacher's (Leo) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Scott's (Andrew) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Scott's (Donald D.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Scott's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Scott's (Jefferson K.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Scott's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Scott's Nine Hundred, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Scovill's (Charles W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Scully's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Sealy's (Robert P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Seaman's (Francis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 10th Battery.*
Searcy's (Anderson) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 45th Regiment;* also *23d Battalion.*
Sears' (Cyrus) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 49th Regiment.*
Segebarth's (Pennsylvania) **Artillery.** See *Daniel P. Walling's Artillery, post.*
Seidel's (Charles B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Selden's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Gid. Nelson Artillery, ante.*
Seley's (Abel H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Selfridge's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Sellon's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Shaaff's (Arthur) **Sharpshooters.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Shacklett's (Absalom R.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Shafter's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 17th Regiment.*
Shaklee's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Shane's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 13th Regiment.*

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*See foot-note, p. 856.
†Also temporarily commanding detachments 5th Indiana, 11th and 12th Kentucky Cavalry.

Shanks' (John P. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Shannon's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 138th Regiment.*
Shannon's (John A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Shannon's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Shatzer's (Emanuel F.) **Artillery.** See *Lyman Bridges' Artillery, ante.*
Shaw's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *John H. Allison's Cavalry;* also *Oliver P. Hamilton's Cavalry, ante.*
Shaw's (Thomas P.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Sheetz's (Josiah A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Shedd's (Warren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Sheldon's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Shellenberger's (Samuel L.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Sherrill's (L. J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Sherwood's (Isaac R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Shier's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Shorey's (Samuel O.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Shy's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Sidwell's (Reuben L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Silver's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 58th Regiment.*
Simonson's (Samuel E. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Simpson's (James G.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Battery.*
Slaughter's (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Sloan's (Thomas S.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Smith's (Baxter) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Smith's (Benjamin) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Smith's (Charles W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Smith's (C. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 18th Battalion.*
Smith's (David L.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Smith's (Dudley C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Smith's (Frank G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Smith's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (mounted).*
Smith's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Smith's (Joseph T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Smith's (Lemuel) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Smith's (Louis B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Orlow) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Smith's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 13th Battalion, Reserves.*
Smith's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Smith's (William M.) **Cavalry.** See *Henry M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
Snider's (Joseph T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Snodgrass' (Robert B.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 24th Battalion.*
Snodgrass' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Snyder's (Joshua M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Spearman's (Benjamin T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Spence's (Philip B.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment (Armistead's).*
Spencer's (George E.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Spencer's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Spicer's (Newell W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Spurgin's (William F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 100th Regiment.*
Stafford's (Fountain E.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Stallings' (Jared E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*

Stambaugh's (Joseph W. R.) **Pioneers.** See *Union Troops, Pioneer Brigade, 2d Battalion.*
Stanford's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Stanley's (William) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Star's (Owen) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Starke's (Peter B.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
Starling's (Edmund A.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Starr's (Joseph W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Starr's (Mathew H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Steinhausen's (Albert von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Stephens' (Jerome B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Stephens Light Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Stephens' (Marcus D. L.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Stephens' (Meshack) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Stephenson's (John) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 56th Company.*
Sterl's (Oscar W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Stevens' (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Stewart's (Francis M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Stewart's (Robert R.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Stewart's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Stewart's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Stibbs' (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Stigler's (James M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion.*
Stiles' (Henry E.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Battery.*
Stockton's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Stokes' (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Stone's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Stone's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Reserves.*
Story's (William P.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Stout's (Alexander M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*
Stratton's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Stratton's (W. D.) **Cavalry.** See *John F. Newsom's Cavalry, ante.*
Streight's (Abel D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Strickland's (S. F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion, Reserves.*
Stricklin's (Simpson S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Strong's (Joel W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Stuart's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Stubbs' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Sullivan's (John) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 3d Battery.*
Suman's (Isaac C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Sutermeister's (Arnold) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Battery.*
Swallow's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Swanson's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Swisher's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Sypert's (Leonidas A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Tafel's (Gustavus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Tallerday's (David S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Mississippi Marine Brigade.*
Tarrant's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Tassin's (Augustus G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*

Tate's Command. (Official designation not of record.) See *Major Tate.*
Tate's (William) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment (State).*
Taylor's (Forrester L.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Taylor's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, 24th and 25th Regiments.*
Taylor's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *William L. Duckworth's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First Cavalry.** See *James E. Carter's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First [Sixth] Cavalry.** See *James T. Wheeler's Cavalry, post.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First [Seventh] Cavalry.** See *William L. Duckworth's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Second Cavalry.** See *Henry M. Ashby's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Second Cavalry.** See *Clark R. Barteau's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth Cavalry.** See *William S. McLemore's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourth [Eighth] Cavalry.** See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fifth Cavalry.** See *George W. McKenzie's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Eighth [Thirteenth] Cavalry.** See *George G. Dibrell's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Ninth [Nineteenth] Cavalry.** See *Jacob B. Biffle's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Tenth Cavalry.** See *Nicholas N. Cox's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Eleventh Cavalry.** See *Daniel W. Holman's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Twelfth Cavalry.** See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Thirteenth [Fourteenth] Cavalry.** See *James J. Neely's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fourteenth [Fifteenth] Cavalry.** See *Francis M. Stewart's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Fifteenth [Twentieth] Cavalry.** See *Robert M. Russell's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Nineteenth [Eighteenth] Cavalry.** See *John F. Newsom's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Twenty-first [Sixteenth] Cavalry.** See *Andrew N. Wilson's Cavalry, post.*
Tenney's (Marcus D.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Battery.*
Thickstun's (Lovell H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Thomas' (Bryan M.) **Cavalry.** (In process of organization. No designation.) See *Bryan M. Thomas.*
Thomas' (De Witt C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Thomas' (Hubbard T.) **Artillery.** See *Wilder Artillery, post.*
Thomas' Indians. See *William H. Thomas' Legion, post.*
Thomas' (Lovick P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Thomas' (Rhys M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Thomas' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 64th Regiment.*
Thomas' (William H.) **Legion.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Thomasson's (Theodore S.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery A.*
Thompson's (Charles R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Thompson's (Isaac P.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, P. A.*
Thompson's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Thompson's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Thompson's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Thornburgh's (Jacob M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*

Thornton's (Harry I.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d and 58th Regiments.*
Thrall's (James C.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
Tiemeyer's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Tilton's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Tison's (William H. H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 8th and 32d Regiments.*
Tobin's (Thomas F.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Todd's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery C.*
Tompkins' (George H.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Tompkins' (Haviland) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Tompkins' (Josephus H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Topping's (E. Hibbard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Toulmin's (Harry T.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Tourtellotte's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Townsend's (Charles D.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Trafton's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Trigg's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Trimble's (Edwin) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment (May's).*
Tripp's (Stephen S.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Trowbridge's (Luther S.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
True's (Clinton J.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
True's (M. B. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Tullis' (James) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Turner's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Turner's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Turner's (William B.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Turner's (William D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
Tuscaloosa Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Tyus' (Benjamin R.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 6th Regiment;* also *15th Cavalry.*
Uline's (Calvin S.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Vail's (Jacob G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Van Beek's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*
Van Deusen's (Delos) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Van Tassell's (Oscar) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops 34th Regiment.*
Van Voorhis' (Koert S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Vason's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Venable's (Nathaniel) **Artillery.** See *William H. Fowler's Artillery, ante.*
Vernon's (Maris R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Virgin's (Horatio H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Voris' (Jeremiah) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*
Vroom's (Peter D.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Waddell's (R. B.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, ante, Battery B.*
Wade's (Alfred B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Wade's (Henry F., jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Battalion, Battery D.*
Wadsworth's (David D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Wakefield's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Walker's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Walker's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Walker's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Wallace's (Mark) **Artillery.*** See *Mark Wallace.*

* Improvised.

Wallace's (Martin R. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Walley's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Battery.*
Walling's (Daniel P.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Walton's (Edwin S.) **Artillery.** See *Pettus Flying Artillery, ante.*
Ward's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Warner's (Charles N.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Warner's (Lewis D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Warren Light Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Washington Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Waters' (David A.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Waties' (John) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, ante, Battery B.*
Watkins' (Hezekiah) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Watters' (Zachariah L.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Battalion.*
Waul's (Thomas N.) **Legion.** See *Texas Troops.*
Way's (Charlton H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Way's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Weatherford's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Weaver's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *John J. Ward's Artillery, ante.*
Weaver's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Webb's (Samuel D.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Wehler's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Weidman's (Christian) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
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* Commonly called "Forrest's old regiment"; also designated as 26th Battalion, and finally, in March, 1865, reorganized as a regiment. Four companies of this regiment were known as McDonald's and Crews' battalion, for disposition of which see p. 718, *ante*.

† Evidently a mistake in original; should be 2d Cavalry.

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